


**A Collection of Gesture-  
Signs and Signals of  
the North American  
Indians, With Some  
Comparisons (Volume  
2)**

**Smithsonian  
Institution. Ethnology**



**A COLLECTION OF  
GESTURE-SIGNS AND SIGNALS  
OF THE NORTH AMERICAN  
INDIANS, WITH SOME  
COMPARISONS; (VOLUME 2)**

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# A COLLECTION OF GESTURE-SIGNS AND SIGNALS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS,...

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A COLLECTION OF GESTURE-SIGNS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.  
IN TRODUXJCTORY LETTKK.

Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology,  
Washington, D. C, July 31, 1880.

To the Collaborators with the Bureau of Ethnology in the Study of Sign Language:  
Gentlemen:

This paper contains the (selections) of the gesture-signs of the North American Indians which at the above date have been obtained by this Bureau. It will not be used for publication in its present shape, and will be distributed only to those correspondents who have contributed to its contents, and to others whose expected contribution, the results of which are not yet received, is relied upon to add value to the final work. No discussion is now introduced. The descriptions alone, in a tentative arrangement, are presented for the purpose of the verification of observations, for verbal corrections of every kind, and for the study of all collaborators, as well as that of the editor, to secure accurate classification and comparison. Only such notes of resemblance or discordance between several of the Indian signs, and between some of them and those of deaf mutes, foreign tribes of men, and ideographic characters, are now printed as have already been attached to the same signs in the compilation



for preliminary treatises already produced. It is convenient to retain those in the same connection. Many others of the same kind, remaining in MS. memoranda, are omitted, because their insertion will be more correctly made after the proper arrangement has been accomplished. Any such, occurring to collaborators, will, it is likely be suggested by them in the writing of the present paper where they may seem to be most appropriate.

The primary object of this paper is that every contributor to it may be enabled to revise his own contribution, which for the present is divided and arranged according to a scheme of linguistic families and subordinate languages or tribes, as set forth in the List of Authorities and Collaborators, which also serves as an index to the Vocabulary. It is proposed that this arrangement will prove the best to study the diversities and agreements of signs. For that important object it is more convenient that the names of the tribe or tribes among which the signs described have been observed should catch the eye in immediate connection with the signs, than that those of the observers only should follow. Some of the latter, indeed, having given both similar and differing signs for more than one tribe, the use of the contributor's name alone would create confusion. To print in every case the name of the contributor, and also the name of the tribe, would seriously burden the paper and be unnecessary to the student, the reference being readily made to each authority through the index.

No contribution has been printed which asserted that any described sign is used by "all Indians," for the reason that such statement is not admissible evidence unless the authority had personally examined "all Indians." If any credible correspondent had affirmatively stated that a certain identical, or substantially identical, sign had been found by him, actually used by Abenaki, Absaroka, Arikara, Sisseton, etc., going through the whole list of tribes, or any definite portion of that list, it would have been so inserted under the several tribal heads. But the expression "all Indians," besides being insusceptible of methodical classification, involves hearsay, which is not the kind of authority desired in a serious study. Such loose talk long delayed the recognition of anthropology as a science. It is true that some general statements of this character are made by some old authors now quoted, but their descriptions are reprinted, as being all that can be used of the past, for whatever weight they may have, and they are kept separate from the linguistic classification.

Contributors will observe that there has been no attempt to change their phraseology even when it seemed to be defective. Besides the ordinary errors of the press, and those that may have crept into the copy by mistakes in reading or transcribing the written descriptions, some of the contributors will probably share the common experience of surprise at the extent to which details of expression and punctuation, when in the severe clearness of print, have altered the shade of meaning as intended to be conveyed in their MS. The wide margins and calendered paper will readily allow even of recombination of sentences when desirable. For this purpose, as well as several others, this paper will be regarded by each correspondent as simply a proof-sheet sent directly to himself from the printer, and it will of course be understood that a correspondent who may make any kind of correction or notation on this paper will return it by mail (as book proof), so annotated, to the undersigned, thereby saving correspondence and increasing accuracy. It is indeed requested that all copies shall be returned whether



annotated or not, in order to prevent a professedly imperfect edition from falling into improper hands. It is much regretted that the illustrations and diagrammatic aids to the descriptions, furnished by most of the contributors, cannot be reproduced in this paper, so that their accuracy also might be determined, but the cost of such illustrations cannot be incurred at this time and for this purpose. The "Outlines for Arm Positions" and "Types of Hand Positions" were provided for from the appropriation for this Bureau, but its amount does not admit of such an undertaking as now in question. In this connection it may be mentioned that the descriptions frequently refer to illustrations furnished by the contributors or to the "Outlines" and "Types," and these references are retained in print. As all the contributors remember their own illustrations, etc. the references will be intelligible to themselves, although unfortunately not always to others who might wish to consult their illustrations.

In the case of the several signs, each of which is of special importance. When those obtained through collaborators are printed in the Nomenclature before the authority, they are to be understood to have been; gathered together from an Indian as given; in his own conception. When printed after the authority and within quotation marks, they are in the words of the collaborator as offered by himself. When printed after the authority and without quotation marks, they are suggested at this Bureau. All should be equally criticised and simplified, and any error in printing the authority for the conceptions corrected. It has sometimes been impossible to decide whether the correspondent intended to give them as his own or as from an Indian. The importance of an Indian's conception is so much greater than any other that the fact should be made clear.

The margins will also allow of additions to all contributions, whether from intervening independent research or as suggested by any part of the material collected. This work being on the co-operative principle, it is not supposed that jealousies or questions of precedence will arise, and each contributor will be credited with the amount of capital advanced for the common stock. It is highly desirable that the signs as described by each should be compared by him with those of others, and notes of coincidence or discrepancy made. Hence, in some instances, the signs as described by one of the other contributors may be recognized as intended for the same sign for the same idea or object as that of the correspondent, and the former may prove to be the better description. The personal habit of some individual in any tribe, and still more frequently the usage or "fashion" of different tribes, may, by a peculiar abbreviation or fanciful flourish, have induced a differentiation in description with no real distinction either in conception or essential formation. All collaborators will therefore be candid in admitting, should such cases occur, that their own descriptions are mere unessential variants from others printed, otherwise adhere to their own and explain the true distinction. When the descriptions show substantial identity, they will in the final publication be united, with a combined reference to all the authorities giving them, as they are in some cases of those taken at Washington in the present VOCABULARY.

It will probably be also noticed that a sign described will have the same actual substantive formation as some other in the Vocabulary which is stated to be with it



signification so markedly distinguished as to be insusceptible of classification as; i synonym. It will then be impoitaut for each contributor of the rival signs to refresh his memory as to accuracy of description or significance, or both, and to announce his decision. No error is necessarily iuvohed. It will be very remarkable if jirecisely the same sign does not prove to be used by ditferent jiersons or liodies of eople witli wholly distinct significations, the grajihic forms for objects and ideas being much more likely to be coincident than souml is foi similar expressions, yet in all oral languages the same precise sound is used for utterly diverse meanings. The first conception of many objects nnist be the same. Ir has been found, indeed, that the homoiioiyy of words aiul the homomorphy of ideogra ihic pictures is noticeable in opposite significations, the conceptions arising from the opposition itself. The dierentiation in portraiture or accent is a subsequent and renu dial ste ) taken only after the contusion has been observed. Sucli confusion and contradiction would only be eliminated it the sign lan giage were absolutely perfect as well as absolutely universal. Cast-iron intixibility and adamantine endurance are certaiidly not fouiul in any other mode of human utterance. It will be an abnormity in the processes of nature if signs do not ha e their births and deaths, their struggles for existence with survival of the tittest, as well as words, animals, and plants. For our )mrposc the in( uiry is not what a sign might, could, would, or should be, or what is the best sign for a particular meaning, but what is any sign actually used for such lueaning. If any one sign is honestly invented or adoijted by any one man, whether Indian, African, Asiatic, or deaf-mute, it has its value. Its prevalence and special range present considerations of different and greater interest and recjuring further evidence.

The editor takes occasion to declare that for the good reason that his real studj-only now commences with the completion of the present paper which renders it practicable he does not hold with tenacity any theory whatever, and particularly one which would deny that the Indian signs come from a common stock. On the contrary, it woud be highly interesting to ascertain that the signs of this continent had a generic distinctiveness compared with those of other tarts of the world. Such research would be similar to that into the Aryan and Semitic sources to which certain modern languages have been traced backwards from existing varieties, and if there appear to be existing varieties in signs their roots may still be found to be sui (joicris. It is, however, possible that the discre iancy between signs was formerly greater than at present. There is some evidence that where a sign language is now found among Indian tribes it has become more uniform than ever before, simply because many tribes have been for sometime past forced to dwell n(ar together at peace. The use of signs, though maintained by linguistic diversities, is not coincideit with any linguistic boundaries. The tendency is to their uniformity among groups of people who from any cause are brought into contact with each other while still speaking different languages. The longer and closer such contact, while no common tongue is adopted, the gren "-r will be the uniformity of signs. A collection was obtained last spring at Washington from a united delegation of the Kaiowa, Comanche, Apache, and "Wichita tribes, which was nearly uniform, but the individuals who gave the signs had actually lived together at or near Anadarko, Indian Territory, for a considerable time, and the resulting uniformity of their signs might either be considered as a jargon or as the natural tendency to a

compromise for mutual understanding the unification so often observed in oral siteech, coming under many circumstances out of former differentiation. It may be found that other individuals of those same tribes who have from any cause not lived in the union explained may have signs for the same ideas different from those in the collection above mentioned; but this supposition should be disregarded, except to incite further inquiry, until such inquiry should collect specific facts to support the hypothesis. The whole of this controversy may be disjoined of by insisting upon an objective instead of a subjective observation and study. Our duty is to collect the facts as they are, and so soon as possible, as every year will add to the confusion and difficulty. After the facts are established the theories will take care of themselves, and their final enunciation will be in the hands of men more competent than any of us, perhaps than any persons now living.

A warning seems necessary since the publication of an article in the number of "United Service" for July, 1880, in which the author takes the ground that the description of signs is slidingly made according to the position of the hand or the position of the body. This can be no justification of the radical or essential part as distinct from any individual or manner's on the one hand, and from a conventional or accidental variation on the other. It is a mere averment that will not convince this object. If the hand, being in any position whatever, is, according to the observations, moved horizontally one foot to the right, and, according to five other observations, moved one foot horizontally to the left, the "mean" or resultant will be that it is stationary, which is not in any way corresponding with any of the ten observations. So if six observations give it a rapid motion of one foot to the right and five other observations of the same distance to the left, the mean or resultant would be somewhat difficult to express, but perhaps would be a slow movement to the right for an inch or two, having certainly no resemblance either in essentials or accidents to any of the signs actually observed. In like manner the tail of the written letter "n" (which, regarding its mere formation, might be a graphic sign) may have, in the chirography of several persons, various degrees of slant, may be a straight line or looped, and may be on either side; but a "n" taken from several manuscripts would leave the unfortunate letter without any tail whatever, or travestied as a "u" with an amorphous lion's head. A definition of the radical form of the letter or sign by which it can be distinguished from any other letter or sign is a very difficult proceeding. Therefore, if a "mean" or resultant of any number of radically different signs to express the same object or idea, observed either among several individuals of the same tribe or among different tribes, is made to represent those signs, they are all mutilated or ignored as distinctive signs, though the result may possibly be made intelligible in practice, according to principles mentioned in the "Introduction to the Study of Sign Language" of the President; but still another view may be added, that because a sound of broken English may be understood by an intelligent Englishman it is no proof of that sound being an English word or a word of any language. The adoption of a 'mean' may be practically useful in the formation of a mere interpreter's jargon, though no one can use it but himself or those who authorize it from him, but it elucidates no principle. It is also practically convenient for anyone determined to argue for the uniformity and universality of sign language.



as against the variety apparent in all the realms of nature. On the 'mean' principle, he only needs to take his two-foot rule and arithmetic tables and make all signs his signs and his signs all signs. Of course they are uniform, because he has made them so after the brutal example of Procrustes.

In this connection it is proper to urge another warning, that a mere sign-talker is often; in bad authority upon principles and theories. He may not be liable to the satirical comment of Dickens's "brave courier," who "understood all languages indifferently ill"; but many men speak some one language fluently, and yet are wholly unable to explain or analyze its words and forms so as to teach any (other) else, or even to give an intelligent summary or classification of their own knowledge. What such a sign-talker has learned is by memorizing, as a child may learn English, and though both the sign-talker and the child may be able to give some separate items useful to a journalist or foreigner, such items are spoiled when colored by the attendant ignorance to theorize. A learner who has studied English to thorough mastery, except in the mere utility of speech, may in a discussion upon some of its principles be contradicted by any mere English speaker, who insists upon his superior knowledge because he actually speaks the language and his antagonist does not, but the student will probably be content and the talker wroth. It is an old adage about oral speech that a man who understands but one language understands none. The science of a sign-talker possessed by a restrictive theory is like that of Mirabeau, who was greater as an orator than as a philologist, and who on a visit to England gravely argued that there was something seriously wrong in the British mind because the people would insist upon saying "give me some bread" instead of "donnez moi du pain," which was so much easier and more natural. A designedly ludicrous instance to the same effect was Hood's arraignment of the French because they called their mothers "mares" and their daughters "tillies." Not binding ourselves to theories, we should take with caution any statement from a person who, having memorized or hashed up any number of signs, large or small, has decided in his conceit that those he uses are the only genuine sign-pure, to be exclusively employed according to his direction, all others being counterfeits or blunders. His vocabulary has ceased to give the signs of any Indian or body of Indians whatever, but becomes the vocabulary of Dr. Jones or Lieutenant Smith, the proprietorship of which he tightens for as did the original Dr. Townsend for his patent medicine. When a sign is contributed by one of the present collaborators, which such a sign-talker has not before seen or heard of, he will at once condemn it as bad, just as a United States Minister to Vienna, who had been nursed in the mongrel Dutch of Berks County, Pennsylvania, declared that the people of Germany spoke very bad German. The experience of the present editor is that the original authorities, or the best evidence, for Indian sign, *s. e.*, the Indians themselves being still accessible, the collaborators in this work should not be content with secondary authority. White sign-talkers and interpreters may give some genuine signs, but they are very apt to interpolate their own inventions and deductions. By gathering the genuine signs alone we will be of use to scholars, and give our own studies proper direction, while the true article presented can always be adulterated into a composite jargon by those whose ambition is only to be sign-talkers instead of making an honest contribution to ethnologic and philologic science. The few direct contributions of interpreters to the

present work are, it is believed, valuable, because they were made without expression of self-conceit or symptom of possession by a pet theory. So far as only concerns the able gentlemen who have favored this *Ulu-eau* with their contributions there is no need to continue these remarks. Suffice it to repeat with more emphasis, that their criticisms and suggestions are invited as to all matter herein contained, even to the details of grouping and title-words in the alphabetic arrangement, synonyms, and cross references. In the present private and tentative work many hundreds of separate slips of paper are for the first time connected together, thereby rendering perfect order unexpected. It may be mentioned that some of the title-words and phrases which have a quaint appearance are those used by the older printed authorities, for which it is not always safe to supply a synonym, and the signs of those same authorities being the most curiously and obscurely described of all in the collection, there is no alternative but to print them as they stand for such use as may be possible, which will chiefly be in their bearing upon the questions of persistency and universality. The present edition will allow the verbal expressions of the living and accessible to be revised and to be compared with, thus perhaps to correct the imperfections of descriptions made by the dead and inaccessible; but the language of the latter cannot now be changed. The arrangement of the Vocabulary is more to group the concepts than the English title-words according to the synonyms of that language. A further step in the study will be to prepare a synoptic arrangement of slips which will show the relations of motions and positions of the same character apart from their individual sign; and finally in any oral speech.

Till hearty thanks of this *Ulu-eau* are rendered to all its collaborators, and will in future be presented in a manner more worthy of them. It remains to give to them an explanation of the mode in which a large collection of signs has been made in Washington. It is naturally for this important policy of the government has brought here, during the last winter and spring, delegations, sometimes of large, of most of the important tribes. Thus the most intelligent of the race from the most distant and farthest separated localities were here in considerable number. For weeks, and indeed, in some cases, months, and, together with their interpreters and agents, were, by the considerate order of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, placed at the disposal of this Bureau for all purposes of gathering ethnologic information. The facilities thus obtained were much greater than could have been enjoyed by a large number of observers traveling for a long time over the continent for the same explicit purpose. The observations relating to signs were all made here by the same persons, according to a uniform method, in which the gestures were obtained directly from the Indians, and their meaning (often in itself clear from the context of signs before known) was explained sometimes through the medium of English or Spanish, or an aboriginal language known in common by some one or more of the Indians and by some one of the observers. When an interpreter was employed, he translated the words used by an Indian, and was not relied upon to explain the signs according to his own ideas. Such translations and a description of minute and rapidly-executed signs, dictated at the moment (if their exhibition, were sometimes taken down by a lithographer, that there might be no loss of memory in any particular, and in many cases the signs were made in successive motions before the camera, and prints

secured as certain evidence of their accuracy. Not only were more than one hundred Indians thus examined individually, at leisure, but, on occasions, several of different tribes, who had never before met each other, were examined at the same time, both by inquiry of individuals whose answers were controlled by all the Indians present, and also by inducing several of the Indians to engage in talk and story-telling in signs between themselves. Thus it was possible to notice the difference in the signs made for the same objects and the degree of mutual comprehension notwithstanding such differences. Similar studies were made by taking the Indians to the National Deaf Mute College and bringing them in contact with the pupils.

By far the greater part of the actual work of the observation and record of the signs obtained at Washington has been ably performed by Dr. W. J. HoifjiaX, the assistant of the present editor. Dr. Hotimanac(paired in the Vest, through his service as acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, at a large reservation, the indisputable advantage of becoming acquainted with the Indian character so as to conduct such researches as that in question, and in addition has the eye and pencil of an artist, so that he catches readily, describes with physiological accuracy, and reproduces in action and in permanent illustration all shades of gesture exhibited. It is therefore believed that the collection made here will be valuable for comparison with and to supplement those obtained during the same months in the field.

I remain, with renewed official and personal thanks and much regard, Sincerely your friend, ( ; ai ; i ; ick. aialleky.

The present paper is a further step in the general hue of research implied in the "Introduction to the Study of Sign Language among the North American Indians," c., in which the study of these signs was suggested as important to illustrate the gesture-speech of mankind. Its contents may be useful to collaborators in all parts of the world, both to facilitate description by annotated reference and in suggestion as regards modes of observation. It may also give assurance of thorough and painstaking work at this Bureau for the final collation, in the form of a vocabulary, of all authentic signs, ancient and modern, found in any part of the world, with their description, as also that of associated facial expression, set forth in language so clear that, with the assistance of copious illustrations, they can be reproduced by the reader. The success of this undertaking will depend upon the collation, now and before requested, of many persons of several classes. The present paper shows that arrangements have already been made probably sufficient to procure all the gesture-signs of the aboriginal tribes of this country which can still be rescued from oblivion. The conventional signs of deaf-mutes in institutions for their instruction are accessible to the present writer, who also has obtained a large number of the natural signs of deaf-mutes invented by them before systematic instruction, and used in intercourse with their families and friends. More of these would, however, be gladly received. Further assistance is urgently sought from philologists, travelers, and missionaries, whose attention has been directed to the several modes of expressing human thought.

The efforts at intercommunication of all savage and barbaric tribes, when brought into contact with other bodies of men not speaking an oral language common to both, and especially when uncivilized inhabitants of the same territory are separated by many linguistic divisions, should in theory resemble the devices of the North American



Indians. They are not shown by published works to prevail in the Eastern hemisphere to the same extent and in the same manner as in North, and also, as believed from less complete observation, in South America. It is, however, probable that they exist in many localities, though not reported, and also that some of them survive after partial or even high civilization has been attained, and after changed environment has rendered their systematic employment unnecessary. Such signs may be, first, unconnected with existing oral language, and used in place of it; second, may be used to explain or accentuate the words of ordinary speech, (and may consist of gestures, emotional or not, which are only noticed in oratory or impassioned conversation, such being, possibly, survivals of a former gesture-language.

All classes of gestures may be examined philologically to trace their possible connection with the radicals of language, syllabaries, and ideographic characters. Evidence has accumulated to show that the language of signs preceded in importance that of sounds, the latter remaining rudimentary long; after gesture had become an art. The early connection between them was so intimate that gestures, in the wide sense of presenting ideas under physical forms, had a formative effect upon many words, thus showing that language originated partly, at least, from the sounds which naturally accompany certain gestures. It seems certain that the latter exhibit the earliest condition of the human mind, and that mainly through them was significance communicated to speech. Even if the more material and substantive relations between signs and language cannot now be ascertained, we may at least expect, from the inquiries suggested, linguistic results in the analogy between their several elements. The mental processes are nearly the same in both cases, and the system of language may be studied in the older and lower means of communication as the physical and mental organization of man has been profitably compared with that of the lower animals. The examination of signs and of picture-writing, which is intimately associated with them, throws light upon the grammatical machinery of language, the syntax; the principle, and the genesis of the sentence. Not until a large body of facts has been gathered by several classes of observers, and compared by competent scholars, can it be possible to ascertain with precision the principles of the primitive utterance of mankind. An exhaustive treatment of the subject will also bring to light religious, socio-logic, and other ethnologic information of special interest. It is in this work that the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution solicits the cooperation of learned men and observers in all lands, whose contributions, when received, will always be published with individual credit as well as responsibility.

1. A list prepared by William Dinwiddie, dated Xatcluv., June 30, 1800, collected from tribes then west of the Mississippi River, but probably not from those very far west of that river, published in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, vol. vi, as read January 11, 1801, and communicated by Thomas Jefferson. Residence of the society.

2. The (U.S. published in *An Account of an Expedition from Fort Mifflin to the Rocky Mountains*, published in the years 1811-1812. By order of the War. J. (J. Calhoun, Secretary of War. under the command of Maj. S. H. Long, of the United States Topographical Engineers." Philadelphia, 1813. (originally called James' Long's Expedition.) This appears to have been collected chiefly by Mr. T. Say, from the Indians,

and the Kansas, Otos., Missouriis, Iowas, Oiuahas, and other southern brauches of the great Dakota family.

3. The one collected by Prince Maximilian von LeD-NEN VIET in 1832-34: His statement is "the Arikaras, Mandans, Minnitarris Hidatsaj, Crows Absaroka, Cheyennes, Snakes Shoshoni, and Blackfeet Satsika all understand certain signs, which, on the contrary, as we are told, are unintelligible to the Dakotas, Assinibouia, (Jil)was, Kriks Crees, and other nations. The list gives examples of the sign language of the former." From the much greater proportion of time spent and information obtained by the author among the Mandans and Hidatsa then and now dwelling near Fort Berthold, on the Upper Missouri, it might be safe to consider that all the signs in his list were in fact procured from those tribes. But as the author does not say so, he is not made to say so in this work. If it shall prove that the signs now used by the Mandans and Hidatsa more closely resemble those on his list than do those of other tribes, the internal evidence will be verified. This list is not published in the English edition, but appears in the German, Coblenz, 1832, and in the French, Paris, 1840. Bibliographic reference is often made to this distinguished explorer as "Prince Maximilian," as if there were but one possessor of that christian name among princely families. For brevity the reference in this paper will be "Wittl."

No translation of this list into English appears to have been printed in any shape before that recently published by the present editor in the American Antiquarian, vol. ii, No. 3, while the German and French editions are costly and difficult of access, so the collection cannot readily be compared by observers with the signs now made by the same tribes. The translation now presented is based upon the German original, but in a few cases where the language was so difficult as not to give a clear idea, was collated with the French edition of the succeeding year, which, from some internal evidence, appears to have been published with the assistance or supervision of the author. Many of the descriptions are, however, so brief and indefinite in both their German and French forms that they necessarily remain so in the present translation. The princely explorer, with the keen discrimination shown in all his works, doubtless observed what has escaped many recent reporters of aboriginal signs, that the latter depend much more upon motion than mere position and are generally large and free seldom minute. His object was to express the general effect of the motion rather than to describe it so as to allow of its accurate reproduction by a reader who had never seen it. For the latter purpose, now very desirable, a more elaborate description would have been necessary, and even that would not in all cases have been sufficient without pictorial illustration.

On account of the importance of determining the prevalence and persistence of the signs as observed half a century ago, an exception is made to the general arrangement hereafter mentioned by introducing after the Wied signs, remarks of collaborators who have made special comparisons, and adding to the latter the respective names of those collaborators as Mritluirti-(Boteler). It is hoped that the work of these gentlemen will be imitated not (only regarding the Yil signs but many others.

i. That of (apt. 11. F. Juktox, of signs which, it would be inferred, were collected in 1860-61 from the tribes met or learned of by him on the overland stage route,

including Bouthern Dakotas, Ttes, Shoshoni, Arapahos, Crows, Pani, and Apaches. This is contained in "The (ity of the Saints," New York, 18(i2.

Informtion is recently received to the effect that this collection was not made by the distinguished English explorer from liis personal observation, but was obtained by him from (uu nm, a 3Iorman bishop, who, it is feared, gave his own ideas of the usage of signs rather than their simple descriiption.

o. A list read l)y Dr. 1). G. Iacgowan, at a meeting of the American Ethnological Society, Jan. 23, ISWJ, and published in the " Historical Magazine," vol. x, 18(G, p. Stj-ST, purporting to be the signs of the Caddos, Wichitas, and Conuiuches.

6. A communication from Brevet tol. luchARi) I. Dodge, Lieuteuant-Colouel Twenty-third Infantry, United States Army, author of "The Plains of the Great West and their Inhabitants," c., relating to his large experience with the Indians of the )rairies. Colonel )odge, now on active duty, has been requested to assign his general descriiptions to the tribe or tribes in which the signs were actually observed by him, and should such designation arrive, while the Nocaiulaky is passing through the press, they will be chissited accordingly. He is also preparing a larger contribution.

In the six collections above mentioned the generality of the statements as to locality of the observation and use of the signs, reiuclered it imiiossible to arrange them in the manner explained in the " Introductory Letter" hereto. They will therefore be referred to in the NncAlu r. ARV by the naiiu's of the authors responsible for them. Those whicli now Iblow an- arranged alphalietically by tribes, under headings of Linguistic Families, whicli are also given below in alphabetical order. Example: The first authority is under the heading AL(tonKiaX, and, concernig only the Arapaho tribe, is referred to as (Anipdho I), Lieutenant Lemi. v lieing the personal authority.

K(f(i'ikH s to iinotlier titlo-woid as exiilaiiiiifj a part of a (l(S(ni)tioii or to supply any otlier jxirtiois of a coiiiijoiiki si; ii will always be midim'stood as beiii; made to the descriiitioii 1) the same authority of the sii; ii under the other title-word. i; xaiiile: In the sii;!! for AdvaikT: iil ISclm-al i Mainlnn mid Jliihdsa 1) the refereuee to Bntllc is in that siuii lor Italfic which is contributed by Dr. Matthews, and is referred to under that title as. fait(l(iii ami Hiddlx a I).

Al. CnnKIAN.

Anijiiilik I. contribution from Lieut. 11. K. I.; MI., Third Tniteil Slates Artillery, comi)ile(l from notes and observations taken l. him in 1 77 amoi; the Northern Ara-pahos.

Cheionir 1. A list prepared in duly, ls7! l. by. Mr. li; MC II. Crsiim;., of the Snuthsoian Institution, from continued interviews with Titchke. matski (Cross Eyes), an intelliijent Cheyenie, tluu Pin loyed at tiat institution. It is expoeted that Mr. Cushiniwill make other contributions, es pecially fi(un the Xuui and other iueblos, anunii; wluui he has been coijlectin. y material durin-i- tiie jiaat year.

Chtiuiuir II. A. sjiecial contribution witli diaj; iams from Mr. 1! kn Clauiv, scout and interpreter, of signs collected from the (he. Nennesdurini; his louj residence amon. i; that tril)e.

Ojihira I. The. small coilectiou of.). (!. Kdiii., made aliont the middle of the present ceuturx, amonj; the ( )iil)was arouiul Lake Supriir. Iublished in his Kitciijjiami. Wanderings around Lake. Sui)erior," London, LSfio.



Ojibirii II. Notes from Very Rev. EuwaUD Jacker, Ioinle St. Ij; iiace, Mich., respecting the Ojibwa.

Ojihira III. A conununication from Eev. J. m:- s A. Gilfillan. White Eartli, Minn., relating to sigiis observed among the UJibwas during his long jieriod of missioiuiiry duty, still continuing.

Ojihira IV. A list from Mr. B. (). A ilLiaMS, Sr., of Owos. so, Mich., from recollection of signs observed among the OJibwas of Michigan sixty years ago.

Sac, Fo. r, aixl Kiclapoo I. A list from I e-. II. F. BuckNEH, D. D., of Eufaida, Ind. T., consisting chietly of tribal signs observed by him among the Sac and Fox, Kicka-poos, c., during the early part of the year ISSd.

#### DAKOTAN.

Ahmrola I. A list of signs obtaiiud from Deekitshis (Iretty Eagle), Etshidi-KAHOTSUKI (Long Elk), and IEKITSHIKADIA (Old Crow), members of a delegation of Absaroka or Crow Iiulians from lontana Territory, who visited Washington, I). C, during the months ot A n and lay, I. SSO.

Dakota I. A comi)reliieiiisive list, arranged with great care and skill, liom Dr. Chakles E. Mcchesnev, acting a. ssistant surgeon, United States Ainiy. of signs collected among the Dakotas (Sioux) near Fort Bennett, Dakota, during the last winter and s uing. Dr. 3lceiiiesney recpiests that recognition should be nuule of the valuable as. sistence rendered to him by Mr. WleLlaM FieLDEN, the interpreter at Cheyenne Agency, Dakota Territory.

Dakota II. A. short list from Dr. Ili. Ati; I). Tayi. ok, assistant suigeon, Cnited States Army, from recollection of signs observed among the Sioux during liis late service in tlie region inhabited by that tribe.

Dakota III. A special contribution from Oapt. A. W. Corliss, Eighth United States Infantry, of signs observed I)y hi; n during his late service among the Sioux.

Dakota IV. A copious contribution with diagrams from Dr. William H. Corbu-SIKR, assistant surgeon, United States Army, of signs obtained from the Ogalala Sioux at Pine Kidge Agency, Dakota Territory, during 1S71)-"S0.

Dakota V. A report of Dr. W. J. Hoffman, from observations among the Teton Dakotas while acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and stationed at Grand River Agency, Dakota, during ls71-73.

Dakota VI. A list of signs obtained from Pezhi (Grass), chief of the Blackfoot Sioux; Nazulatanka (Big Head), chief of the Upper Yanktonais; and Tshitouakia (Thunder Hawk), chief of the Uncpa Jas, Teton Dakotas, located at Standing Eock, Dakota Territory, while at Washington, I). C, in June, 1880.

Dakota VII. A list of signs obtained from Shtjngka Ltjta (Red Dog), an Ogalala chief ti-om the Red Cloud Agency, who visited Washington in company with a large delegation of Dakotas in June, 188(1.

Eidatna I. A list of signs obtained from TsiiiesnaCHADACHisH (Lean Wolf), chief of the Hidatsa, located at Fort Berthold, Dakota Territory, while at Washington, I). C, with a delegation of Sioux Indians in June, 1880.

Mandan and Hidatsa I. A discriminating and illustrated contribution from Dr. Washington Matthews, assistant surgeon, United States Army, author of "Ethnography and IMidology of the Hidatsa Indians," c., lately prepared from his notes and recollections

of signs observed during his long service among the Mandan and Hidatsa Indians of the Upper Missouri.

Omaha I. A special list from Rev. J. Owen 1 )orSE v, missionary at Omaha Agency, Nebraska, from observations lately made by him at that agency.

Oto I. An elaborate list, with diagrams, from Dr. W. C. Boteler, United States Indian service, collected from the Otos at the Oto Agency, Nebraska, during 1879-80.

Oto and Missouri I. A similar contribution by the same author respecting the signs of the Otos ami Missouris, of Nebraska, collected during the winter of 187J-80, in the description of many of which he has been joined by Miss Katie Barnes.

Ponkd I. A short list from Rev. J. OWEN Dorsey, lately obtained by him from the Ponkas in Nebraska.

#### IROQUOIAN.

Iroquois I. A list of signs contributed by the Hon. Horatio Haxe, author of "Phidogy " of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, c., now residing at Clinton. Ontario, Canada, obtained in June, 188(1, from Sakayenkwaraton (Disappearing Mist), familiarly known as John Smoke Johnson, chief of the Canadian division of the Six Nations or Iroquois proper, now a very aged nnvn, residing at Brantford, Canada.

Wyandot I. A list of signs from Hento (Gray Eyes), chief of the Wyandots, who visited Washington, D. C, during the spring of 1880, in the interest of that tribe, now located in Indian Territory.

#### KAIOWAN.

Kaiou-a I. A list of signs from Sittimgea (Stumbling Bear), a Kaiowa chief from Indian Territory, who visited "Washington, D. C, in June, 1880.

Kiitinc I. A lotter from J. W. Towkll, Es(i., Iiuliaii siimTititctideiit, 15iitisli Coliiiii-bia, nlatiiiii to his obsiivatiois aiiionjj; tlii Kiitiie and others.

#### IAMAN.

Ariknm I. A list of siriis obtained from KraNtchKNArucii (Son of tho Star). chief of tlic Arikaras, located at Fort r. ertliold, Dakota Territory, while at Washington, D. C, with a delegation of Indians in. June, ISSO.

#### SAHAPTIAN.

Sdhitpti)! I. A list contribnted by I. ev. (I. L. Deffenbaigii, of Lapwai, blaho, giving signs obtainedid at Kamiali, idalio, cliietly from Felix, chief of the Nez Ierces, and used by the Sahaptin or Xe Ierces.

#### SHOSHONIAN.

Comanche I. Notes from Kcv. A. J. Holt, Deuison, Texas, respecting the Comanche signs, obtained at Anadarko, Indian Territory.

Comanche II. Information obtained at Washington, in Febrnary, 18S(), from Maj. J. M. Ilaworth. Indian ins )ector. ndating to signs nsed by the Comanches of Indian Territory.

Comanche III. A list of signs obtained from Kobi (Wild Horse), a Comanche chief from Indian Territory, who visited Washington, D. C, in June, ISSO.

Pni-Vtel. Information obtained at Washington from NlxsuES, a Pai-Ute chief, who was one of a delegation of that tribe to Washington in January, ISSO.



Shoshoni and Banak I. A list of signs obtained from Tbandoy (The Climber), Tisidimit, Pete, and Uiag at, members of a delegation of Shoshoni and Banak chiefs from Idaho, who visited Washington, D. C. during the months of April and May, 1880.

Ute I. A list of signs obtained from ALE. JA DEO, Galote, Augustin, and other chiefs, members of a delegation of Ute Indians of Colorado, who visited Washington, D. C., during the early months of the year 1880.

#### TINNEAN.

Apache I. A list of signs obtained from Hitekito (Little Blonde), Aaut Tin Vitel, and Santlugo Largo (James Long), members of a delegation of Apache chiefs from Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, who visited Washington, U. C., in the months of March and April, 1880.

Apache II. A list of signs obtained from Xakananitaix (White Man), an Ajiache chief from Indian Territory, who visited Washington in June, 1880.

Apache III. A large collection made during the present summer by Ir. Francis H. Atkins, acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, from the Mescalero Apache, near South Fork, New Mexico. This MS. was received after the whole of the vocabulary had gone to the printer, and a large part actually printed, so it was not possible to insert all of the descriptions in the present edition. The interesting "Narrative" communicated by Dr. Atkins is printed with similar matter following the Vocabulary.

Wichita I. A list of signs from Rev. A. J. Holt, missionary, obtained from Kin Che-Ess (Spectacles), Medicine man of the Wichitas, at the Wichita Agency, Indian Territory, in 1879.

Wichita II. A list of signs from Tsodiako (Shaved Head Boy), a "Wichita chief, from Indian Territory, who visited Washington, D. C., in June, 1880.

#### ZUNIAN.

Zuni I. Some preliminary notes lately received from Rev. Taylor F. Ealy, missionary among the Zuni, upon the signs of that body of Indians.

Grateful acknowledgment must be made to Prof. E. A. Fay, of the National Deaf Mute College, through whose special attention a large number of the natural signs of deaf-mutes, remembered by them as having been invented and used before instruction in conventional signs, indeed before attending any school, was obtained, which are related in this paper. The gentlemen who made the contributions in their own MS., and without prompting, are as follows: Messrs. M. Ballard, H. M. ZIEGLER, J. Cross, William J. HANSEN, LARSON. Their names will follow the several descriptions.

Mr. Ballard is now the teacher in the primary school of the college, and the other gentlemen were students during the last session.

Special thanks are also rendered to Prof. James I. Butler, of Madison, Wis., for contribution of Italian gesture-signs, noted by him in 1841, and for many useful suggestions.

A small collection of Australian signs has been extracted from The Aborigines of Victoria, by R. Broigh S. myth, vol. ii, pp. 1-5, 305-9. London, 1875. Upon these the author makes the following curious remarks: "It is believed that they have several signs, known only to themselves, or to those among the whites who have had intercourse with them for lengthened periods, which convey information readily and accurately. Indeed, because of their use of signs, it is the firm belief of many (some

uneducated and some educated) that the natives of Australia are acquainted with the secrets of Freemasonry."

Ahidc. Soo Stay.

Phice the rijilit lumd, by; ni ascciidiini;- motion, upon the l( rt Inmtl, both extended, liiiger. j Joined and iiainis down. (Aroixtlto I.)

Point with tore lini; cidf riulil hand raised tvoiii thie side lo llic licav-ens above witli extemhil arm i iicilly. Ojihirn W.)

Thuml) and toietinj; ers of liolii lianls extended, pointini;- npiihiht (otlier lingers closed) in front of liody, level of breast, bael of hand outward, and then lield in this position, left liand outside of and lii. uher than the nght. The sign ean also be made with one hand, ly nmving it after being held at the lower height to thie higher one, ami holding it there ashort time. Dakota I.) "Superior height one jierson or tiling above another."

With the baek of the hanl toward the right, the fingers bent at right angles with the palm and jiointing toward the left, push the right hand from in froutof the chin upward until it is a little higher than the head. (Dal-ota IV.)

Kaise the hand very quickly above the head, palm to the front, aiul a little baek of the head. (Omaha I.)

The right hand, with the index only extended, is elevated before the head. Co-manche I.)

The left flat hand is held in front of the body at the height of thie ell)ow, i)alm down, the right similarly placed, over, and a little higher than the left. To express greater elevation the right hand is raised.

(Utel.)

A little.

Hold the left hand horizontal ami in front of the body, lingers open but Joined together, palm upward. The right hand is tiien i)laced lion zontal, fingers open butjoineil, i)alm downward, an inch or more above the left, and raised or lowered a few inches several times, the left hand being i)erfectly still. Dodge.)

Above, foiisiderablv.

P1; kl' the liaiids as in Above, a little, then raise the right baud higher and higher, as the lieiglit to be expressed is greater, until, if enormously above, the right hand is raised as Idgh as possible; fixing the eyes toward thie zenith, omit a dui)licate grnnt, the more prolonged the greater the height is expressed. The left hand must continue motionless during all this. (Bodge.)

Aeiie. See Pain.

Aero!!.

Pass the hand, flattened and either i)artially or entirely extended, from the breast, forward, upward, and downward, forming an areh to the front. Alimroka I; Shoshoiii ami Banali.)

On the other side of.

Elevate thl left tist i)alm down before the faee, and pass the tiat and extended riglit across the baek of the left beginning at the thumb, sliding it down on the outer side so as to turn the tips of the lingers of the right nearly in toward the palm of the hift. Ute I.)

Add to; to iit in Moiiie iiioro; to add or pitt to. (Compare Counting.)

With right hand make downward motion as though to take iq) something; (2) move suddenly over to left as though depositing the some thing in it; to add one, the three first fingers are clasped down by the thumb. To add two, the little and third finger extended. To add three, the little and middle fingers extended. To add four, all the fingers extended. To add nuuh, many, sign as before, ((heicnne I.)

Hold the left hand in front of body seoop fashion with back of hand downward, then with the right hand held in the same scoop uunner, with palm downward make a sort of diving motion downward and outward and lastly inward and upward to the left hand, as though gathering imaginary objects and putting them in the left hand. (Dakota I.) 'Gathering and adding to."

With the fingers and thumb of the right hand, pretend to jiiick some imaginary object in the direction of the locality of the desired object, placing it near the body, aiul repeating the gesture seveial times. (Dakota VII.)

Bring the joint of the extended forefingers together before the breast, (Omaha I.)

Left hand exttmided palm downward (W ). Bring right hand directly over left liaud downward, and let the riglit hand palm downward fall ui)on the back of the extended left hand. (Comanche I.) "Piling up furs."

Ailiiiratioii.; i-li4 ii ( admiring; kiirprimC; noiiui'. (Compaic Prtly,-oiiiliit.) Ilaciiiii; tlic lull III ii i(iii tlic ihiutli. to slow tliat laii; iiaa;( is iiaile( uate to eoitiniiniicac tlicir sensations. Ldixj.)

Hold tlic hollow hand lor some time before the moutli. I"erha )s the idea l)ein.; that the month, widely ojien in aniazemnt. is ( oneeahl beneath it, and it beinj; imi)rojer to disjilay emotion oi- admiration, the ojien month is concealed by the hand. (Ojihira I.) (1) Face trnel to the rif; ht; (2) eyebrows elevated and contracted; (3) riffht hand lit'tel with tinjjers carelessly or loosely extended; (4) bronjiht inddenly towaiil theniontli. To exjjress Kurprini as distinct from (Khnilidn make the Ibllowinff si; n: p yebro s contracted and elevated, eyes indicatiii; interest, right hand finjjers ontspread, elevated to side and front of eyes, yently oscillated. Cheyenne I.)

Arms are crossed in front of body, the hands (S) pressing against the right and left Ineasts, which pressnre is alternately rela. xed and renewed. At the same time jileasre is expressed by facial emotion. Dakota I.) "Almost invohmtary on seeing an olyject or thing they admire."

Jk-af-mnte natnriil i(jii. Draw one palm along niion the other; Ilicn press them against yonr breast, directly opposite the heart, making at the same time your fac(! look like trying to kiss. Cross.)

Atliil. ifioa.

Italian xiin. The monthkissing the Inind by which Job described a species of idolatry is a sjpecies of adnlation practiced by every cringing servant in Italy. (Butler.)

Advance and Retreat. (Compare Battle.)

With the npright h. mds about four inches apart, palms facing, fingers. separated a little and semitlexed, in front of the upper part of the chest, while all the tingcu's are in motion, move tin; left hand away from the right about four inches and bend it backward until its i)alm looks obli( nely upward toward the riglit, and at the same tinu

throw the right hanil toward it ami partly over it; then move the right hand away from the left and rever. se the position of tin- hands. I! ei)eat tlil. s manenver several times. Dakota IV.)

The hands held as in the sign for Itajtie. then their relations to one another remaining unchanged, they are moved alternately from side to side to represent the alternate advances and retreats of ojiposing forces. Mandan and Hidatsa I.) 20 Alter. See Before. Cheyenneu.) Affeefoii. See Love. Affirmative. See Yes.

Aged. Old man.

Place the elinclielt right hiiid in front of the shoulder, a foot or so from it, palm to the left, then push it forward a few inches, drawing it back at a lower level. This is done three or four times, and the body is inclined to the front at the same time. (Abnarolia I,- tshonhuni and lunuik I.) " Grasping a start lor assistance in locomotion."

Place the clinched fist in front of and nearly as high as the shoulder, then push it forward repeatedly, drawing it back at a lower level Ihikotu W.) " Imitates walking with a staff."

Hold the right list in front of the right side nearly as high as the shoulder, move it forward and bring it back a little lower, repeating the motion several times. (Kaiowa I; Comanche III; Ajntchell; Wkliitull.) " Walking with a staff."

Alicad. See Before.

Air. See Viid.

Atike. See Same.

Alive.

Kight linger whirleil upward. (Miiajointii.)

The right hand, back upward, is to be at the height of the elbow and forward, the index extended and pointing forward, the other Ungers closed, thumb, against middle finger: then, while rotating the hand outward, move It to a position about four inches in front of the face, the back looking forward and the index )ointing upward. Dakota ly.)

Just alive, almost dead

The same motion as for Alive, but the index is to be bent and thumb placed against the palmar surface of the first joint of the index. Dakota IV.)

Ail.

Move the right hand, ialm downward, in a large circle, horizontally, two feet in front of the face, or move both hands in the same manner. Dakota IV.)

Always: forever.

Pass the right hand, flat and extended, edgewi. se from the head outward toward the right, in two movements, the palm at last i)ointing to the right. The eyes are directed upward at the same time. ( Wyandot I.)

Make thie si, i, Mi tor Tiiih, a loii i, ami Ion;;; i;; o. Cominichf III.) Tlic iililorliiaait was re lusted to i; im thicsiiiiii toi thic al)o ( word, out as none was known, he sail th tearcest apiiroarli to I lie idea would be exi)res. sod by inakin.!: thic siniis incaiiiiij; Ion; iiti), n loiii Iwt."

Same as the. si, i; ii tof ICailli, llu. I(iktii I.) Without end.". Iiicricaii. See Wlike man.

Anion;;.



Bring; the fingers and thumb of the left hand nearly together, so as to form an interlaced circle having a diameter of an inch or more, then introduce the extended index as far as the second joint. (Kumukto I; (Ojibwa I); Alutic II; Wichita II.)-In the midst of others"

And; (i. (compare Iliad heart and ad.)

The fingers and thumb of the right hand with the ends together and near the breast, then turn the hand round two or three times so as to describe vertical circles, indicating; that the heart is disordered. (Idi.)

Close the fist, place it against the forehead, and turn it to and fro in that position. (Luisian.) (1) Motion as if to touch the right breast with the right hand to express "self," "I;" (2) fingers partially closed, thumb resting on the tips and extending across the hand; (3) sudden motion forward and slightly to the right; (4) fingers spread wide open; (5) rapidly shaken to and fro, (Clicquot I.) Shaking; off, deprecating."

Close the right hand as it grasping a small object, hold it several inches before the forehead, and twist it around toward the left. (Alutic I; Slidestimi mill. I); (1)

With the right hand, fist (B-) raised to the upper part of the face in front, stroke down on the left side of the forehead to the thumb of the stomach. (Vt. Iliad an Arcic, repeat this movement several times, and express it by contraction of the muscles of the face. Dakota I.)

The elbow in front of; and as high as the shoulder, then strike with the fist across the face to the left, the face expressing impatience. (Thi-kola ill.)

Touch the chest over the heart two or three times with the ends of the fingers of the right hand: then make the sign I'm bad. (Dnhi IV.)-Heart bad."

The right arm is elevated and in the position (A), brought to forehead above right eye and twisted spirally from right to left; motion ending with the palm outward. (Oto I.)

Close the fist; lift the fist as if grasping a small object, place it to the forehead and down, then twist it forcibly, drawing the hand slightly to the front as if twisting off any projection. Another: The clinched right hand is twisted against the breastbone instead of the forehead. Another: When not very angry the index is slightly bent and twisted before the forehead. (Idi I.)

With the thumb and fingers of the right hand collected to a point, place the inner side of the hand over the heart, back up. (Kaioira I; Coinniche III; Apache II; Wirhifa II.)

Bring the tips of the fingers and thumb of the right hand to a point, and place them to the forehead just over the nasal eminence. (Apache I.)

Deaf-mute natural signs. Make wrinkles in your face by frowning and shake your head. (Cross.)

Hide the face, next turn the head to another side, and then stretch down the open hand so as to indicate that the offender should be out of sight immediately. (H. (scst(h.)

Move backward and suddenly raise the hands between the breast with a disagreeable expression of the face. (Larson.)

Move the lips as if speaking like a very angry man. (Zeijler.) angry with you.

Hand closed, right index extended and points to heart; then sign for anger; then right index points to the individual intended. (Oto I.) "The individual turned away."



### Aeiteeope.

Pass the open right hand outward from the small of the back. (Wled.) This, as explained by Indians examined by the present editor, indicates the lighter coloration upon the animal's flanks. The Ute who could speak Spanish accompanied it with the word *bianco*, as if recognizing that it required explanation.

Extend and separate the forefingers and thumb(s), nearly close all the other fingers, and place the hands with backs outward above and a little in front of the ears, about four inches from the head, and shake them back and forth. (Dalcota IV.) "Antelope's horns."

With the index only extended hold the hand eighteen or twenty inches transversely in front of the head, index pointing to the left, then rub the sides of the body with the flat hands. (Dakota VI.) "The latter sign refers to the white sides of the animal; the former could not be explained."

Close the right hand, leaving the end of the index in the form of a hook and the thumb partly extended; then wave the hand quickly back and forth a short distance, opposite the temple. (Idatmi I: Ariham I.) "He represents the iron, not the iron of the animal. This is the sign ordinarily used, but it was noticed that in certain cases (Ute); with one of the Dakotas (I) the sign of the latter was used several times, to be more readily understood."

Place (both hands, thumbs fully extended and spread, close to the sides of the head. Wrote's sign was readily understood as signifying the white ranks. Apache I.)

Arrive. See Come.

Are you! See Quite! Imitation.

Arrow.

Pass the index-finger of the right hand several times across the left arm. (Wied.)

Expressed by imitating it upon an imaginary bow and by snapping with the index and middle. (Imitation.)

Forefinger of right hand extended, pointing upright in front of breast; back of hand out, then with the thumb and forefinger of left hand (other fingers loosely closed) rub up and down the extended forefinger of the right hand (straightening the arrow), thumb and forefinger on opposite sides, and then extend the left hand in front of body and draw the right back as though it was the arrow fixed in the string of the bow. (Dakota I.) "From the place of the arrow in drawing the bow."

Separate the fingers and thumb of the left hand and place the hand in front of the chest with its palm inclining at an angle of 45° downward and backward and toward the right; draw the extended right index, its back forward from left to right downward and backward between the left index and thumb and along the palm, at the same time bringing the ends of the two latter together. (Dakota IV.) Drawing an arrow out of the hand in which they hold their arrows."

Both arms are raised as in position to shoot. The right arm is drawn up and raised to an angle of 45°, with hand in position (E I) modified, by palm facing the body. Left arm is extended over body about one foot and bent, with elbow horizontal at an angle of 90°. Left hand is in position (C I) modified by reversing hand. The sign is completed by uniform movement, to and from, as of swinging arrow, after assuming above positions. (Oto I.) "Clasping string and pointing arrow."

Hold the left hand as liifth as, and some distance in front of, the left breast, back forward, band nearly half closed, then draw the extended index downward over the yalin of the left, the whole distance extending about twenty inches. Ktdowd I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) " I)rawing;- an arrow over the liand as in i)ullin, i; the bow-strinj- to shoot."

To liit with an.

Place the tips of the fingers downward upon the thumb, then snap them forward; then strike the hands together and elevate the index finger of the right hand. (Widd.) Probably when he says "strike the hands together," he wishes to describe my sign for riot. When the person whom the inquirer saw making this sign raised the finger he may have done so to indicate a man shot or one shot. I do not think that the raising of the finger is an integral part of the sign. Matthews.)

Pass the extended forefinger of the right hand (others closed) back of hand toward the right, between the fore and second fingers of the left hand, held about 15 inches in front of body, back of hand out, horizontal, all the fingers extended, and then close the two fingers of the left hand on the right index. (Dah)ta I.) "Arrow sticking in the target."

After making the sign for Bon strike the back of the right hand, its index extended, other fingers closed, against the palm of the opened left. (Dalcofa IV.)

Same as the sign for Bow, but with this addition: that after the finger has snapped from the thumb, the back of the right hand is struck against the palm of the left. Tkthita V.)

With the index only, extended and i)ointing upward, then elevate the left hand palm toward breast, first tinger separated from the middle, pass the index of the right forcibly forward and through the space thus formed, striking the knuckles of the right against the palm of the left with a thud. Omaha 1.)

To kill with an.

Extend the left hand, closed, as if grasping a bow, drawing the right back toward the shoulder from the left, snap the first two fingers of the right forward from the thumb and throw the right over, toward the right and downward. Ute I.)

To shoot with bow and.

The hands are jilased as in the attitude of drawing the arrow in the bow (this is also the sign for the bow), and its (lei)arture is indicated by springing the fingers from the thumbs, as in the act of sprinkling water. (Long.) riace tilllips ot Ilie liii; (r. s downward u i(iii tlie tliuili. tliiii snap them forward. Wtd.) I believo I liave desiiiled this niider the head of Diwrl. ii 'C of il( i4ll liii il. I lia c always sien the saue sign made tar slmotiil; Imlh liullri and arrow. If it is necessary to distinjuish liir weapon, it can lie done by appio riale signs in addition to tliis. (Midllrics.) The left arm was then elevated, slightly lent at elbow, and extended from tli( body as in holding a bow. The right arm was tiien llexed. and the hand, in position (ij l), inverted as holding and iulling the string: the hands are thns nniformdy swayed to and fro. several times, as if holding the arrow ;( nifu and taking an aim. If Wied. s. sign i. s (nunplete, there is little resemblance to the sign among the Otos, save in the i)ositioii of th( right hand, which is similar, though iuverted. In the Oto sign the distance between the hands

wonid indi cate length of the arrow, which is not shown in the latter, (fiotclrr.) That which rests in the string and bow."

Make the sign for Bow. tlien right lianl drawn snddenlv l)ack toward right shoulder, tingers of both hands snapped to indicate discharge of ariow and twang of string. Chcionw I.)

Extend the lii't arm with closeil hand as if grasping the bow, draw the right hand back toward the right side of the face with the second finger resting against the thumb; then allow the linger to spring for want, move it in the direction of the object hit, and strike the backs of the tingers of the right hand against the palm of the left. Dakota V. j

Same sign as Ihihufa X. Ihihita II.)

Extend the left hand at a lett oblii ue, the thumb and middle linger forming; i circle, bring the right hand back to the right breast, and tiij) the fingers of both hands troin the thumbs, (hiialia I.)

Aii'4 n-Iic.-hi.

With the index finger of the right hand, touch the tip of the extended forefinger of the left liand several times. ( Wiil.) . Make the sign for,4. ri" v and then place the right thumb, pabn forward, on the last joint of the left index, its palm inward, the other fingers closed. (Dakota W.)

A! li:)iiiel.

The extended right hand, jialm inwards, is iiaased up and down two or three times, in front of the face and an itich or two from it, with a moderately rapid motion. Manitaai (oul JTntatsa I.)

Cross the hands in front of the face, palms backwaid, the right behind the lett, to hide the face. Dakota IV.) llaiiils with finders Ixteiukhl, bronglit togetlier in front of the body, palmai- siufikC. s of little tiuger. s joined, and hands. slo )ing ol)li(inely niward with backs looking towards the sides, extended fingers pointing to the front, c;;. e., hands held in iniatiaoa of a straight scoop, then without separating the hands carry them forward and downward withi a (juick upsetting motion. (Dakota I.) "Scooping up and throwing away ashes."

Asleep or sleeping.

Place the hands open over the face, close the eyes and gently press them down, at same time gently incline the head ami body to the right, until attaining an angle of about 4.5, or lower, remain in that i)ositiou a few moments. (Ojibwu IV.)

Ass. See Tliile.

Assent. See Yes.

Astooiisliliiieil. See Surprise.

Attention.

Hold the right hand flat and extended, palm down, at arm's length and directed toward the person addressed, shaking it from side to side several times. (Abxarohti I; Shonhoiti and Banak I.)

To attract a person's attention previous to commencing conversation

The right hand (T) carried directly out iu front of the body, with arm fully extended and there moved sidewise with rapid motions. Dakota I.)

Aurora borealis.





however, that the hand is inosfd torwanl. The juecise direetiou in wliicli the hand is ino ed is not, J think, essential, (tttll( l( s.)

Scatter the dexter fingers outward, as if sporting away water from them. (Burton.) (1) Right hand partially elevated, fingers closed, thumb clasiing the tips; (2) sudden motion downward and outward accomi)anied by equally sudden opening of fingers and snapiting from the thund), of the tingers.

Clu-jfinie I.)

Right hand closed (B) carried forward in front of the body toward the right and downward, during which the hand i. s opened, fingers downward, as if drop )ing out the contents. Dakota I.) " Not worth keeping."

Half close the fingers of the right hand, crook the thumb over the fore and middle tingers and move the hand, back upward, a foot or so toward the object referred to, and. suddenly let the fingers fly open. (Dakota IV.) "Scattered around, therefore bad."

Close the fingers of the right hand, resting the tips against the thumb, then throw the hand (U)wnward and outward toward the right to arm's length, and spring open the fingers. (Dakota VI, VII.)

Hands opmi, alms turned in; mo e one hand towards, anl the other from, the l)ody; then rice rerxa. (Omaha I.)

Throw the clinched right hand forward, downward, and outward, and when near at arm's length, suddeidy snap the fingers from the thumb as if si)rinkling water. (Wiaiolot I.) "To throw away contemptuously; not worth keeping."

Raise hand in fiont of breast, fingers hooked, thumb resting against second finger, palm downward (fi l), then with a nervous movement throw the hand downward to the right and a little behind the body, with an expression of disgust on the face. During motion of hand the fingers are gradually extended as though throwing something out of hand, and in final )osition the fingers and thund) aie straigjit and separated, palm backward (R l), witii fingers pointing downward, palm liackwanl. (Sahaptin I.) "Away with it."

Same motion of arm and hand as in All ri iit; CwoOll. But in the first position fingers are closed, and as the hand moves to the riglit they are tlirown open, until in final position all are extended as in final for Allii;; iit; tiootl. (Snhapthi I.)

Ociif-miitc natural xiin. Use the sign for HaildmOllie, at the same time shake the head as if to say Ao. (Zicler.)

Tlic Xenpolitaiis, to i iress ( (iiremi it, lilow tii; irls the imtmhi or tliiii. u relfited to. Tlic leatunites inescrn tlic ( (imicctioii of l); i(l " and " tasto " li. v luiisliini; tvoiii tlic side of the iioiiti. Tliis may licconi-paifd uilli the (leaf unite siui of rti i) jiiu an iiii, i; iiii, oliject lietwecu tliiiiiib nail and loictiii. ucr, denotinj; soiii'tliiii; small oicontciiiiilible. Till motiini of snappin); the fiiij cr citliit on or from the tliiinil) in disdain is not oiiil. v of larjii modern i)revalene( in civilization, hiil is at least a. s ancient as the contem iorary statute of Sardanapalns at Anciiiale.

crv.

Siinii for Very as in i" S" "" " i.-" "" Kml. (S(liitittin I.) It: i l lirai't: Wicked. (Comiiaie Aii;(Oi.)

Sif ii lor: ul, thieii folded rij lit hand stnn k two or three times siid-dcnlv a;: ainst the heart to imitate )al iifatiiii. (Iirinitic I.)

Tap several times the icuion over the heart with the ri, i; ht hand, horizontal, tinycers extended, jiointinu toward the riuht, hack outward, and then make the sit; ii for Allju'tl". Ihikntii I.) ". My heart is had."

The sif n most coiunoiil, used for this idea is made In lthe hand being clo. sed and held near the breast, with the backs toward the breast, then as the arm is su(hlciiily extended the hand is opened and the hirers sei arated from each other. (Muhiihii uml Jliifliitxa I.) Ilacc the tingers of the llat riglit hand over the heart, then make the sign for h: ul. Dukotu VI, VII.)

B: ill.

. Middle fingers and tiimbs of both hands brought together to repre-s-iit a circle. CJiftitiiic I.)

For gnii. See Bullet.

Rarter. See Trade.

na iii.

Same as Kettle, exep))t final motion of setting on the tire, which is omitted. Dakota.) "From its. shape."

Bai ket.

Interlock the se iarated tingers of the hands in trout of body, backs outward, hands horizontal, in iuntation of the interlacing of basket-woik. Ihilotd I.) 'From the interwoxen sjiliuters of a basket."

Battle, (tonii)are Fii; lit and Kill.)

The clinched hands arc held about as high as the neck and live or six iuclics asunder, then waved two uv three times laterally to show the advances and retreats of the conibatants; after which the fingers of each hand are snftered to spring from the thumb towards each other, as in the act of spiiivling water, to represent the flight of missiles. Lo7ig.)

To show that fighting is actually taking place, make the gesture of Kill; tap the lips with the i)alm like an Oriental woman when "keening," screaming the while O-a! O-a! to imitate the war song. (Burton.) (1) Fists of both hands closed and brought to the level of the chin, near together and knuckles facing each other; (12) moved suddenly forward and backward with a sort of churiitig, grinding motion. (Cheyenne I.)

Both hands (A 1) brought to the median line of body on a level with the breast and close together; describe with botli hamls at the same time a series of circular movements of small circumference. ( Dakota I.) "Two opposing forces of Indians at battle in a circular nia: iner, after their usual custom of surrounding their enemy."

Two or more men fighting. i ovetlie upright fists alternately several times back and forth about eight inches in front of the u per part of the chest, i)almsinward, and about four inches apart. (Dakota IV.)

The clinched fists are held before the chest, backs outward (the forearm neither prone nor supine), and passed straight njjand down rai)idly a distance of six to twelve inches, alternately in opposite directions to one another, either a short distance apart or with the joints touching. This indicates any angry contest or straggle as well as a pitched battle fought with weapons. (Mandan and Hidat. sa I.)

The arms are equally flexed, as in position of defense. Hands are loosely clenched and fists rotated in )almar )roximity three times; the sign is completed by retaining

the arms and fists in posture for defense about three seconds. Hands are position (B) doubled or (B B). Oto I.) "To ward off."

Both hands at height of breast, palms facing, the left forward from the left shoulder, the right outward and forward from the right, fingers pointing up and spread, move them alternately towards and from one another. (Utel.) "Mingling of men in strife."

Place both hands on a level in front of the chest, half closed, fingers pointing downward, the backs of the right-hand fingers pointing forward, those of the left facing the palm, held about six inches apart, the hands are then (quickly moved) toward and from one another several times. (Apache I.)

Half-natural sign. Vibrate your fingers, implying how many soldiers; then copy the manner of shooting a gun. (Crows.)

Rattle. White mairs.

Kotli hands clinnlud with hall of timiil) on the scooki and tinrd fingers, clinkdiid tbretingers of each hand touchiiji. Tlicii) usli tlic hands from yon, lcttinj;- the fingers all tlv outward at the same time, as if you were trying to throw water off your fingers. This repeated twice or more, according to the severity of the engagement. Comanche I.) "Soldiers staining in line delivering their tie."

Change and counter-charm.

The hands are held as in the sign Ion Battle, arms are then sinnlta-neonsly moved from and toward one another. Mawlnn anil ludntsa I.)

Bead, glass.

Stroke the fingers of the right hand over the left upper arm. (Wich.) Do not remember. A sign for necklace is sometimes made by extending the thumb and index finger and placing them against the throat. (Matthew x.)

Tips of the joined thumb and fore-finger left hand (other's closed), wet by touching to the tongue, are passed down in front of the body, as though picking up loose beads from the lap, and then hand held in front of the left breast, thumb, index, back outward, tips of joined thumb and finger toward the right, and then the right hand, with thumb and fore-finger extended, crooked and joined at tips (others closed), as though holding a sinew, is passed toward the left, to and over the left hand as though passing the sinew through the beads. Dahtha I.) "From the use of beads in enderiv."

Bear, animal.

Pass the hand before the face to mean ugliness, at the same time grinning and extending the fingers like claws, (lurton.) (1) Middle and third finger of right hand clasped down by the thumb, forefinger and little finger extended, crooked downward: 2 the motion of scratching made in the air. Cheyenne I.)

Fingers of both hands closed, except the little finger, which is extended and pointing straight towards the front, thumbs resting on the backs of the second phalanges of all the fingers, hands horizontal, backs upward, are held in front of their respective sides near the body, and then moved directly forward with short, sharp jerking motions. Dakota I.) "From the motion of the bear in running."

Grizzly.

Right hand flat and extended, held at height of shoulder, palm forward, then bring the palm to the mouth, lick it with the tongue, and return it to first position. Omaha I.) "Showing blood on the paw."



Seize ii sliort piece of wootl, say: il out two feet long, wave in tiie right hand, and strike a blow at an imaginary i)erson. (Omaha I.)

Seize a short tiini; alxiut six inclies long, hold it as dagger, iretend to thrust it (hiwtiward under the breast bone repeatedly, and each time farthei, grunting or gasjiing in doing so; withdraw the stick, holding it u i, and, showing the blood, jioint to the breast with the left forelenger, meaning to say-s" do tlioi iirhen imi meet the licur. Omaha I.)

Pretend to stab, yourself with an arrow in various parts of the body, then jioint towards the Ixxly witu th' lel'thand tbretinger. Omaha I.)

Arms are Hexed and hanils clasi)ed about center of breast; then slowly fall with arms )endulous and both hands in jtosition of (Q). The sign is completed liy slowly lifting the hands and arms several times in imitation of the animal's locomoti(ui.

Jlovenieut and appearance of animal's front feet. (Oto I.)

Hold the closed right hand at the height of the elbow before the right side, palm downward, extend and curve the thumb and little linger so that their tips are nearly directed toward one another before the knuckles of the closed tingers; then push the hand forward several times. ( Kaiura I, (omatchf III, Apache II, Wiehita II.) " Iaw and long claws."

Hold both closed hands before the lody, palms down, and about eight inches ai)art; reach forward a short distance, relaxing the tingers as if grasping something with them, and draw them back again as the hand. s are withdrawn to their former jtosition. (Ife I.) " Scratching, and grasping with the claws."

The right hand thrown in the position as for Hoine, then extend both hands with tingers extended and curved, separated, palms down, and jjush them forward several times making a short arch. (Ajtache I.) "The animal that scratches with long claws."

Beard, whiskers.

Hice the back of the wrist under the chin, sjjread the tingers slightly, allowing them to extend downward and forward. Dakota VI, VII.)

Boavor.

With the back of the open right hand, strike the palm of the left several times. ( Weil.) I have seen this. It represents the beaver striking the water with his tiat tail. lattheh: s.) The arms are. semiflexed and a )pr()ach the lody with the hands ojined, palms down, the right over and above the left. The right hand finally sweeps back and is held extended, llatly o )en in josition tif animal's tail. There is no similarity in the execution or conception of this sign aul thai of Wied; tlic conceitidii ill tilt sij; ii iiiiikiiiu tlic (.)t()s is clear, liiit tliat tor the hitler uhscmc. l'lie liei lit and l)r(ail llat tail of tlie animal. Jii)lelc) )

Descrihea iiarelitliesi. s ( ) willi the thiiiiili anil index of both hands, and then with the dexter index imitate the vai; inu uf the tail. (I. iirttni.) (I) Kij; ht hand llatttied to loiitii an extension of forearm, ialm downward at iiu iiiiij; k of 45" to the body: (!) suddenly slapped down two or tlire times. Clieiiinc I.) " l'roin the manner in wliieh the lieaver slaps water or nind."

Iloth hands in Iroiit of body, linuers extemled, horionlal llal. palms downward (W), endsof linj ers iiointinu obliipudy forward, pat the back of fiist one hand and then the other se eial times, not too lapidly. Ihikiiiti I.) "These Indians believe that beavers



are able to on crse with aeli otliii and do so while bnildiiu I heir dams and lodges. The sign, howe er, would seem to come from the noise made by tlie beaxcrs in )attink down their dams."

Hold the lett hand, palm lookini;()l)liipiel. forward, outward and up ward, a foot in front of the lower part of the chest, and strike its palm several times with the liack of the o en. i lit hand. ( Ihikuld I.)

Both arms are. semi-extended and the hands in type )ositioti ( ) are held rijjlit al)ove left to rei)resent size of animal. Hands in this jiosition execute uinifornily a ciee )in i movement forwards, then li lil hand sweeps to back of body and is extendtml from cocyical rejiion to re ire-sent the broad. Hat tail. Oto I.) "Creepinu animal with Hat tail."

Hold botluixtended flat hands, )almsdown, side by side, then extend the tirst three liiii; ers, separated, the little tin. sii'rs and thumbs closed and the hands retainin;- the same ndative position. (Apache.) Flat tail, and claws."

Trap. See Tia.

Re lore.

lirin- the hand close to the li. uht breast (I ) with jialm to left, fore-tinj; er pointed outward; biinj; lett hand ( . TI palm inward) in front of and few inches from the breast, move rijjlit hand to the front and at anie time move the left toward the breast sli.; litly. Altr or alfrin ard is done by having; the hands in the same jiosition ( . II) exee it to have )alin of right hand down. The left is kept stationary and the ri ht is drawn back, (iieiciuw II.) "The left hand representin. u an imajiinary line, the action of the ri. i; ht makes il I he front or befoie."

Iviglit hand moved ( niekly forwanl from side back of hand in Iroiit, the hand drawn back less quickly, a, L; ain )rojected forward lajiidln. with slight inclination of head and body forward. (Ojihira IN.)

Left liand held foretiiiior stniiglit, iipri lit, palm of hand outward (other ttufjers closed) in front of body about IS inches, and then the rifjht hand held in the. same manner close to the body on the same level. Ihdotn I.)

Close the fingers of the right hand, thumb crossing the middle finger, index extended, palm forward, thrust the hand forward forcibly. Omaha I.) doing before or i)assing another person.

Move loth fingers up and down and away from the body on the same line, but allowing the right to gain on and finally pass the left. Jiakota I.) "From the idea of being or going before or ahead of another person in walking or anything else. A derivative of superior."

In place; ahead; superior.

The hands are held horizontally, in front, backs upward, parallel about au inch ajiart, the forefingers only extended. The right hand is then advanced before the lett, usually about a finger's length; but the distance may be increased or diminished to exi)ress degree. This sign is to be considered in connection with those for bvltiiid or inferior, and beside or equal. They all refer to the relative position of objects in space but to different degrees of )uality. Colliparifiioii is exi)ressed by these signs. Changes of position as horses in a race are shown by changes in the position of the hands. (Mantjan and Hidatsa I.) In time.

Same sign as for Time, Ion;;, and liort, but in referring to length of time, as to the i)revious day, or previous mouth, etc., the hands are drawn apart carelessly about ten or twelve inches, quickly, the absence of any haste indicating a longer time, and consequently applicable to matters referring to a longer period. Kaiowa I; Coinanvhe 111; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Beg, Beg;; nr.

First make the sign for Lol;; e, eiiteriig a, and then the sign for Give to me. (Dakota I.)

First make the sign for Give to llie, and then the sign for. Tlail or Woiiaai, as the case may be. Locl;; e, eiiteriis; a, can be added or not. (Dakota I.) "From an Indian going from lodge to lodge asking for things."

Begone. See Uo.

Be;; iiiiinii;;. Commeiieiiient.

file right hand horizontal, with fingers arched (B) back of hand upward, of fingers obli(piely downward and outward, is pushed out in iron of the ris'ht breast and drawn hack to original )ositii)n two or three times. Dakota I.) "(roinji- to do it. (ioing to commence anything. Goinj; ahead, jijnshinj;- tliinjis."

Brinj;- both hands in front of the breast 11 palms down), the forefingers near toi; ether ointing to front; move the rijjhi sddenly to rear few inches, the left remains still. In describing a )erson being left farther and farther to the rear, keep moving the right a (-oniile inches or so at a move nntil you make three or four moves back. (Chriiniiir II.)

Same motion as lldorc reiteated by swinging tlie iiaiid backwards from thigh, with quickened motion as the hand went back. (Ojihua W.)

Forefinger of tlu right baud, st raiglil. u iriglit ((Uliers closed) ia ni of hand outward is drawn from in front of and iu a lc cl with the shoulder, behind the l)ody on as near a straight line as )ossible and with forefinger )ointing upright. (Dakota.) Ueverse of going before. He is still falling beliind me."

With its index extended, pointing backward, over the right shoulder, back ujiward, push the i-iglit hand back wiird about four iiclies IVom Just in front of the shoulder. (Dakota W.) Inferior, ((onii)are Ahead.) IMace the hands in the sanu position as toi aliead, except that the right hand is beliud the left, . c, nearer the body. (Manila) and Hi datxa I.) riaee the spread right hand behind the body, moving the hand slightly a little up and down, ami back and forth. Omaha I.)

The left arm is tle. xed and hand uinight with hooked index (as in I 1 modilied by the hand being held edgewise) is brought before the face. The right tist is then bi-onght to the same position and the i)alms face each other. The left hand renuiins before the face, but the right tist is swept back i)ast the right side with the index finger extended as in type. f. Oto 1). " What I have gone by."

Belong. See Po Mt! iou.

Belon, iiiiidrr.

Milde like the sign for alcove, with this exception. that all movement is made by the left or lower hand, I he right being held motioidess, l)alm downward, and the eyes looking down. Diidijr.)

Place the right hand, by a descemliug nuitioii, just undet the left haml, liotli extended, tingers joined and jialms down. (Arapaho I.)

Same motion as Above with hand starting from above level ot elllow, finger jiointing down, rest gently closed. (Ojilnra IV.)

Same as Above, only draw the right hand a considerable distance below the left. (Dakota I.)

Sign can also be made with one hand l)y the reverse of the movements in Above. (Dakota I.) " liefer to the jerson )elow oi nnder by moving tliat linger and hand which rejnesents the under person, animal, or thing. Inferior height variant of suiterior."

Both hands are extended oien as in type W. The hands are then ai)i)roximated edgewise and the left is siiperimi)osed, and swept palm over back of right. Both hands now diverge and arms are extended from the right and left sides palms down. The right hand is now brought forward as in type (I I) modified by index being more extended, and describes a quadrant's arc towards the ground. (Oto I.) "The vast depths into wliich all suddenly fall."

Place the tlat left hand in front of the body, )alm down, finger. s directed toward the right; place the flat right hand, palm down, below the left, the greater the distance the hands are moved apart the greater the dejiths to which allusion is made. ( Ute I.)

Belt.

. Motion of putting a belt around the body with thumb and forefinger of both hands on their resiiective sides of body thumb and forefinger U-shajied, i)ointing inward and carried around the sides of body to the front, other fingers of both hands closed. (Dakota I.) "From the placing of the belt."

Ilewide, equal. See 8: iiiie.

Iti. In the sense of Brond or Flat.

Bring both hands in front of breast, palms down, then extend them forward to length of arms and sweep around outwards, on a level. For small extent, the hands indicate a less extended arc or circle. (Ojibicn IV.)

The right hand is held horizontal, extended and flat, pointing forward. A slight arched curve from right to left is made at whatever height the sjieaker wishes to indicate. (Apache I.)

Deaf-mute natural s'kjh. Place the hands near each other and move them apart. (Ballard.) In the sense of Hi; ii as a hill.

An ascending motion of the extended hand, fingers joined, palm down, outlining and indicating relative height, (Ara2)ahoil.) (1) Both li: iii(Is uiiclosed, lmm; lit to tlic front of cliest, i)ilims facing each other, n;; lit liaml above left and elevated to level of cliin; (2) riglit haud carriei iipwards in ii-o )oiti(n to the dciirc of iici:, dit to be expressed (Chicicnir I.) iiaise the extended hand, fiiucrs joined, palm down and horizontal, to tlie projier oi- yi-eatcst possible clexation. (Anipiiho I.)

With the foretiiiucr ot tlie ri. iihth hand straiyht, upright (.1). cany it straight upward in front of the body above the head as high as the X-tended arm will icaccli. This would indicate a mountain, and lesser degrees of arm extension would denote lesser heights. (Dakota I.) " (; reat high a moimlaiu."

Ih-iifmutc natural sitjns. Ili; il Mive the hand upward. Ihallanl.)

Raise the hand abo c the head. Ijirsoii.) In the sense of liml;; ai4 lllll.



(1) Motion for )t idlll e ee )t that the elbows are not picssed against the sides, but the arms and hands aif extended and gi c a curved form as though clasping sonu large object;-) motion made to increase or eldaige the circle in inoportioii to the size to lie expressed. (Iicyfiinel.) Indicate the general outlines, and in the direction thereof extend both hands, palms towards each other, to the re( nired or greatest jjos-sible distance ai)art. (Arapalai I.) ialuis facing, and ni( ed apart farther and farther by jerks. (Omaha I.)

Laige.

The opened upright hands, palms facing, fingers relaxed and slightly. separated, being at the height of the breast and about two feet ai)art, separate them to nearly arm's length. (Daknta W.)

Jh-af-mutv. natural xitjiis. Ilace the hands near eaih otiei palm toward i)alm, and move them apart, and at the same tinu distinding the cheeks. Ilallarit.)

Point )Ur linger at our chest and face expanded. (Cross.)

Move both open hands tnim each other with the ialms looking toward each other, and, at the sanu time, cause the-lieeks to look big and ronml by l)lowing against them, (Ilasciislal).

I'tretch out the hands. (L((rsiii.) In till sense of lioli;;.

(1) IFands brought ui)ward and to the front of the body, forelinyer and thumlis of both brought together as though grasping the ends rf a string; (2) suddenly drawn a )art in n)i)ortion to tie lengtli to be expressed. Chciciuic I.)

Deaf-mute natural. s(V. s-. Direct tlie forelinger downward and extend it forward toward a distant point. (Ballard.)

Point to tlie land, if tlie land is intended, with the tinger; then move horizontally the outstretched hand along the line, which describes an ellipse. (Cross.)

Having held tlie hands, the jiahiis touching each other, separate them by moving tliim in a stiaight line, showing how far ajiart. (Cra. ss.)

Stretch out the arm, at the same time lace the forefinger on the shoulder. (Zfirler.) In the sense of Loiit;;, in extent.

Push the ojiened right hand, jialm toward the left, from the lower jiait of the chest upward to about a foot al)o e the head. ( al:(ta IV.)

Jr(tfiin(tr imtural sujiis. y moving the hands ai)art. (Ballard.)

Stretch out both arms in a straight line. (Larson.) In the sense of Vile.

(1) Elbows close to side, forearm and open flattened hands extended, palms facing and nearly touching each other; (2) separated in jiropor-tion to the degree of width to be represented. (Cheyenne I.) (1) Hands extended to front of body, open to fullest extent, but fingers and thumbs contiguous, palms up, little fingers of each hand touching; (2) gradually moved ai)art in iroportion to the size of the surface to be represented. (Cheyenne T.)

Bring both hands to the front of the body, on the same level and close togetlier, fingers and thumbs extended, jialms downward (W), fingers pointing forward, with lioth hands on the same level, make a sidewise movement with the left to nearly its arm's full extent, but only move the right a few inches. (Dalnta I.)

Tills sign resembles that for Biggin the sense of Flat. (Dakota I.) "A broad, level piece of land."

Both liands brought together in front of breast, with a curvod motion, hands horizontal, flat, iialm downward (W). Ends of fingers jiointing toward the front are then carried out sidewise, with a curved downward motion to their natural jiositious. (Dakota I.) "Covering a large surface."

Place both flat hands side l)y side before the breast, palms down, then jiaass them horizontally outward toward their respective sides. (Dakota VI, VII.)

Deaf-mute natural sujn. Ilit the jialms of the hands near each other and then mo c tiem far ajiart. (Ballard.)

Bird.

Tlic liiuids; ir llapptd near llic slujiiltlers. If s iciliccati)ii he required, the (ly is imitated or some iicucularity is intiddiiced. (Burton.) (1) Botii liaiids open to rnllesl extciil. palms dowiiwaid, lirouj; lil to level of aiitl ajiatust the chest, ibretiiij; er poiitiiiiiifi awa. v Iroiii chest; (1!) pushed forward and downward and withdrawn with a cur motion, as the motion of winf; s in llyinj. (Iicieniiie I.)

Tlic trout outline will rciirescnt the sij; n. Kotli aims aif el( ated and Hexed at rifjiit ani les to the shoulders, the arms are th( u uuide to diverjic, and in position W made to tiapor wa cr to and from the body after the manner of the winys of a Itird. Otit mid. I. v. voov I.) That has wiuus or Hies li them."

ItimOii, hiihalo.

The two lorelin; ers are placed near the ears, projecting;-, so as to represent the hoins of the animal. Loiiij.) IJaise the forcliuiicrs crooked inward, in the semlilaucc of liorns, on both sitlesof the head, (l. itrdii.)

Lowci the head and project the tbrclililiters from their respecti e sides of the head, like iorns. (Arapdho I.) IJoth hands clexated to or toward the si(l( s of the head, f)refinf; er of each crooked obli(piely tbrward to re iresent horns. (Cliiiniie I.) r. otii hands tightly closed, lea inn the lbrelin. ucrs only exttuded and cur cd; )lace the fists before the chest, about ten inches apart, palms facing, and lbredngers above. Alisarolit I; Slioslioiii ((ml li((iik I.) "Horns."

Iolli hands raised to the sitles of the In ail in front of ears, back of hands looking forward, forefingers croolied backward, rest of fingers closed, tlinml) resting on second linger. I((k(it(( I.) Horns of the buffalo."

I. otli hands closed except tbrclinger, and then aiplied to each temple, with the latter ixtiuting a little forward. ( Ihdidtd II.) iorns of animal."

Semi-Hex the foretingers, loosely close the others, thumbs either nnler the middle fingers or against them, and )lace the hands upright, backs outward, one on each side of the head, in-ar it or against it, above and just in front of the ears, then move the hands smldenly tbiward a couple of inches. Bdjicota IV.) "The horns of the butfalo."

All the digits of both hands are completely Hexed excejtt the forefingers, and these are slightly curvetl; each hand, back outwards and held obliquely outwards and upwards, is lironglit in contact with the temple of the same sside at the wrist. Maiidioi (did Hidatsa I.) "Thus the lioriiis of the aiiiiiiial are iidiieated."

Same sif; ii as toi- tnitle. Oto I.)

Botli hands, flattened, slightly arched, and Hexed at the wrists, are held as high as the ears and over the shoulders pointing backwards, then incline the head to the

front and (quickly throw the hands upward a short distance. Kaioira I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) "The humbled shoulders and motion of the animal."

Billion, Generic.

Close both hands loosely, extending and crooking the forefingers, place them several inches from either temple. (Ute I.) Buffalo calf.

Place the fists upright, backs outward, with the thumbs strongly extended above the ears near the head, and shake them back and forth several times to imitate the shaking of a calf's ears. (Dc. I-itta IV.)

Same sign as for Buffalo foiv, but made as low as the waist, and the hands are moved slightly forward and backward. Kaiowa I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Female.

Curve the two forefingers, place them on the sides of the head, and move them several times. (Wied.) I have given you a similar sign for the Bison without regard to sex, except that I do not mention any motion of the hands after they are placed in the position of horns, and I do not remember seeing such motion. (Matthews.)

Same sign as made by Shoshoni and Crois. When this sign is made before the person it signifies both sexes, without special reference to either. Kaioira I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Male.

Place the tightly-closed hands on both sides of the head with the fingers forward. (Wied.) If he does not mean to describe the same sign (minus the motion) as in Bison, female, I know not what he does mean. I have seen but one sign for Buffalo (which I am certain was generic), and I opine that one sign was all the Prince saw. The movements he speaks of in Bison, female, may have been unnecessary or accidental. Additional signs are used to indicate sex when necessary. Matthews.) It is conjectured that Wied's sign for the (e) Zia indicates the short, stubby horns, and that for the Female, the ears seen moving, not being covered by the shock mane of the male.

Bite, To.

Thumb of right hand extended, fore and second fingers also extended, joined, and slightly arched, thumb separated from fingers (other fingers closed), left hand obliquely in front, (left hand; closed thumb and fingers, till nearly full capacity in front of right breast. (usually draw the thumb; the fingers several times, at the same time draw the left arm in toward the body. (Dakota I.) From the sign; bite of dogs. The two jaws in motion."

It is a sign. Sign (left hand);

It is a sign.

First touch the closed eyes with the tips of the extended fore and second fingers of right hand, then upward (other fingers closed), then turn the hand and make the sign for Kccili; as contained in I 44 k, and then the sign for. either or I like none as contained in. oii. (Ihdi-itta I.) "I have no sign; hr."

Road.

Right hand with thumb extended and fingers; upward, thumb; fingers extended and separated as much as possible and pointing; obliquely upward and downward, is brought along the body in front to the mouth, when it is carried forward for a few



inches with a downward cuived motion, back of hand toward the right. Ihihota I.) l-rom a buffalo when serioiisl. y wounded standing and spirting blood from the mouth or nose."

Eotli hands with fingers collected at the palm jioints are brought to the temjiles. The fingers are then suddenly Hipped outward. The right arm is then elevated and the index-linger and thumb brougiit to the nose and made to drop in jerks to the gionnd. Oto diitl Miasouri I.) 'That which pulsates in the temples and droj)s from the nose."

Close the right hand, leaving the inde. x aiid second fingers only extended, then draw the palmar surface across the lips from left to right. Iu(iiiira I; Coiiianrhe III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Boat, row.

Make with both hamls raised to the level of the shoulders the forward and backward motions as though rowing a boat, hakata I.) ISring the hands together, hollowed, little fingers joining, the thumbs farther ai)art, to represent the body of a boat, held belbre the brea. st. Ojaha I.)

Canoe.

Uoth hands at the same side of body, one above the other, make the movement of using a )addle first at one side of the body and then at the other. (Ihtkota I.) " From the manner of using the oars and paddle."

Make the motion of paddling. (Troquoix I.)

Body.

The hands with the fingers ))()inted to the lowei part of the body are then drawn ui)wards. (Dunbar.) I5()tli hands, backs outward, carelessly lowered to front and sides of Ihislis, foretinjjers extended, tips slightly touehins' the thighs, then draw lapidly ui)ward along the sides of the body, and out toward the shoulders. (Gh(iifn)ic I.) Itoiliii;..

8aue as the sign foi fire, heat being the idea. (Dakof ( I.)

Bolil. Imiirudent; rash.

Bold is included m Bnire. Kashness or imprudence cannot be sei)ara-ated from lirarr, as the distinction is too fine a one for the Indian's comprehension. (Dakota I.)

Book.

Place the right palm upon the left palm, and then open both before the face. (Burton.) (1) IJoth hands brought to a reading distance and made to represent a boolv open, or much as it would be while holding it in the band and reading, little fingers not touching; (li) motion made with tlie face and eyes as though intently reading. (Cheyenne I.)

Make witli the right hand at the right side of the body the movements of using the pen in writing, and then carry the liand to the front of the breasts, where the left hand is held horizontal with fingers extended, pointing outward, palm upward (X), and close the right haud with palm down, fingers extended, c. (W), on the left, as though closing an open book. First part of the sign denotes irrithu. (Dakota I.) " From the act of closing au open book."

IJoth arms are elevated and semi-extended, with the hands open and parallel before the face; palms ui)ward; the eyes directed intently therein. Tlie right hand is then raised and turned into a modified position (H), and seemingly writes in the open palm

of the left. The hands are then reapiroximated in position (X) before the face and approach and diverge as in the opening and closing of a book's leaves. The thickness is indicated by holding the right hand at the desired distance above the left, open. (Oto and Mismuri L) " Something written that opens and closes from which we read."

Bone.

Make the sign for the animal to which the bone belongs, and then touch the particular i)artor place in the body to which the bone belongs. (Dakota I.) " Locating the bone."

Born, To he.

Place the left hand in front of the body, a little to the right, the i)alm downward and slightly arched; pass the extended right hand downward, forward, and upward, forming a short curve underneath the left. Dakota V.) "This is based u)ton the curve followed by the head of till cliikl duriij:- hirtli, and is used (irnvricauy." Tlic sijiii, with additions, means " tat her," mother," jirandparent," but its e. i)urj. ated form amonn the Frencli deaf-mutes means "parentajje" Keiiprically, for which term there is a si)eeial sij; n reiirtimJ from our Indians. See Pni'lii-

Pass tlie Mat ri;;, lit hand downward, foiward, and niward in front of the lower portion of the alidomeii and pubis, (hdkotd I.)

Pass the right liand, naturally iclaxed, (hiwnward from the lower part of the chest, forward from tlie pubis, and upward a short distance, forming a curve with the convexity (h)wnward. Iuiiaini I; Coindticlic I; rtr I: Ajhivlic II; llry7( 11.)

Hold tlie extended ietl hand transversely in front of the lower portion of the abdomen, about eii; lil inches in front of if. and slightly ached, then pass the tial right hand lown aril between the body and the left hand, forward and slightly u)ward beyond it. (Aji((cltc I.) "The lett hand represents the pubic arch; the right, the curve of Cams."

Bottlo.

Denote the size of the bottle on the upheld left Ibream b. drawing across the edge of the right hand with fingers extended and palm downward, and then Tualie the sign tor Uriikill. Dakota I.) " From drinking out of a bottle."

The left aimi is semi-extended belbre the body, and the hand is held u with the fingers collected ui)and down as in (K), more horizontal: the index and thumb make a circle. A small bottle is rejresented by the right index extended. sawingon the knuckle-joint of the lett index. (Oto avl Mixf(ii)-i I.) "The shape and grasp of the bottle."

0 V, weapon.

The left hand being a little extendeil. the right hand tiuuches it ami makes the moti.)n of drawing the cord of the bow. Duiijiar.)

The hands are )laced as in the attitude of drawing the arrow in the bow. (I. OIKJ.)

Draw the ri;; lit arm back eoiupletely, as it drawing the bowstring, while the left arm is extended with clinched hand. (Wicd.) There is a similarity of come )tion in the sign given by me (Oto mid Mitisoin-i I) ami Wifd's, but in execution the latter rei)resents almost identically the the Oto sign for 'To shoot an Ali'OW." (Hidclrr.) 3)ake the mosement of bending it. (liuytoit.) (I) Left hand slightly closed as though grasi)ing bow, anil middle finger of right hand witliui three or tour inches of the left





seen used for Citron;,. If yic(Vs sif; n nialcer's hand first struck the rej; iou over the heart (as he may have done) he would then have indicated a "strouy heart," which is the (piivalent for Itlave. fl(ttlrlrs.)

Clinch the ri. nht list, and place it to the breast. (Ahmirolm I; is7(o-shoni an. I Bniud I.) Jhotli hands list: the left. ) moved up close to the body to the height of the chin, at the same time the ri, i; ht is brought up and thrown over the left (as it is moved up) with an outward and downward curved motion; the left hand is carried upward and downward and the middle of the right reversed two or three times. Endurance is expressed by this sij; ii, and it is connected with the endurance trials of the young man in testifies; his bravery and powers of endurance before admission to the ranks of the warriors. (Idlntn.)

Push the two lists forward about a foot, at the height of the breast, the ri. ulit about two inches behind the left, palms inward. (Dakota IV.) "The hands push all before them."

The right arm is flexed and elevated; the hand is then placed over left eye much in type position (B). It is then twisted from left to right across forehead until at right side of head when the motion stops with fists palm outwards. That is readily unwound, Ax (jimd will. Oto I.)

Strike the breast gently with the inner side of the right list. (Wyandot I.)

Strike the clinched list forcibly toward the ground in front of and near the breast. (Arikara I.)

He is the bravest of all.

Raise right hand, fingers extended, palm downward (A1), swing it around "over all," the point to the man (fig. 1), raise left fist (A 1, changed to left and palm inward) to a point in front of and near the body, close fingers of right hand and place the fist (A-, palm inward) between left fist and Inuu and then with violent movement throw it over left fist, asthough break; soenitlidg, and stop at a point in front of and little below left fist, and lastly joint upward with right hand, (fig. 2). (Sahnptin I.) "Of all here he is strongest."

The right fist, palm downward, is struck against the breast several times, and the index is then (quickly elevated before the face, jointing upward. Apache I.)

Only by showing willingness to fight. Apache III.) Ikafe-ihuie natural sign. To run forward with a bold expression of the countenance. Larsoji.)

Pantomime. Not to run back but to run forward. Zei(ler.)

Brave.

. " Hold firmly closed left hand about eight inches in front of centre of body, left forearm horizontal, pointing to right and front, back of left hand vertical, and on line of prolongation of forearm; bringing the firmly closed right hand some six inches above and a little in front of left hand, back to right and front, and on line of forearm; strike downward with right hand, mostly by elbow action, the second joints of right hand passing close to and about on a line with knuckles of left hand.

"I believe there is no gesture in the Indian sign language that is as flexible and possesses as much strength and character in its meaning as this, for, when added to other signs, it intensifies their description wonderfully; adds, in fact, the suggestive to every idea; gives heroic character to bravery; arrant cowardice to timidity; makes an

ordinary meal a feast, and of a fast, starvation; i)leasure becomes bliss, and care most bitter sorrow. Pointing, to a man and making this sign would convey ti an Indian's mind the idea that he was brave, fearless; and this, to them, is the highest, most perfect, virtue, and creates not only respect, but positive reverence."

The foregoing is quoted from an article in the United Scrrice for July, l. SisO, written by an author who, according to his strong exjtreptions, is obviously afflicted with a theoij of a stereotype and universal sign language among the Indians, which is su )ported by his avowedly taking " means" of signs. His descrijtions are therefore liable to some of the cautionary remarks in the Introductory Letter to this pamphlet, but as it is highly interesting to ascertain the use of an intensive or superlative sign, the quotation is j)rinted to attract the attention of corresiondents. If they meet witii, or can recall the i)recise sign as above described, and in the same exa't sense, they will please state the tribe and all particu-lais. Something like this sign, with some le. semblance to its use as au intensive, appears elsewhere in this paper, but not with the signification of " brave," under which head it was given by the author and therefore is so placed here.

Rrcad.

Coiiuhiic sisiis tor IMoir and l'iim. (Arajxiho.)

Until liaiuls ill front of body, lists. l)acksol)li(iii(l (lowiiwanl, msli ii ) and ilowu several times as tlioiuiuli kiieailliifi tlie doiijiii, and tlien at a higher elevation both liamls, one al)o e the other about S ineiies. horizontal, left hand b, low, back downward ( ) ri iit hand above, back upward (W) eliaii;! the )sitiins of the hands (W takinu the place oeeu-pied b. v X) two or three times. (Dakota l.) l-from tlie packiii; and shapinj of the loaf."

The rinht hand beini; about a foot in front of the chest, ojiened and relaxed. i)oiitiii, i; obliipielv forward toward the left, (piicklv throw the left hand, palm downward, and lav it across the riuht, then rapidl. v sejiar-ate the hands, and trnrnj; the palm of the left u )wanl and the rij lit downward, lay the right across the left. Kejieat this luaneuver. several times. Diil. old IV.) l"orinu a piece of dough into a cake or loaf."

Hard: rakers,. S: c.

After making the first jiart of the above sign, carry the left hand in front of the left breast with tiugers extiided, joined. Hat. hoiiional ends of tingers forward, and the lidge of tiie right hand with tiugers extended is drawn across the palm ot' the left at )ro))cr distances crosswise. Ihikotu l.)

Brenk.

Both hands brought one above the other around to front of body, closed as though grasping small stick, and suddenly turnel in opposite directions to imitate breaking. (Cheijennf l.)

The extended forelenger of both hands (J l) meeting at their tips in front of body, palms inward, and then sejiarate the fingers by an lait ward inovement as though breaking anything in two. (Daknta l.) l'roni the breaking of a twig."

The fists being near together, directed forward and liacks upward, turn the outer sides downward as if breaking a stick. Ihihita IV.)

With lioth hands jilaced side by sile. thumbs toiichiug, throw them outwarl and downward as if breaking a stick. (Ihilcofn I, II.)

Hotli fists (backs ujward, knuckles lbrward, thumbs one or two inches ajiart) are held at a common level six or more inches in fr(Uit of the chest, then simultaneously the lbrcarms are semi-rotated so as to luing the thumbs iip iermost. Other methods of breaking have otlier signs to represent them. (Mnndmi and lildntka I.)

The arms are uniformly thxcil aiid the hands in type- )osition (B) approximated ltefore the body. The hands are thus palms downwards.

The sif u is ( oin )leteil by turning them over towards the side as iu regularly bending or breaking a stick. Sign ends with ialnis uj). (Oto I.) "Sonierhing torn ai)art."

Both hands closed, palms down, tluinibs touching, then throw both downward and outward, toward their resiective sides as if bieaking a stick. If this gesture is acc( )uipaned by a movement of the l )ody forward, and facial accompaniment of exertion, it represents greater destru'tion by breaking or the increased requirement of strength to break the object referred to. (Ute I; Apache I.)

Seize an iniagiuiiry object, hold it in two fists (A. i)alm down), turn fists outward and palms up (broken). Apache III.)

Deaf-mute natural signs. Clinch the hands and turn them as in the act of breaking a stick, liallanl.)

Use tlie shut hands as if to l )reak a stick. Haseusfali.)

Nod the head. slowly with the upper teetli rested on the lower lip aud the eyes opened widely to e. )ress astonishment, and, at the. same time, use the shut hand with the forefinger up as if to give a warning, and then use the shut hands as if to break something. (Haseustab.)

Place the tists together aud suddenly raise them aijart, forming an angle (either right or obtu. se.) (Larson.)

To use both sliut hands as if to break a. stick. (Zeigler.)

Broken.

Twist off left forefinger with right forefinger aud thumb. Apache III.

Breecli-clotli.

Pass the Hat hand from letween the legs upward toward the belly. (Wied.) This sign is still in use among the. se Indians. Matthews.) Metaphorically speaking there is identity with Wied's sign aud mine. ( Oto and. Vissouri I.) In the latter, the. sign is given for the thing signified. By the Priuce of Wied the couceptiou is the article itself. By the Oto, tluut which invariably accompanies and supjiorts it. Boteler.)

Draw the opened right hand, jialm upward, between the legs from behind forward. Dakota IV.)

Both arms were flexed aud somewhat raised at the sides; the bauds, then in position (K), inverted, are brought to the promiueuces of the hips. Tlie hands are then brought around to the pubis iu an approaching line and there twistel over each other, as in tying a knot. The uujvement in this sign rei)resents tlie tying of the cord that passes around over the hips to sui) )ort the breech-cloth. Oto and Missouri I.) "That which is tied on with a cord at the hips."

Riddle.

Tlie exteiideil fbnfiii. sprof Uotli liihiftsfall otliers dosed) ( I, iicctiiff at tlicir ti )s are placed hacis against and covciuij;- tlic nidiitli (( lds is tile bit) and tliei separated, drawn u iward alonft tlieir respective sile. s of tin face in front of tlie ears until they



meet at the l)ak jiarl of the to ) of the heail. Ihtkiitii I.) I roni the wearin i of the liridle."

Both hands, with extended indices as in (K), meet on the top of the head and (l( s( rill( a line down the siih's of the face, then meet in the center of the month and diverge. (Oo tuul Minxouri I.) "The position of the same on animal's head."

Itiitii;; to inc. See (liivc.

Ilroail, ivide. See Ri; f in the sense of IVidr.

Itrotiirr: lirollier: iiii if(r. See ICrl: itioii lii.

It room.

Ixitli hands joined, in front of the stomach, backs outward, fingers extended and jointini obli(inely downward, make a pushing forward and backward movement from the wrists as though brushing or )usli-ing dirt before the broom. (Ihthita.) " Fioni the manner of using their prinntive brush broom."

Itiill.

First make at the sides of the head the horns of the animal by crooking" backward the index-fingers, and then make the sign for TIalc aiii)lied to animals, which is the same as a )plied to human beings. (Dakota I.) "Denoting the sex of the animal."

Iliillrl.

Make the sign of the exploding of the powder, then grasp the fore-finger of the hand with the remaining fingers and tlnunb, so that the tip of it will so extend beyond them as to represent the liall. (Luiiii.) (1) Make the sign for ICall: (-i forefinger and thundiof right hand used as in the act ot gras )ing some small object in front of the face, and between it and lett hand, which rejirescnts a half ciicle by means of the middle finger and tlnunb; (") toretiigei-otright hand suddenly extcudrd and iuslie(l through the imaginai. circle of which the middle finger and thumb of the left hand forms one-half. (Iifiinii I.)

Lett hand hooked ( ). lu-arly closed: ., lca ing a small circular opening, tlinirib resting u i the backs of the Id anl. id iilialanges of all the fingers, is held horizontal in front of the left bieast, with back toward the hft (this represents thi barrel ot a gun), then the iuulex and thumb ot' the right extended and nearly joined at tips asthough holding"

r-)0 a round bullet let veen them (this i. s the ballet), is ciuied to the left hand atid the fingeis relaxed as though placing the liullet in the circular opening, and then strike down ou the left hand, with the edge ot the right tist (A 1) as though driving the bullet liome. This sign is that tor loading a gun. Daloia I.)

Burn.

To destroy.

Alove the right hand (F) in front of the body as thongh throwing something forward, and then make the sign for Fire. (Dahita I.)

Of the body.

Touch the burnt part with the right index and then make the sign for Fire. (Dolota I.) "From fire."

Jioth tlat and extended hands held at arnis' lengthli before the abdomen, edges down, and about an inch or two apart, thumbs touching; both hands are then thrown outward toward their respective sides rejieatedly, as if throwing away from their ui)per surfaces

some light substance. Tien reverse the motion from without inward. Shoshonii aul Bunak I.) "Throwing up earth from a ditch, and returning it."

Buy. See Trade.

I."iiip.

Clinch both hands, hold them upward before the breasts, thumbs touching, then pass them forward, each describing a semicircle, so that the outer edges touch at the termination of the gesture. Ariknm I.)

Cniiiioii.

Thumb of the right hand under the fingers; . e., in the palm of the hand, otherwise fist (B); snap out the fingers and thumb in front of the right breast, and then make the sign for Big. (Bal-ota I.) "The big explosion From the smoke made on the discharge of a cannon."

Cn, eieii! Kioii. See Cwiiii.

Capliire, To. See Friixoier, lo take.

Cartn, playiii;

(1) Left hand fully open, slant, and held up to the level and in front of the shoulder; (2) sudden jerking motion made with the partially-closed fingers of the right hand five or six times towards the palm of the open left hand, as though throwing cards. (Chficiine I.)

Go through the motion of dealing from a pack of cards, and throwing one each to imaginary players, right, front, and left. Dakota AI, VII.)

Cnitlv.

First make the sign; ii for I ill: ilo and tioii the sign for Spotted.

Dakota IV.) Spotted hutali)."

Both. irius arc ( . Icvated to head level. The hands, holli. arc drawn in to sides of head at parietal ridge Lies in position (K). and thus hehl a niinite; the head is then rotated to the scapular side (h's. (fi.) 'Aniuiat witli horns."

Make the sign for Itllflalit, then extend the left forefinger and draw the extended index across it repeatedly at different places. Ahsarnln I; Shoshoni and Banal: I.) "Literally. spotted buffalo."

To round up).

Hold the closed hands horizontally before the chest, leaving; the forefingers curved, thumb make a beckoning motion with both simultaneously, the right moving over the left, as if hooking at imaginary stalks of grain. Kaioira I; Comanche III; Ajiachc II; Wichita II.) "Cattle (horns) brought together."

Chair.

Right forearm extended from the elbow at right angles (li), with the hand fist (A), with back downward. Bal; ota I.) This sign also denotes sit down. " From its use."

Chnleii; ie.

Florentine sign. A list clinch, with the thumb thrust out under the forefinger. Bntler.)

Chicken cork, lonicistic.

Bring the thumb and fingers of the right hand together, and, holding the hand moderately elevated, move it across, imitating the motion of the head of a cock in walking. (Dimhar.) (1) Sign for Bird; (-) tips of fingers and thumb of right hand closed

and pointing downward; (3) motion of scratching and pecking imitated. (Cheyenne I.)

Ciief, a.

The forefinger of the right hand extended, it is perpendicular downward, then turn it upward, and raise it in a right line as high as the head. (Long.) "Rising above others."

Raise the index finger of the right hand, holding it straight upward, then turn it in a circle and bring it straight down, a little toward the earth. (Wied.) The right hand is raised, and in position (J) describes a semicircle as in beginning the act of throwing. The arm is elevated perfectly erect aside of the head, the motion of the index and hand should be continual. There is an evident similarity in both extension and conception of this sign and Wied's; the little variation maybe the result of different interpretation. The idea of superiority is most prominent in both. "A prominent one before whom all succumb." (Boteler.) Wied's air-picture reminds of the royal scepter with its sphere.

Raise the forefinger, pointed upwards, in a vertical direction, and then reverse both finger and motion; the greater the elevation the "bigger" the chief. (Arnpaho I.) (1) Sign for. Tail; (2) middle, third, little finger, and thumb slightly closed together, forefinger pointing forward and downward; (3) curved motion made forward, outward, and downward. (Gleyeide I.) "He who stands still and commands," as shown by similarity of signs to Sit here or itaiid liere, "the man who stands still and directs."

The extended forefinger of the right hand (J), of which the other fingers are closed, is raised to the right side of the head and above it as far as the arm can be extended, and then the hand is brought down in front of the body with the wrist bent, the back of hand in front and the extended forefinger pointing downward. (Dakota I.) "Raised above others."

Elevate the upright and extended right index, palm forward, from the shoulder upward as high as the top of the head, turn it through a curve, and move it forward six inches, and then downward, its palm backward, to the height of the shoulder. (Dakota IV.) "Above all others. He looks over or after us."

Elevate the extended index before the shoulder, pass it upward as high as the head, forming a short curve to the front, and downward again slightly to the front. (Dakota VI, VII; Hidatsa I; Arikara I.)

Right hand closed, forefinger pointing up, raise the hand from the waist in front of the body till it passes above the head. (Omaha I.)

Another sign: Bring the closed right hand, forefinger pointing up, on a level with the face; then bring the palm of the left hand with force against the right forefinger; next send up the right hand above the head, leaving the left as it is. (Omaha I.)

The right arm is extended by side of head, with the hand in position (J). The arm and hand then descend, the finger describing a semicircle with the arm as a radius. The sign stops with arm hanging at full length. (Ofo I.) "The aim of authority before whom all must fall."

Both hands elevated to a position in front of and high as the shoulders, palms facing, fingers and thumbs spread and slightly curved; the hands are then drawn outward a short distance towards their respective sides and gently elevated as high as the top of the head. (Wyandot I.) "One who is elevated by others."



Klevate tlio closed liiuid index only ex'tended and pointing upward to the front of the ri lit side of the face or neck or shoulder, pass it ( iickly upward, and when as hifih as the top of the leal, direct it forward and downward a;; ain toward the ground. (Kaioird I; Comintche III; Ajxwlic II: irV ( II.)

Close the riniil hand, index raised, extended, and placed liefore llie breast, then move it foirward from tin moulli. pointini; foruail. until at arm's length. Ute I.)

Head chief of tribe.

Place botli flat hands before the body, alms (hvn, and pass them horizoutall. v outward toward their respective. side. s, then make the sij; ii for Clii!". Arihiini I.) Cliief of the wide region and thoseuiioii it."

After pointini; out the man, joint to tie gionnd all tinuers closed except first (.1 I, poiutinj; downward instead of ujward), then point upward with same hand. 1 2), then mo c haul to a joint in front of body (Fig.-), linjiers extended alm downward ( V 1) and move around in circle over all. S((hiij)tin I.) "In this jdace lie is head over all."

(Irasp the forelock with the riugt hand, )aliu baccdward, jlass the hand U))war(I about six inches and ioid it in that josition a moment. (((-Ute I.)

Kkvate the exteiideil index veiticall above and in front ot the head, holdiiifi the left liatid, forefinger pointing upward, from one to two fec t below and undtuieath the rijigt, tlu losition of the letl, eitier elevated or dejiressed, also denoting the relative position of the second individual to that of the chief. (Aiiarlic I.)

War. I lead ol a war party: Partisan.

First make the sinii of the Pijn; then open the thumb and index-finger of the right hand, bade of the hand outward, moving it forward and upwai-d in a curve. ( U7c .) I! y the title of " Partisan" the author meant, as indeed was the common expression of the Oauadiaii voy-ageiirs, a leaihr of an occasional or volunteer war party. Tlu; sign is explained by his account in a ditferent connection, that to become recognized as a leader of sm-li a war party, the first act among the tribes using the sign was the consecration, liy fasting. succeeded by feasting, of a medicine i)ipe without ornament, which the leader ol' the (X )edition afterward bore before him as his badge of authority, and it therefore naturally became an eiiiblematic sign. There may be interest in noting" that the "Calandar of the Dakota Nation" (Bulletin U. S. (i. and (. S; irvey, vol. iii., Xo. 1), gives a tigiire (Xo. 4.5, A. I). 1S4L), showing 'One Feather," a Sioux chief, who raised in that year a large war )arty against the (Jrows, which fact i. s simply denoted by his lidding out, demonstrati el, an unornamented lipe.

(Jomhine signs for Cliief" and Battle. (Arapaho I.)

First make the sign for Battle and tliiu that for C" hie 1". T)a-knta I.) " First in battle."

Of a band.

Point the extended index forward and npward before the chest, then place the spread fingers of the left hand around the index, but at a short distance behind it, all pointing the same direction. Ahead of the remainder. Arilara I.)

Grasp the forelock with the right hand, palm backward, and pretend to lay the hair down over the right side of the head by passing the hand in that direction. rtiute I.)

The French deaf-mute sign for Order, Command, may be compared with seveal of the above signs. In it the index tij) first touches the lower ti ), then is raised above the

head; iid brought down with violence. Lvnsei(jniniit primdnv des xonrds-iiiiis; par M. Pilissicr. Paris, ls.3(i.)

Child; Bahy: Iiitasit: Ottviirisi;;.

Bring the fingers and thuinlxtf the right hand and place them against the lii)s, then draw them away and biing the right hand against the forearm of the left as if holding an infant. Sliould the child be male, prefix the sign of a man before this sign, and if a female, do so b. y the sign of the woman. Dniihar.) If an Indian wishes to tell yon tluit an individual present is his ofl-spring, he points to the person, and then with the finger still extended, passes it forward from his loins in a line curving downward, then slightly u )ward. (Jjn(. ) Iush the indcx-tinger rai)idly into the air then draw the hand back downward. ( Wied.) The right arm is brought up and flexed toward the body. The open hand then describes a semicircle downward and outward similar to the curve of Cams, and stops with the hand erect. The palm is first toward the body, but at the completion of the sign, outward. There is no similarity between this sign and Wied's save lu the method of indicating its age or size. The upturned ialm as indicating si)ecies will not obtain among the Otos. (Boteler.) "That has been born or come forth." The distance from the ground when the motion ceases indicates the height of the child referred to. Indians often distinguish the height of human beings by the hand placed at the )roper elevation, back downward, and that of inanimate objects or animals not human, by the hand held back upward.

A son or daughter is expressed by making with the hand a movement denoting issue from the loins; if the child be small, a bit of the index held between the antagonized thumb and medius is shown. (Burton.) (Caresses, liv a man: l)y a woiiaai, liy a inotioii r)representiii i)artiiri-tiiiii. ( Mdeinrti.) Iass the liaul ilowiiward from tlii alulomcii, bptwccii tlic Ic s. iiaidi-catii;- that it caiiic that way. Ikhxjc.)

Hifjht hand liij crs soiiicwhat curved and sti)aratiml and lichl Ibiward and hij; lier tlian the wrist, )ahn down, niotvl in a sliort ar(-li from side to side at the hcijht representini;- the cliim indicated, and as if riuhl)iii the top of the lead. Apache 1.)

Small.

Place the rii lil hand a couple of feet from the yronnd. or lower, hack forwaid and (inuers i)oinl ini; npward. then (dose both hands and place them in front of the navel, hacks outward, the riuht list about three inches alk)ve the left, and while in this jjosition extend and tlex the hands at I lie wrist once or twice. (Dubitn.) in arm and small."

(one alile to walk.

Rij; lit hand extended in front of the body on level with the breast, back of hand out, tin; ers joiuuMl and i)ointiuj; obli( ucly toward the left, turn the hand over with i)alm lookiujj downward ( V). and carry the hand downward as thoufjli layinir its )alm on the to ) of a child's head, the distance of the hand from the around indicatint;- the heiirht and a )-proximately the aj c of the child. Ihikofn 1.) Indicating a child's a. ue by its iicijilit."

Deaf-mute nntiiral sign for child, not a hahj In aniin. Viu the hand when naturally stretched out down to the knee. (Lar. son.)

Tiie Cistercian nundes, vowed to silence, and the Egyptian hierol; ly-pliers, notably in the desijination of Iioiis, their dawn-uod, used the finger in or on the lips for "child."

It has been conjectured in the last instance that the gesture implied, not the mode of taking nourishment, but inability to speak three-fois. This conjecture, however, was only made to explain the blunder of the Creeks, who saw in the hand placed connected with the mouth in the hieroglyph of Ilorus (the) son, Ilor-(p)-chrot," the gesture familiar to themselves of a tinker on the lips to express-silence," and so mistakenly; both the name and the characteristic invented the word of Silence, Ilapokrates. careful examination of all the linear hieroglyphs is given by (hanipouiou (Dictionnaire Egyptien), shows that the hieroglyph of the hand to the mouth of an adult (whose gesture is always distinct from that of a child) is always in connection with the positive ideas of voice, mouth, speech, writing, eating, drinking, &c., and never with the negative idea of silence. The special character for 'child' always has the above mentioned part of the sign with reference to nourishment from the breast.

1al)V, Intmit.

Place the forefinger in the mouth, &c.; in the child. Anipaho I.) (1) Sign for the infant (low-waid; (-) lowered in accordance with size and height of child. If a baby, both hands open and palms slightly curled up brought up to front of breast, slight upward and sidewise rocking motion intimated. Cheyenne I.)

Lay the back of the right hand in the palm of the left crosswise on the left side of the breast, and make the up and down movements as though holding and dandling an infant. (Dahiti I.) "Sex of the child can be designated by its appropriate sign."

Move the opened right hand, palm backward, fingers pointing downward, from the lower part of the chest downward until it is in front of the lower part of the abdomen, here turn the palm downward and move the hand forward about eighteen inches; then raise the left elbow and fix it about six inches forward from the side, the wrist in front of it and three or four inches higher, holding the hand slightly flexed, its palm backward and fingers pointing upward, and lay the back of the opened right hand on the left forearm near the elbow-joint. (Dn-ofu IV.) "(giving birth to, and holding in the arm."

The right arm is flexed and hand brought against abdomen about the umbilicus. The hand is in position (S 1); modified by being inverted. The hand with palm towards the body then roughly describes the curve of (Jams" or course of the fetus in delivery. The sign is completed at end of curve by the hand being held erect, palm outward, back towards the body. (Oto I.) "That which hath come forth."

Right and left hands carried to the left breast as if holding a very small infant there. Comanche I.)

Deaf-mute natural signs. By sucking the finger and placing the hands a small distance apart to denote the size of the child. (Ballant.)

Dandle an imaginary baby in the arms. (Larnon.)

To move the arms as if to dandle a baby in the arms. Zeiler.) 15oy.

Hold up the index-finger. Doihje.) "This is used when indicating my 101, as when given alone it would also signify."

Right hand tightly closed; then place it before the body, extend the index pointing upward. Absaroka I; Shothoni and Banal-I.) Place the hand in first position for. Then open all the fingers and move the hand to the right about a foot to the height of



the boy referred to, the hand to be horizontal, pointing forward, and its back upward. Dakota W.) "Male one."

r. oy,-ill.

Tlif most ii: itnr: il si iisiicsitiiilivcof the sexual ir;; atis. (o'Iiniiiclic.)

Ciil.

Join the two oilstretclcd tliimhs and lorcfiiifers and )lac( tlicii lu-foro till! (lotcli. (iiveii wiu-ii couversiif; with a person little acquainted with signs. Doijge.)

Sij; ii lor M liaw. I'o indicate stature, hold tlir hand, ialiii down and tiififers fxtciidcd and joiie, at the )roi(ci heif; lit. (Arapdki I.) Iass the Hat extended Iaiids, tin i; crs joined, (h)wii tlie si(U's of the bead as far as th shonlchis, when they are drawn forward and outward a short distance, ending-with (lie ti )s pointing towards one another and palms down. Then hold the left hand and arm trans-ersely before X n body, iointing to the right, and pass the right index downward along the abdoiiin, passing it nnderiifath the left hand, then outward and upward, holding the imlcx as high as the face. (Ahsiirokd I; Slidshiini anil liiuiiik I.) Woman born."

Make till sii; ii for Woill. MI and designate age apprximately by the distance the right hand is held from the ground, . the Iliild's height. I'he loiigei hair denoting the sex an the height age. Ditkota I.)

First make the sign tor 4ili: ill; then iiii e the hand, back forward, down to the height of the j; iil retened to, turning the fingers upward and slight ly tlexiig them and gatliiing their ends (thumb included) into a circle about two inches in diameter. Ihikotfi W.) I'he women vrcai tlie hair behind the ears and plaited."

tight hand carried to the na el, then with extende(l palm, fingers together and pointing downward, move the hand downward (o the groins, and then outward, palm still downward and fingers together, Comanche I.) loxteiid the left forearm at an angle of t.", forward and upward from the elbow, place the cntcmled Itat right hand with the outer edge against the middle of the forearm, then draw the left towards the breast, the right letaining its relative iositioii while doing so. rtc I.)

Koth hands arched or curved, palms facing and aliout four implies aiart; then jilae the right hand, fingers extended but joined, to the left breast. Aiiache I.)

Otl'siiriii

Pass the hand, fingers extended downward and joined, palm toward the body, downward, close to and in front of the body, changing the direction outward between the thighs; literally, out of the loins," or else im )lying the act of parturition. Arapaho I.) Is " denoted by a slifflitly varied dumb show of issuance from the loins," the line traced showinjj a close diagnosis of parturition. Dalcofa I.)

The right liaiid, liack forward, in the )Ositi(in of an index-hand poiut-ing downward, is held before the abdomen and then moved downward and forward in a curve. (Mandan and Hidatsa I.)

Place the left elbow against the side of the chest and bring the hand up to within about eight or ten inches of the face, then lay the right flat hand edgewise transversely into the angle formed by the left arm and forearm. ( Wyandot I.)

Cliiill eil. Young men and women.

Both hands closed and held at tlie height of the shoulders before the body, fore-fingers straight and extended, i)ointing upward; move them up and down alternately

and repeated y. Absarolca I; Shoshoni and Banal: I.) "The individuals; represented by the sign for man."

Clilii: i9ii: iii.

Place the tips of the right hand, thumb, and fingers together, then from the center or top of the head make a spiral movement downward and in front of the shoulder reaching as far as the hip. (Absaroka I; Shmho! and Uanak I.) "Represents the people."

Ciliiitlkir. See Cobor, Veiliiioii.

lenii.

With the thumb and forefinger of both hands, an arc of a circle (semicircle), rest of fingers closed, and then the hands are carried downward at the sides of the face in front of body below the breasts, tips of fingers and thumb looking inward, and complete by making the sign for liaidi Ollie. Dakota I.) "From handsome, pretty. Clean, pretty face would seem to be intended."

Clear. (Compare Lijiiif.)

The hands are uplifted and spread both ways from the head. Dunbar.)

Both hands with palms downward, fingers extended, pointing straight to the front (W), are brought together in front of the body on a level with the stomach, and then moved sidewise from each other on the same level for a few inches. Dakota I.) "Resembles somewhat the sign for broad, and also for flat, level. The separation of two bodies, the land falling to the bottom as in the clearing of water."

Deaf-mute natural sign. Look at the sky and arch the arms and hands towards it, and move them apart to indicate the absence of obstruction by clouds. Ballard.) rock or wall.

! liiki the sign; ii for Kiiki to the right of the body. Lift of head, then stretch all the fingers except the index which points inward, then carry the hand obliquely downward toward the right; lift, describing with the index a circle decreasing in size as the hand is carried downward. (Dakota I.) "Tell me; time by the sun's movements."

The right hand with the index hooked is made to describe the arc of the horizon before the forehead. The left arm is then semi-extended, fingers collected, but the index and thumb crooked to form a circle. The right index in position (K) now describes a circle over the left index and thumb as held above; then a second circle to indicate hour-marks is made in dots, as it were, then the arc of the horizon, (U) is divided off, as it were, in joints. (Oto Mississouri I.) "So it is circular that marks the divisions of daily time."

(loliilii; K: uik 't. robe.

Pass both lists, crossing, in front of the breasts, as if waving) indicating one's self. (Wied.) Sign still in use, but nowadays for blanket as well as robe. Matthews.)

Kobe, red.

First indicate the waving about the shoulders, then rub the right cheek to indicate the red color. (Wied.) He means blanket, not buffalo-robe, which shows that in his day the same radical sign was used for both. (See sign for IClailkef.) Buffalo robes were never painted of a uniform color, except when rubbed with white or yellow earth, never certainly green or blue throughout; but red, green, and blue are favorite colors for Mackinaw blankets. The signs for the colors are the essential points to be

noticed in these descriptions. A color may be indicated by rubbing any object that possesses it, or pretending to rub such an object. (See illustrations.)

Kobe, green.

Indicate the wrapping about the shoulders, and with the back of the left hand make the gesture of stroking grass upon the earth. (See illustration.) Same remarks are applicable to this as to Robe, Red. (See illustrations.) Lay them on in imitation. (See illustration.)

Pantomimic show of enveloping oneself in a blanket as worn by Indians. Anipalio I.) Both hands closed, as though loosely clasping the edge of a blanket, are brought up in front of the middle of the breast, the left hand over the right, as though folding the blanket around the shoulders. Cheyenne I.)

Touch the article in question; in its absence, a pantomimic show of where it should be if present. (Arapaho I.) Is denoted by crossing both arms in front of the body on a level with the breast, and close to the body, with the hands grasping a fold of the blanket the same as a shawl would be worn. (Dakota I.) "From its use as a covering."

From an upright position, just above the corresponding shoulder, palm forward, move each hand across the chest, and, gradually rotating the hand until its palm is backward, place it against the opposite shoulder, crossing the forearms on the chest, then rub the back of the left hand with the ends of the fingers of the right. Dakota IV.) "Wrapping a blanket around the shoulders."

Use both hands as if drawing a blanket around the body and shoulders, crossing the forearms over the breast in doing so. Dakota VI, VII.)

The arms are flexed and hands in type-position are crossed on the front of breast. Then withdrawn are drawn downwards and outwards over limbs. Sometimes both hands in above positions are made simply to touch successively limbs, body, and arms. Oto I.) "That which wraps or incloses me."

The left palm is laid upon the chest, then both hands are opened and thrown back on a level with the shoulders. The hands are now gradually crossed on the breast, being closed fist-like as they come together. Oto and Mistouri I.) "The manner of folding something over the body."

Fold arms across the breast, signifying drawing the blanket about the shoulders. (Sahaptin I.)

Elevate both hands clinched (A.) on a level with the shoulders and then jerk them across to the opposite shoulder after the manner of wrapping up in a blanket when it is cold. For a buffalo robe the sign is the same, only a previous sign indicating the robe is used. Comanche I.)

Of skin, or a buffalo robe.

The hands are placed near the shoulders, as if holding the ends of the robe, and then crossed, as if drawing the robe tight around the shoulders.

(Long.)

Combine signs for "Clotliig", "oolii Bliikef, and Buffalo. (Anipalio I.)

Sign for Skill followed by sign for Blanket. Cheyenne I.)

First make the sign for Buffalo, and then the sign for Blanket.

Dakota I.) "From its use as a covering."

Hotli liiids with limbs and forelimbs extended (K I), back of hands outward. are brought to the sides of the head and carried (h) very near; htl, v in front of



the sides of the body to the level of the lower ribs where the hands are turned so the thumbs and forefingers joint downward. Pants, coat, and every other garment jointed to the position where worn. (Dolote I.) "The entire covering; of a person."

Alake the siji for wrapping a blanket around the shoulders, and then to indicate the hair on the robe, hold the left forearm horizontal and directed obliquely forward and toward the right, and move the right hand along; - it moves the elbow to the wrist, the back of the right hand against the forearm, its fingers and thumb somewhat curved and separated, pointing; upward (as in I j. (Dolote W.)

Coat.

Separate the thumb and index finger of each hand, and press them downward over the sides of the body. ( 117 .) I have described a sign; much the same for all. I learned he described the Indian hunting shirt as a coat, since it is used as an outside garment. The motion he describes depicts the pulling down of a shirt over the head, not the putting; on of a coat of European fashion, (coats must have been rare among the Upper Missouri Indians in 1851. He says that the Illinois Americans forefingers are separate (but being thus mentioned together he evidently saw them as proper). I have described them as in contact. Perhaps the sign is variable to this striking degree even when made by the same person. the mere indication of the pulling down of the shirt being the essential point. (Matthrs.)

With the fingers held as for R-M!, Illinois, but with the thumbs pointing, first carry the right hand along the left arm from the wrist to the shoulder and the left hand along the right arm. (Dil; (iii IV.) "Covering the arms."

The left arm is partially elevated and semicextended in a passive manner from the body. The right hand is then brought over the extended left in the position (IV). The back of hand more arched, and is drawn over the left arm and across. The fingers of both hands are then twisted over each other at points from the neck down to the chest as in buttoning. (Oft ml Missmri I. Sonu'thug that covers our arms and is buttoned around the body."

It is mute sign of siji. s. Indicated by moving the hands along the arms up toward the shoulders. (Dil; (iii IV.)

Take hold of the front lapel of the coat with one hand to make a movement of it back and front, and point to it with the other, nodding the head as if to indicate goods of the same kind. (Mutinsltb.)

Dress, Tunic.

With the forefingers extended and pointing inward, backs forward, and thumbs extended and pointing backward, the other fingers closed, move the hands from the front of the shoulders downward to the waist. (Dil; (iii IV.) "The motion of passing a garment over the head and covering the body from the shoulders down."

Shirt, hunting.

The forefinger and thumb so opposed as to form a curve are passed near the surface of the body, from the forehead to the abdomen. Long.)

Forefingers pointing towards the hips, brought up along the sides and above the shoulders and pointed backwards. This sign may be reversed. Cheyenne I.)

Same as the sign for Clotlillj. Balota I.)

The tips of the thumbs of each hand are opposed to one or more of the corresponding fingers and the hands are then passed rapidly downward in front from the top of the head to below the stomach. Mandan and Hidatsa I.)

Trowsers.

With the fingers held as for Tlinic, carry the hands from the knees upward to the waist. Dakota IV.) (loud.

Begin with the sign of water, then raise the two hands as high as the forehead and, placing them with an inclination of 1.5, let them gently cross one another. Dunbar.) (1) Both hands partially closed, palms facing and near each other, brought up to level with or slightly above but in front of the head; (!) suddenly separated sidewise, describing a curve like a scallop; this scalloped motion is repeated for "many clouds." Cheyenne I.)

Both arms fully extended at the sides of the body with hands horizontal, straight out, palms downward (W), are brought together with a curve motion in front of, but higher than, the head, so that the tips of the fingers meet backs of hands upward (Y). Dakota I.) Resembles the sign for i; lit or Darkness!!!. "The coming together of clouds. Darkness in the heavens."

Cloii (liie!! i!! i, daiii iie! s.

May be signified by making the sign for iioke, the hand ascending, then descending, by constantly revolving motion. Arapaho I.)

C liih.

Ioiit to a )i(;(M)twood with tlio riilit iiiiifx dl), and tlicii strilic tlio palm of Mic, flat, horizontal left hand (X), held in front of the body, fingers jointed; toward the right, with the end of the thumb of the left hand; the right hand crosses. (t; ota I.) "I iioiii striuiiii with a clnh."

Coal.

The left hand is carried down and held at the side of and in front of the left breast from a little higher elevation, with palm inward, thumb; fingers joined extended, slightly arched, and pointing toward the right, hand horizontal (baidi or bliif), and then the right hand in the same position, except ends of extended fingers jointed toward the left, is carried out in front of the body, and its back struck several times against the palm of the left (hard), and then the right index is carried from left to right along the middle of the palm of the stationary left (this indicates the vein of coal,) and then the left hand is dropped down in front. The thickness of the vein itself and its depth below the surface can also be approximately indicated in this sign. No written language could convey to the mind a more graphic picture than does this to the person who has ever ascended the Missouri, and seen the veins of coal crook out of the river bluffs and banks. Hidatsa I.) "A vein of coal crook out of a bank."

Tolle.

Let the hand list (1) held to the left side of body in front of stomach, the right hand brought over it, end of index resting on end of thumb (other fingers closed), back of hand upward; then the right is turned in a circular manner as though turning the handle of an iron coffee-mill. The sign for Kettle can be made to indicate the boiling of the coffee or the sign for i; (to indicate that it is made. Dakota I.) "Iron grinding of the coffee."

The arms are semi-extended and hands (as in type-posture (CI) modified by being horizontal) made to rub circularly, the palms slightly separated. This is followed by signs for Water, Fii'ts and Ilriiik.

(Ota I.) "Something to be ground, then subjected to fire and water, and drunk."

Coin.

A shaking of fingers and thumbs. (Maciioa-aii.)

The fingers of the right hand closed, leaving the thumb and index curved, itli ti )s joining, thus forming a circle. The hand is then held outward toward the right side, showing the circle to the observer. Aisaroaka I; Slioslioui anil iitimik I.) "I found, like silver or gold coin."

, join the tips of the thumb and forefinger of the same hand, the interior outline approximating a circle. (Arnjialio I.)

The arm is raised to the head, and the right index finger hooked describes the hat-mark of the forehead in sign for Vliitc man or

American. The arms then diverge wave like from the sides of the body. The left hand is then brought before the body. The index and thumb form a circle in imitation of the outline of the silver dollar, as in (CJ). The extended right index finger is then drawn across the circle of the left hand twice. ti (iid Missouri.) "The round, marked currency of the white man."

Cold.

The extended index (of the right hand (the hand usually back downwards, other fingers flexed) is grasped by left hand, palm upwards. In this position the index is usually moved back and forth, in and out, once or oftener. Mamlan and Iljiatsa I.)

Aiistr(ian sign). Fingers of both hands closely interlocked, backs up) and horizontal. This is used ceremonially in offering their women to a visitor as a rite of hospitality. (Smith.)

Cold.

The same as for. ir, but when applied to a person the right hand is shut and held up nearly opposite the shoulder, and put into a tremulous motion. (Dintbar.)

The arms with clinched hands held up before the breast, thrown into a tremulous motion, as if shivering with cold. (Lmi;.) (I) Both hands, palms facing breast, awkwardly closed, as though numb with cold, and brought to a level with the shoulders which (1) shrugged; (3) hands slightly motioned downward, forward, and side-wise, to imitate violent trembling. Vhojenn I.)

Hold the clinched right hand with both in front of the shoulder, then cause the (3 fist to tremble as if shivering from cold. (Daliota VII.)

With both fists clinched and held drawn up near to the shoulders, imitate trembling, as from cold. (Dallotaw-. Hidatsa; Arikara I.)

Both hands clinched, cross the forearms before the breast with a trembling motion. (Hidatsa; Ankara I.)

Both arms are uniformly flexed and made to approach the chest. The hands are (in type-posture (O I) modified by palms facing chest) then made to tremble before the body. (Oto I.) "That makes me shake or tremble."

Elevate both hands, clinched, to the shoulders; then let them shiver a little back and forth. This sign, varied as follows, indicates chill and fever. After the cold sign is



used, place both hands clinched (B) beside the temples, and let the liiii; eis lly outwaid, and clinch them a;; ain. and let them tlyont ward attain. This indicates leviiuu the head., Cuiiiinichr I.)

Same si. un as for Vsiit r. Apdclir I.) It is.

Wrap n i, sliudder. and Imik disaiirceahh. (Biirtidit.)

Cress both hands (B) at the wrists a few inches in front of the holy on a level with the breast, and then make a shivering motion witii both hands ami arms. (Pdkofd I.) " Resemblsomewlnit the sif ii for llail-kel; COVERills. The idea of sliiverinji with cold."

Deaf-mute uafinil sifns. Shudder with the shoidders. ludlard.)

Shiver, witli yonr tists near the breast. Cross.)

Make a rapid movement of the cunched hands from anil toward cacdi other with the eyes lifted toward the person spoken to, aiul tiien point in the direction from which tin wind is blowing, so as to indicate that the weather is cold. Hascnutah.)

To shiver, movinji- tlu closed tists. (Larson.)

Close the fists and draw the arms toward tlie body witli a motion ol shivering-. Zei; ilcr.)

Color.

First and second fingers of tlie riglit liainl extemled, tiininl) resting outhe third finger whicli witli the little finger is closed, are brought to the front of the body and to the left side over the left hand, which is held shghtly obli(pie (B) on the left side of the body about a foot to the front of the left breast, ami then the two exfeided fingers of the right hand are nibbed over the back of the left iind.

This is generic. The iarticlar color must be designated after mak-iug this sign in each instance ly tonching something of that color. Dal-ota I.) " Mixing the paint on the hand to see its color before using; much the same as painters try a cijlor on a board, or anything with a proier back gromid to dis ilay it."

Black. White, bed, Blue, Yellow, etc.

With arm elevated, semiflexed, the hand in positiim (K) pointed to these different colors, whether represented in the vault of the firmament or articles of dress. White is sometimes indicated by )ointing to the sun, and black by pointing to sun then executing sign for; o or the 1111 JSettiibjj-. (Oto I.) "As objects appear."

Black.

Kub the hair on the right side of the head with the fiat hand. ( Wird.) The hair of the Indians being nearly always black, that object is naturally selected as indication of tiiat color.

Urst make the. sign for Color, and then touch something black. Dakota I.) "Desi iiatiiij; a particular color."

Rub along the back of the left hand with the palm of the fingers oi the right, back of left up palm of right down. Or point at a black object. Dakota IV.)

Pass the fingers of the right hand gently over the hair on the right side of the head. Dakota V.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Show the end of the nail of one linger of the one hand with the forefinger of the other hand pointing at it, 07i account of the color of the dirt under the nail. Larson.)

Blue.

With two fingers of the right hand rub the back of the left. ( Wied.) It is conjectured that the veins on the back of the hand are indicated.

First make the sign for Color, and then touch something blue. Dakota, I.) " Designating color."

Gray.

First make the sign for Color, and then touch something of gray color with the right index. Dakota I.) " Designating color."

Green.

With the back of the left hand make the gesture of stroking grass upon the earth. ( Wied.)

First make the sign for Color, and then touch something of green color. Dakota I.) "Designating color."

Point at a green object and then rub the radial edge of the left hand with the fingers of the right. Dakota IV.) "Colors are usually designated by pointing at or rubbing some object of the color referred to."

Deaf-mute natural sign. Point the linger to grass. Larson.)

Eed.

Rub the right cheek to indicate the red color. ( Wied.) The red refers to the paint habitually used on the cheeks, not to the natural skin. The Indians know better than to designate between each other their natural color as red, and have been known to give the designation red man to the visiting Caucasian, whose blistered skin often better deserves the epithet, which they only apply to them. selves in converse with the coikjucing race that insisted ui)on it. The author mentions in another connection that the Mandans used red on the cheek ui)oi-e than on other parts of the body on which parts other colors were generallj" displayed.

Make tin sijn for Color,; nid tlicii toiicli; iiij wd objct with tin nj; ljr iii(Ux. (Ittth(( I.)

Hold the left liand as for K o(t(I, and nil) its uii)er ed; e witli the euds of the tinkers of the rij; ht hand. Ihiluita IV.) liul) the cheek with the liiii. uers. Ikilota VI.)

Rub the right cheek with the palmar surface of the extended fiiij ers of the right hand. (Kaiotca I; Comanche III; Ajiache II; Wichita JI.) "Fioni the enstoni of eoloriii;-the cheeks red."

Kn) the cheek with the palmar surface of the extended and Joined tiugers of the right hand. Sometimes both hands are used in communication with Americans. (I'te I.)

Vermillion, cinnabar.

Hub the right cheek witii the fingers of the right hand. (Wifd.) Still in use. (M((ttthcirs.)

White.

With the underside of the fingers of the right hand rub gently ujion that part of the left hand which corresponds with the knitting of the bones of the forefinger and thumb. (Dimliar.)

First make the sign f(n Color, and then touch anything white with tlie right index. Dakota I.)

Extend the left hand, i)alm up, flat, with fingers spread before the brdy, and draw the index of tlie right front the tip of the middle fuiger of the left back across the palm to the wrist. Liglit color compared with the darkness of the skin generally. ( ffc I.) Ihafmiite natural xifn. Toiit the hnger to the human skin. Larson.)

Yellow.

Sign for Color, and then touch something yellow. Dakota I.) "Designating color."

Comb.

Curve the. sjuead fingers of the right hand into a half circle, then pass them over the hair of the right side from above downward, as if combing one's self. The hand is then brought forward again, still in the same condition, to indicate the object. Dakota V.)

Coisiliat. Sec Itatloi.

Come, To; to arrive.

The forefinger moved from right to left with an interrupted motion as if imitating the alternate movement of stepping. Dnnliar.)

Elevate tlie index tiit; er near the face, exteiitl the hand, and return it with a number of j; entle jerks. ( n(Y7.) The siinjle idea of "come" is expressed b a straight and unvarying motion of the tinker, as you imitate iu your remark. Prince W. gives here a variation which signi" ties coming from a distance or making a journey with halts. He says " gentle jerks;" I say "wavering motion." We both mean the same thing. The iiterruption of motion may indicate nightly camps. Mat-theipN.) The right arm extended with the hand in type- )osition (K 1), index a little more opened, pointing to the individual, then describing an arc towards the body with slight jerking, the index sharply hooked. There appears to be reasonable similarity to Wied. It is probable that, were the latter description more explicit, with some allowance for misinterpretation, the identity of the conceptions and similarity of signs would be more )lain. Botclvr.) "To approach or draw near unto iu both."

(1) Forefinger of right hand jiointed to jiersun addressed, the tinger tips pointing upwards and palm inward; (li) hand drawn toward face. In rajiid communication, the pointing with the forefinger is superseded by a nu)tion of the whole hand towards the object addressed. The back of the hand is kept towards the person, the finger tips upward, palm inward, and motion made towards the si)eaker's face with the first two or three fingers of his right hand, (hcicinie 1.)

Uold the left hand a foot in front of the chest, its back forward, fingers pointing a little upward toward the right, and bring the palm of the right hand backward against it smartly, the fingers of the right pointing a little upward toward the left. Dakota IV.)

Elevate the right hand, back forward, quickly elevate the index and throw it back into its place again. (Dakota VI; Hidatm I; Arikara I.)

The right arm is extended forwards nearly or quite to full length, the right hand erected by full flexion of the wrist, making the back of the hand look forwards, the index only is extended. Then the hand is drawn inwards close to the chest. This is used for Come in both an indicative and imperative sense. Mandim and Hidatsa I.)

Place the elo. sed hand, flexed at the wrist and pointing upward, palm toward the face at arm's length to the front and right of the body, elevate the index, and bring it



slowly in jerks toward the body. (Kai ra I; Coinanculull- Apache II; Wichita II.) (In the imperative.)

Right hand extended length of arm, palm upward (Y), bring it to you. The sign is u. s' (by whites in the States. Comanche I.)

Place both hands palm to palm, all pass them in gentle and inter-mixed relieved movements to the front, resembling the motion of walking. (Pai-Utel.)

Back,

Beckon in the European way, and draw the forefinger toward, your-self. (Burton.) (1) Sign for Cjjo away; (-) sign for come: that is, gone away and come back. (Juicniif I.)

The sign can be made by a simple motion of the right hand perpendicular, held at the arm's extended capacity at the side of the body and drawn back toward the left in front of the body, provided the person being called back is near enough to see it. (Dakota I.) "Calling a person back."

Deaf-mute natural sign. Stretch out the hand to denote going away, and then move it towards one's self. (Ballard.)

Here.

The hands stretched outward with the palm under, and brought back with a (curved) motion downward and inclining to the body. (Dinhar.)

Beckon with the forefinger as is done in Europe, not as is done in the East. (Burton.) (1) The sign for Come is first made: (2) drooped fingers slightly extended and reversed from position assumed in making the sign for "come;" (3) suddenly dropped to indicate desired position. (Chej-cnn I.)

Place the right index upright, back forward, at height of shoulder, at arm's length, other fingers closed, thumb against middle finger, then bring the hand near to the shoulder. (Dakota IV.)

The right arm was extended and the hand in type-position (K I), modified by being held back outward and downward. palm toward and inward, was made to point with index to the object. The arm is then gradually and uniformly flexed toward the body; the hand in above position approaching the body, palm upward, in a semicircle or by jerks, the index sharply hooked. (Oto and Missouri.) "Draw near me."

Deaf-mute natural sign. Moving the hand toward one's self. (Haj-lard.)

Use the open hand as if to beckon to somebody to come, and, at the same time, nod the head. (Haseustah.)

Come to this place, To.

Make the sign for Come, and as the hand is brought in front of the body throw the palm against the horizontal palm of the left hand. (Kiioica I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Coming (participle).

Right hand and arm extended, hand clinched, index-finger pointing outward. Then bring the hand slowly to the body, the index-finger meanwhile moving backward and forth, as if it alone were motioning some one to come. Comanche I.

Arrival from a great distance.

The hand is placed as in Come, but as far to the front as possible, and then drawn slowly toward the body, sometimes with a laterally tortuous motion. (Mandan and Hidatsa I.)

Of a person; to arrive; soon to be here.

Place the forefinger in a vertical position, with the arm extended towards the point from which the person came, or is to come, then bring it gradually near the body, but not in contact with it, or, if he continued on, carry it in the direction he passed. (Lotu.)

Clap the hands, elevating the index-finger of the right hand. (Wied.) Is always used in connection with the object acting; for instance, approaching objects are pointed out, described, enumerated, and sign for "come" made from the direction of the approaching object to the front of the person speaking. (Cheyenne I.)

Of a person.

Right arm fully extended to the right side of the body (which must be so placed that the hand in this position will point in the direction in which the person is coming), forefinger extended, straight, upright, resting on the thumb extended along it (other fingers closed), back of hand outward; bring the hand to the body (breast) in this position by a series of jerking movements (nearly stopping its motion), in imitation of the stepping of the coming person. From the walking movements of the approaching person. Come, In the sense of he Has come; he Has arrived; he Is here. On the completion of the above sign, clap the hands once at the left side of the body, indicating the person has come to his journey's end. (Dakota I.)

Hold the right hand at arm's length, a little higher than the shoulder, palm turned toward the face, and index extended; then bring it backward in an interrupted motion to near the breast, where the left palm is held edgewise, pointing forward, when the ball of the right hand is brought against it with a slap. (Dakota VII.)

Toward YOU.

Right hand flat and extended, held (likewise, tilted forward in a curve either upward or downward. Omaha I.)

Deaf-mute natural sign (in Strutt's U) the open hand over the shoulder or the hand, indicating the height of the person coming; next point to the head, and then use the open hand as if to beckon to come, and at the same time nod the head. (Fasintosh.)

Comparison: in comparison. (Compare Reliance I.)

The two forefingers are extended and held together, with their backs upward. This sign is also used for Hiawhaiki. (Lon.)

Two forefingers held motionless together, touching throughout their length in front of breast, backward. (Cheyenne I.)

The forefinger of each hand extended, pointing straight to the front and joined (all other fingers of both hands closed), hands horizontal, backs upward, on level of the stomach, and close to the body, are carried forward for about eighteen inches with a curved upward movement, so that when the sign is completed the fingers are on a level with the upper part of the breast, pointing obliquely upward. (Dakota I.) "Inseparable, united, equal."

The arms are flexed before the body and the hands, in type position (S), approximated palms in contact, before the chest. The arms are then semi-extended, and the indices in type position (J), horizontal, are crossed, the hands, thus " ;(, s77," describe

a wave-like motion forward, as in going on one's way together with one to whom we are attached. Oto and Missouri I.) "xv friend who is dear and accompanies me."

Both hands closed (11) and brought within two inches of each other, index-fingers pointing outward, then let both hands move outward a foot or so. (Comanche I.)

Traveling. See Friend.

For life. See Hut band and Wife, the 8anie, Eqainl.

COinpnison: Tlore, itlost.

In comparison the signs for Little and Big: are used as representing "more," "most." (Dakota I.)

Coiiplaimanee. (Compare wlni.)

Conipniwion.

Italian sign. The thumb is held under the chin to indicate being laid under necessity. (Butler.) 72 Contempt. Iii(iilt. (Compare Di g- i t.)

Close or shut the right hand and hold it drawn toward the chest and on a level with it, with the palm up and the shut fingers and thumb up; and the expression of contempt is given by extending out the hand and arm directly in from the body, at the same time opening the thumb and fingers wide and apart, so that at the termination of the motion the arm is nearly extended and the thumb and fingers all radiating out as if it were from the center of the hand, and the palm of the hand still pointing upward. (Ojibwa III.) Indicate by turning from the object, move both hands and anus to right or left, with palms outward, as if in the act of pushing away the person or object; stand erect or lean back a little. (Ojibwa IV.)

My observations agree with Dr. Matthews, connection with "bad," (see p. 2(, Introduction to the Study of Sign-Language, by G. Mallery), and also with Giltillau (loc citato), at expressing the highest degree of contempt; "at the same time the contempt is expressed by facial emotions. Dakota I.) " Derivative of bad."

This is expressed by the sign for Bad, but the motion is more forcibly made. If the person at whose expense the sign is made is present, the hand is moved toward him and the face is sometimes averted from him. (Mainhih and Uidatsa I.) Italian sign. Thrust out the forefinger and the little finger, calling the gesture by a name very similar in sound to "fig." "To turn up the nose at" (English phrase) is translated into the Italian gesture by doing the thing it describes, and possibly owes its origin to the same gesture.

Butler.)

Content. See Glad.

Corn.

Same as the sign for the Arikara Indians, which see. Planting corn is made with the right hand nearly as if, pointing toward the ground at the right side of the body, and moved along as though dropping the grains of corn into a hill, and then the hand is turned so that the fingers point upward, which probably indicates that the corn has been planted. I am not aware that the sign resembles any other made by the Sioux, but the hand is invariably turned upward at the time indicated above. Dakota I.) " From the planting of corn."

Same sign as for Arikara. Kaioica I: Comanche III: Apachell; Wichita II.)



Collect the fingers and thumb of the right hand to a joint, pass the tips upward from the height of the pubis as high as the head, then pretend to Kra. spin an imaginary object, the radial side of the hand downward toward the heart, then throw the hand forcibly on its back over toward the right. Represents the stalk and the breaking of the ear. (, Ute I.)

Standini;

Close the right hand, extend the index, holding it upward, back of hand near the ground, and gradually and intermittently elevated to the height of the head. Ute I.)

Correct. See Timk".

Counting, or intercalation.

The fingers and thumb expand to count ten. In order to proceed with the enumeration by tens the hands must be clinched, and it again expanded it counts twenty, and so on, the hands being clinched between every ten. In order to indicate the digits, clinch the hands and extend the little finger of the left hand for one, extend also the ring finger for two, and so on, the thumb for five: these must remain extended whilst the thumb of the right is extended for six, etc. Any number within five, above any number of tens, is indicated by clinching the left hand and crossing the right over it, with the requisite number of fingers extended. For the number of sixteen, exhibit the sign of ten and then extend four fingers and the two thumbs in the (mode) of enumeration; for seventeen, proceed by extending the forefinger of the right hand, and so on to twenty. In this manner any sum can be denoted, always holding the backs of the hands upward. When enumerating a small number where a considerable exertion of the memory is requisite, the Indians extend the left hand with the palm upward, whilst with the index of the right the fingers are successively bent into the palm, beginning as before with the little finger, and the greater difficulty in recalling to mind the numbers or events the more apparent resistance is offered to the inflexion of the finger. (Lini.)

Elevate the index-finger and move it forward to indicate one, twice for two, etc. When counting on the fingers begin at the left hand.

Wilk.)

Show the required number of fingers; the system of tens (itains. Arapaho I.)

Left hand held up to, on a level with, and in front of the shoulder, right hand partially closed, forefinger slightly extended and (2) touched successively to the fingers of the left hand from little finger to forefinger. This is the abstract idea of counting. Cheyenne I.)

Left hand (P) extended in front of body, then with the right hand, of which the thumb and forefinger are extended (K I), tap with the forefinger "f f" "K I Ihuki; i li fns'pr i" thimbi of the left hand; closing the fingers at the time of tapping, it indicates that it has been counted. Where multiples of ten are to be used, one or both hands, as may be required, are held in front of the body neatly to; either, with fingers extended, palm outward, hands upright, and the fingers closed and opened as often as may be necessary.

Four remarks on page L3 of "Introduction to the study of sign language," after Kohl's sign for "infinity, many, much," are correct. That observer has without doubt confounded these signs, as I have seen many Indians, belonging to different tribes,

using the sign he gives for quantity in counting, and if there is any one universal sign it is this one for counting. (Thikota I.)

Dcafiitute ikititnil sijiis. Move alternately each forefinger on the tips of all the fingers. (Litrso)!.)

Touch the fingers one after another with one finger. (Cross.)

Coiiativ. Laski.

Joint toward the ground a short distance before the body, slightly stooping, and directing the eyes to the same point. Absaroli-a I; Sho-shoni ami Batiitk I.) " When the country is at a distance, the fist is thrown toward the ground, outer edge down, at arm's length, in the direction of the location of the region."

First make the sign for iiatry, followed by that for liiie. ( 1 sarolu I; tsliosliioiii loid I! inak I.) "When i)ossessiou is elsewhere the arm is extended in that direction, which, with the sign for Posixes-i ion, signifies fl country, the sign for the latter being dropped."

Coirr! lii.

Place the closed right hand near the hip, the index extended and pointing forward, the thumb extended toward the left and upward at right angles to the axis of the index, then move the hand forward to arm's length, rotating the hand and forearm during motion. (Kaioica I; Go-manclit I I I; Apache I I; Wichita II.)

The two forefingers brought up to the side of the head and extended outwards so as to represent the position of the horns. (Dunbar.) (1) Sign for Bikioii; (2) motion of milking made with both hands. (Cheyenne I.) ITold the crooked right index at the right side of the head to represent the horns, aiwl then make the sign for Female, applied to animals. (Dakota.) " Horns and sex."

75 to: iil, r( M: irdi't. Sw Fear.

Crano.

Open both hands, move the sides of the hands toward the sides of the head (intward and backward (as if swiiniiniiff, luit near the luidv); then close the right hand, leaving the forefinger extended and slightly curved: pass it from before the chin, upward, forward, and slightly downward, forming an arc to indicate the long neck of the liiid. (Ihihtlti V.)

Crnzy or (ieiib iittmi.

Kaise right hand, with fingers partly distended, above the head, the hand drooping, and make (piick circles close around top) of the head from right to left, as if a shake of the head. (Ojibn-a IV.)

Move the opened right hand through a circle above and around the head. (Dabitaw.) " I lead turned."

Cross, ggsky.

Place clinched right hand (C with thumb close to forehead), turn the hand till palm faces outward, then move it to the front slightly. ((Iwi-enniic II.)

Same as the sign for Allser, not made however with as iriuch force and omitting any decided facial expression. (Ihlnhi.) "Derivative of anger."

Cro.

Fingers and thumb of light hand brought to a point and motion of flicking slightly made. (Chicicicic I.) (iidiibiii niytliaiiii: in piooes.

Draw the right hand, palm backward, fingers pointed obliquely upward toward the left, four or five times across the advanced left hand forearm, and arm, each time at a different place. (Lilivt IV.)

With an ax.

With the right hand fattened (X changed to right instead of left), palm upward, move it downward toward the left side repeatedly from different elevations, ending each stroke at the same point. (Dalcotu I, V.) "From the act of felling a tree."

Repeat the sign for several times, making the cuts from different points, but terminating about the same place each time. (Dalota VI; Hihitsd II; Aikan I.)

With a knife.

Left hand (lil) extended in front left side of body on level breast, and the right hand (S) brought crosswise over the extended fingers just below the knuckle. s. (Dakota I.) "Cutting anything in two with a knife."

(1) Left hand open, flattened and held out, fingers of right hand also open and flattened and placed above left hand, little finger toward palm of left hand; (2) suddenly drawn back or twice across the palm of the left hand to imitate the act of cutting. (Chicini I.)

With the right hand, or index only, imitate cutting the left forefinger as if it were a stick. (Dalota VI.)

The hands are held as in sign for Knife, and then the right hand is moved upon the left crosswise to represent the act of cutting. (Mundan and Hidatsa I.)

Draw the forefinger of one hand upon that of the other, and slide it along in imitation of the action. Ballard.)

Use the hands as if to cut a stick with a knife. (Haseuslah.)

V. twice, Cnhiimct.

The hand extended with the edge upward, and with the arm waved sideways, with a motion like that of a swing. (Lilivt.)

Draw, To. I: lilivt.

Rise on toes and fall two or three times, the hands and arms by the side naturally. (Ojibwa IV.)

Fingers and thumb of the right hand hooked (E), hand horizontal, back outward at the right side of the body is carried up and down several times with a moderately quick movement, ending each at the same point, in imitation of the up and down motion of the body in Indian dancing, consisting in keeping time with the legs to the tom-tom. Dakota I.) "From a method of dancing."

Crouch the body slightly, bend the knees forward, bend the head forward, raise the shoulders a trifle, extend both hands in front naturally, palms down, bend elbow at nearly right angles, right hand in advance of left, move both slowly down a few inches and hold still. (Ojibwa IV.)

Right hand with first and second fingers extended (others closed, thumb resting on third finger (H I), except that the hand is horizontal, back upward), directly forward in front of the right shoulder and then drawn back at the same time the body is thrown back. Cautious, jerky - dent are imitated in this sign. The idea herein that the person shall be cautious in his movements as there; may be; day ahead. (Dakota I.)



Jjriig: the body quickly to an erect posture, at the same time jjaziiff intently toward the expected source of danger with a look of fright. (yyandot I.)

Place hand in front of breast, fin; ers liolad as thouuh hldini, a knife, back outward (F l. liorizotital and back outward), then make motion as though cuttins; out the heart, first witli the downwaid movement turninji back of fist upward, then with the quick inon enient u )-ward throwinu back outward again. Sahnpliii I.) "Cnttini;-out the heart."

Bring the right liand from the riglit side and liaciv of tlie body as if grasping a twig, biing the hand before the breast, make the sign for Battle, for Ao, and for o. (Aixiche I.) Information of the coming of that which will cause a fight, or ( nestionable security, and a divsire to go rather than enconnter it."

Dangerous.

The left fist i)laced horizontally befoi-e the lower CTid of the sternum, the right forearm passing before it pointing to the front and left, so that the fist is about four inches before the left. Then raise the left tist slightly and tirow it forward and down to the same horizon forcibly, followed by the right which forms a larger semicircle and ceases before the left as previously. Kaiowa I: Vdiniuclic I I I: Apuchell: M'tchita II.) larkie! i!. (Compare; ig; lit.)

Make the sign forsjiui, then extend the hands horizontally forward, backs upward, and pass one over the other two or three times touc hing it. Lou (J.)

Both hands spread out flat and cross vertically past each other before the face and neck. Chricune I.)

Same as tlie sign for. is'ht or doiid. (Dakota I.) Ikaf-mute uatural. sivM. Point at your eyes partly shut and then turn your face to the sky with your hand waving over your head. (CVosa.)

Daughter. See Relatioiilii. daii; liter.

May. (Compare iuit and E. i st; and Loii;:, in la se of time.) Ilace both hands at some distance in front of the breast, apart and back downward, elevate the index tinger and move it forward to indicate one, twice for two, etc. ( Wied.) This is still in use. The holding up of the index-fingers is not essential. When the hands are held as described they are first )laced near to one anotlier and then moved apart, as you suggjest. Since my memory is assisted I remember this sijfn well. (Miuftieip.) There is no observable dirterence in either execution or conception between the sign Oto and Missouri ) axw Wied s.

Boteler.)

Make a circle with the thumb and forefinger of both hands in sign of the sun. (Burton.)

Bring lioth hands siinulfancoiisly from a position in front of the body, fingers extended and joined, palms down one above the other, forearms horizontal, in a circularly separating manner, to their respective sides, palms up and forearms horizontal;?. fi., "everything is open." This sign is the reverse of that for i:: iit. (Arnpaho la

Another sign may be indicated by making the sign for SSee, and one finger tonched or held up above, being the equivalent of "one sleep," one day. (Arapaho I.)

Forefinger of right hand crooked and held toward the east to represent the sun, hand elevated, finger ui)i)iermost and passed in a semicircle down toward the west. Iloth

hands slightly spread out and elevated to a point in front and considerably above the head, then brought down in semicircle to level below shoulders ending with outstretched palms upward. (Lutjicic J.)

When speaking of a day, they pass the finger slowly along the entire vault of heaven, (commencing at the east and terminating in the west. This is the sign for "one day." (Ojibwa I.)

Both hands loosely extended, palms down, the right lying over the left; then pass them outward toward their respective sides turning the palms up in so doing. (Ahsarohi I; Sliio. sliio and lutuak I; Wyandot I.)

Both hands (W) are raised above the head the extended fingers horizontal, pointing toward each other (meeting), palms down, arms necessarily somewhat bowed. (When up the hands so that the fingers point upright and at once carry the arms out to their full extent to the sides on the level of the shoulders, bringing the palms up (X). (Dakota!.) "The opening of the day from above." "The dispersion of darkness."

From positions a foot or eighteen inches in front of the lower part of the chest, the open hands pointing forward, near together, palms upward, are to be separated by carrying them out a foot or eighteen inches. (Dakota ly.) "All open."

Another: from positions a foot or eighteen inches in front of the lower part of the chest, pointing obliquely forward and inward, palms downward, the right two or three inches above the left, separate the hands about two feet, carrying each one outward toward the sun, gradually turning the palms until they are upward. (Uncovering the sun. (-kota IV.)

A day is indicated by making a circle with the index and thumb; the hand thus formed from the left horizon to the right, forming a circle, and indicating the course of the sun through the sky. (Dakota.)

With hand closed, forming a circle with the index and thumb, move the hand from east to west, following the course of the sun. (Dakota II.)

The head is turned toward the orient and eyes wondering upwards. The right arm is then elevated and bent to the left shoulder. The hand in position (J) modified by index lying a little more elevated (and horizontal palm inward). The hand thus joining toward eastern horizon, is made to traverse the arc of the vault of the heavens, followed by the eyes until it stops on level with right shoulder, arm extended, crooked index pointing west. (Ojibwa and Minnisi I.) "The time between the rise and encompassed by the course and setting of the sun."

Both flat hands with palms down are held horizontally before the breast, the right over the left, then throw them outward toward their respective sides, turning the palms in in doing so. (Kaioia I; tomah-pell; Aiyachell; Wichlfa.)

Close the right hand leaving the index bent in the form of a half circle, the index also extended, then pass the hand from east to west. (Paiute.)

Sign made for Mini, and passed across the zenith from east to west. (Apache I.)

Thumb and index circled; sweep hand from east to west across the sky. In rapid use thumb and index are often joined, and the hand is swept through a very short arc, not above shoulder. (Apache III.)

The French di-af-mites fold the hands upon each other and the breast, then raise them, palms inward, to beyond each side of the head.

Today. (Compare IVow.)

Touch the nose with the index (1) and motion with the fist toward the ground. (Burton.) (1) Both hands extended, palms outward; ("2) sweep slowly forward and to each side, to convey the idea of openness. (Chicaneuc 1.) This may combine the idea of now with openness, the first part of it resembling the general deaf-mute sign for Here or now.

Designate the hour simply. See Hour. (Arapaho 1.)

Point with the hand to the east, and carry it slowly overhead to the west. (Iroquois 1.)

First make the sign for now, and then the sign for Day. (Dakota 1.) "Now with openness."

Make the sign for Day, to signify the period of time distinct from night. This being completed, the right hand was brought in modified position (1), from the side at right to the center of forehead and made to describe a semicircle forward from the body toward the ground. The finger remains hooked and thumb outward and downward. Oto and Miami 1.) "The (time that is now before me, or present time."

Evening.

Forefinger of right hand crooked as in sign for Night, and lowered toward the west, followed by the sign for Day. (Chicaneuc 1.)

Make the sign for Night, and hold it toward the western horizon. Ahasarok 1; Siochou and Banal 1.)

The right hand and arm, the former in modified position (1), index is more opened; hand is horizontal and palm inward; execute the sign for Day. At the completion of this sign the hand is quickly everted and assumes the position (1); index is moved to the west. In this sign, as well as that for noon, morning!, (the forenoon, yesterday, etc., the signer must be with his back to the north and right hand west. (Oto and Miami 1.) "When the sun goes down or at the conclusion of the day."

Point the extended index to the western horizon, or a little lower, by curving the index in that direction, the palm being below and still horizontal with the shoulder. (Arapaho 1.)

Make the sign for Sun, passing the hand slowly from the western horizon to a short distance below it, holding it there a moment. (Iroquois 1; Coinanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Hour, time of day.

Join the tips of the thumb and forefinger of the same hand the interior outline approximating a circle, and let the hand pause at the proper altitude east or west of the assumed meridian. (Arapaho 1.) Is indicated by making the sign for Sun, and holding the hand in that portion of the course followed by the sun, to indicate the time to be expressed. Ahasarok 1; Shoshoni and Banal 1.)

Can only be approximately told by placing the sign for Day in the position in the heavens corresponding with the hour, dividing the time between sunrise and sunset into as many equal spaces as there are hours. (Dakota 1.) 3 or 4.

Make the sign for Night, and hold it toward the eastern horizon.

Ahasarok 1; Siochou and Banal 1.)



First make the sign for IVii; iit and then the sinn for ay. Morning can likewise be made by simply using the sign for (hiy. (hitkota I.) "Darkness has gone (hiylight has come."

Make the sign for? (iin, and hold the hand below the eastern horizon, moving it slowly to or a little above it. Dakota II.)

The arm and hand (right) are elevated to left shoulder and the hand in modified position (1) is made to describe the sign for May. The right arm is then brought extended across the upper part of chest, with hand in position (1 1). horizontal; both arm and index fully extended toward the east, followed by the eyes. This is described in same manner after making the sign for I'nilai. Ota and Missouri I.) "The beginning of a day or to day."

Make the sign for? i 1181, and hold the hand toward the eastern horizon a short time, or bring it above the horizon from a short distance below it, slowly. (Kaidira I; tomaticic 111: Apache II; Wirhilit II.)

Touch with the extended index to the eastern horizon. Iai-llc I.)

Deaf-mute ludnal Kijnx. Point to the eastern horizon and move the forefinger a little way backward. (Itallard.)

Open your eyes, and, from the open hand, raise your hand to its erect position, as if you have just now arisen from bed. (Crass.)

Noon.

Make the sign for! iiii, and hold it toward the zenith, so that the eye can see through the circle formed by the thumb and index. Ahsanka I; Shoshoni and Banak I.) Make the sign for Kiii. holding the hand overhead, the outer edge uppermost. Dakota IV.)

The hand and arm are elevated to left shoulder and, with fingers in (I) position, modified by index being more open, horizontal, and palm to the breast, begin the sign for Day. This sign is then half executed, and the hand stopped in a line with the middle of the forehead. The index is then made to point to the zenith. The hand, when arrested, is in type position (I): it is (quickly everted and assumes position (J) to complete the sign. (Ota and Missouri I.) "The half course of the sun or middle of the day."

To-morrow.

Describe the motion of the sun from east to west. Any number of days may be counted upon the fingers. (Birtton.)

Sign for I i;(ht followed by sign for isinriwe. Cheyenne I.)

Join the tips of the thumb and forefinger of the same hand, the interior outline approximating a circle, and describe therewith a space from left to right, corresponding to the supposed course of the sun during twenty-four hours. To distinguish an hour, let the hand pause at the proper altitude, east or west of the assumed meridian. See Hour. Arapaho I.)

First make the sign for fmetp; then follow by counting one (see Coillitii;), and finish with the sign for iiii e. "One night's sleep."

Bring the hand to side of head, and with head resting in right palm, eyes closed, head and hand inclining to the right, which is the sign for Jmeep. This completed, the right arm and hand are brought across the top of the chest, and describe the sign

for Slay or To-lay. This sign, as is e ideit, is a comi )oiiii(1 sign, comprising that for islecp,-Dai, or Todiiy. (fin ((ml Mix-sduri.) "The day after we sleep."

Make the sign for Day once, then reverse it, and stoj) at the point in the heavens indicating the intended time of the day. If noon, )oint directly upwards. To e ress two or more days, make the sign for Hay and hold up the pro (er number of fingers. (Tnxptdik I.)

Ue((-inute H((tiir((l, s Place the hand on the cheek, incline the head, and shut tlie eyes, to denote Wleei, ="" then raise the head and open the eyes to signify. wa! ie, and hold up the forefinger to denote One; that is to say, in one day. Baluo'd.)

Yesterday.

Make with the left liand the circle which the sun describes from sunrise to sunset, or invert the direction from sunset to sunrise with the right hand. Burtox.)

Sign for i i; ht and iiiiiiit. Cheyenne I.)

Tlie sign for Day, To-ii orrow, the motion reversed. Ar((p(ho I.)

Omit the sign for Kuiiiimc; otherwise as Day, To-iiiorrow.

D((Lvt(( I.) Have slept one night."

The right hand and arm are elevated, and, with hand in type position (I), modified by index being more opened, horizontal, and palm to the breast, made to execute the sign for Day. At the conclusion of this sign the fingers are all collected dioopiugly extended, touch at points slightly curved. In this position the hand makes a sudden forward niovenieut to the ground. Oto and Missouri I.) "The day or sun that Las gone down."

Make the sign for IVij iit, followed In- tlint tor Beror, ill time.

(Kniowa I; Comnnche III; Apiuhc II; Wichita II.)

Draii. dentil.

Throw the fore tinker from the icr )eii(lieul; ir iiittoa horizoiii; il )osituii towards tlie earth, witli tlie hack (hiwiward. I. tiitf.) Ilohl the hft hand rtat o er the face, hiuk outward, and pass willi the similarly held right hand below the forna-r, gently striking or touch-iug it. (Wied.) The sign given (0(( mul.lmoo- I) has no similarity in execution or concei)tion with Wiritx. Botelcr.) This sign iiniy convey the idea of under" or lairial," ((uite differently executed from most other. s reported. Dr. lccfe. vhCconjectures this sign to be tlimt of wonder or surprise at hearing of a death, hut not; i distinct sign for the latter.

The finger of the right liainl jiaessed to the left hand and then cast down. ( f(ic)iin(n.)

Place the alin of the hand at n short distance from the side of the head, then withdraw it gently in an oblicpie downward direction and incline tlie head and np ier i)art of the body in the same direction. (Ojihied II.) This authority notes that there is an pareiit connection between this conception and execution and the etymology of the corresponding terms in (jibwa: ' he dies," is niho; ' he sleei)s," is iihn. The common idea expressed- by the gesture, is a sinking to rest. The origi nal signiticane of the root nib seems to be " le; iniug;" Kiiihcia, "it is leaning; rt (, v(V(, " he incline's the head sideward." The word( ( or nihe (only in compounds) conveys the idea of ni, uht," perhaps as the falling over, the going to rest, or the death, of the day. The term for "leaf" (of a tree or pant), which is anihisli, may spring from the same root, leaves being

the leaning or dowlidianging jiartsof the ilant. With this may be compared thechahta term for "Icives," literally translateil " tree hair."

Hold lioth hands o jen, with palms over ears, extend tingers back on brain, close eyes, and incline liody a little forward and to right or left very low, and remain motionless a short time, ironouncing the word Kr-iirr-hi)o slowly. Ojihira IV.)

Left hand tlattened and held back upward, thumb inward in front of and a few inches from the breast. llight hand s iglitl.- clasjied, forefinger more extended than the others, and )assed suddenly under the left hand, the latter l)eing at the same time gently moved towards th j breast. (Vheiiennc.) " (ionc under."

The left hand is held slightly arched, palm down, ncarl. at arm's length liefore the breast; the right extended, tiat. ialin down, and poiutiug foiwiinl i. s iiiirshed tloiii tlio toj) of tla breast,. stvai lit forward, uiidnicatli, and beyond the left. (Shnshoni and Banak I.)

Botli liands horizontal in front of body, backs outward, index of each hand alono extended, tlie rijiht index is passed under the left with a downward, outward and then ujward and inward curved motion at the same time that the left is moved inward toward the body two or three inches, the nio ements beinj; ended on the same level as begun. "Upset, keeled over." INlany deaths, lrepeat the sign many times. The sign furnished yuu before, I have since ascertained is not used in the sense of dead, death. The sign credited to Titchlrintitsl-i (Cliei-enne l) exi)resscs "gone under," but is not used in the sense of death, dead, but going under a cover, as entering a lodge, under a table, etc. Th(hifa I.)

Make the sign for Alive, then the sign for IVo. (Dahitn IV.)

Hold the Icit hand, palm downward and backward, about a foot in front of the lower part of the chest, and pass tie right hand from behind fdvward underneath it. Or from an ui)right position in front of the face, back foi ward, index extended and other fingers closed, carry the right hand downward and forward underneath the left and al)ont four inches beyond it, gradually turning the right hand until its back is upward and its index (iints toward the left. l kilofa IV.) "Gone under or buried."

Hold the left hand slightly bent with the palm down, before tlie breast, then pass the extended right hand, )ointing toward the left, forward under and beyond the left. Dul-ota VI, VII.)

Hold the right hand flat, i)alm dow award liefore the body, then throw it over on its back to the right, making a curve of about fifteen inches. (Dalota VI; Ilidafsa I; Arikura I.)

Extend right hand, ialm down, hand curved. Turn the palm up in moving the hand down towards thi earth. Omaha I.)

The countenance is brought to a sleeping composure with the eyes closed. This countemmce being gradually assumed, the head next falls toward either. shoulder. The arms, having beef closed and crossed u )on the chest with the hands in tie positions (B B) are relaxed and drop simultaneously toward the ground, with the fall of the head. This attitude is maintained some seconds. Oto and Missouri I.) " The bodily appearance at death."



Place the open hand, back upward, fingers a little drawn together, at the height of the breast, pointing forward; then move it slowly forward and downward turning it over at the same time. (Iroquois I.) "To express gone into the earth, face upward."

The Hat viglit hand is waved outward and downward toward the same side, the head being inclined in the same direction at the time, with eyes closed. (Wiaiwlof I.)

Hold the left hand loosely extended about sixteen inches in front of the breast, palm down, then pass the index to the U-ft, in a short curve downward, forward and upward beneath the left palm. Iutioini I; Comdiehe III; Aixirlic II; Wichitii II.)

Brinji;- the left hand to the left breast, hand half clinched (II), then brinji the right hand to the left with the thumb and forefinger in such a position as if you were going to take a bit of string from the fingers of the left hand, and pull the right hand off as if you were stretching a string out, extend the hand to the full length of the arm from you and let the index finger joint outward at the conclusion of the sign. Comanche I.) "soul going to liapi y hunting grounds."

Close both eyes, and after a moment throw the palm of the right hand from the face downward and outward toward the right side, the head being dropped in the same direction (Ui. Ufe I.)

Touch the breast with the extended and joined fingers of the right hand, then throw the hand, palm to the left, outward toward the right, leaning the head in that direction at the same time. Apaclic I.)

Palm of hand upward, then a wave-like motion towards the ground. Zuni I.)

Deaf-mute natural s'kjhk. Place the hand upon the cheek, and shut the eyes, and move the hand downward. (Ballanl.)

Let your head lie on the open hand with eyes shut. (Croks.)

Use the right, shut hand as if to draw a screw down to fasten the lid to the coffin and to keep the eyes upon the hand. Hasenstidi.)

Wave the head toward the shoulder and then close the eyes. (Larson.)

The French deaf-mute action is that of gently falling or sinking, the right index falling from the height of the right shoulder upon the left forefinger, toward which the head is inclined.

Die, To.

Right hand, forefinger extended, side up, forming with the thumb an (II); the other fingers, slightly curved, touching each other, the little finger having its side towards the ground. Move the hand right and left, then forward, several times; then turn it over suddenly, letting it fall towards the earth. Omaha I.) "An animal wounded, but staggering a little before it falls and dies."

D. ving.

Hold the left hand as in death, the index in the same manner underneath the left, but in a slow, gentle, interrupted movement. (Kai o Y( I; Covudiclie U; Apache I; Wichitii II.) "Stepped by inch by inch."

nearly, but recovers.

Hold the left hand as in death; pass the index with a slow, easy, interrupted movement downward, under the left palm, as in dying, but before passing from under the palm on the opposite return the index in the same manner to point of starting, then elevate it. (Kaiowt I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Deal.

The tip of the right index is inserted in the right ear, withdiawn and rotated around the organ. Dah-ota I.) "This would seem to indicate a noise in the ear preventing hearing."

Deep.

light hand witli tingers extended, joined, liack outward, ends of fingers pointing straight down, is carried downward in front of the right side of the body to near tlie ground, the body being inclined forward at the same tiine, touching the grouiul, indicating that although deei the bottom had been icached. (Ihdola I.) " Finding the depth of water, etc."

Place tlie flat hand, jiabii down, several feet from the earth, or at such elevation to show depth, and jiass it slowly to one sile. Dakofti VI: Hiilatsa I; Arilara I.)

Deer.

The right hand exteiuled upwards by the right ear with a (juick utt from the mouth. (Dunbar.)

The forefinger of the right hand is extended vertically, with the back toward the breast; it is then turned from side to side, to imitate the motion of the animal when he walks at his Icisuie. Lon;

Pass the ujilifted hand to and fro several times in front of the face. Wied.) I have given yon nineh the same sign for "white-tailed deer," but I have said that all finger. i, except the index, were flexed. This may not be absolutely essential in making the sign, wliich is simply designed to imitate the peculiar motion of the tail when the animal stands observing. Matthews.) The right arm is elevated to the front of the body and the right index-finger, in position (!? I), projtm-ted forward several times. The hands, with extended and divergent fingers, as in position (P), are now jilaced aside of the head to represent the animal's horns. The right index-tiiger is now extended full length and wagged beiiind. J'lie above Oto sign differs from that of irc. v in execution, and in the latter the conception is wanting, which is the animal witli branching horns that runs in jiimjts. Boteler.)

Extend tlie thumbs and t w two Ibictiitiiieis of eacii liaiid on cacia side of the head. (Burton.) IJoth hands, tinucis invi; idail. v outspread aud ehvated to si(U's of head to represent outs )read horns of (her. (VIkjiciihc I.) Tliis sii; n is uuule by our deaf-nudes.

"ith the riulit hand in front of tlie lody on a level with the breast aud about eij; liteen inehes Ir it, ba-k of hand io the rii lit ( I ), make (juic k sidewise motions with the hand in imitation of the; motion of the deer's tail when runninj;. Tlie wrist is fixed in niakin;; this sijin. Corrected from si. un betbre jjiven. (I)al: otu I.) Mo ementw of the deer's tail when ninuiii!;."

Hands applied to eacii temple, tinkers spread and iointinu upward. (Ddlofn II.) "Horns."

iirinji- riulit haiul to a hvel with the shoulder. thund and tbi-elin;; tr curved, three finders enrvd and nearly closed (x ). Move tliumb and forefinger forward, wiisf motion alone, imitatini; the moscmnts of the animal. (Oikiiui I.) i'lie deer runs."

Similar to the lueedin, but with wrist aud arm nuition, with hand raised high above the head. (Oiiiali( I.) "The deer bounds aw as."

Hold the right hand down, extend index-finger, thumb tip touching tip of middle finger; shake index-finger rapidly. (Omaha I.) "The deer goes along rapidly, making its tail shake."

Hold right hand next to left shoulder, thumb crossing middle finger at first joint; move index-finger back and forth to and from left shoulder. (Omaha I.) "The deer's tail shows bright or red in the distance as it leaves away."

Similar to the preceding, but the hand is held in front on a level with the face and moved right and left. (Omaha I.) "The deer's tail shows white suddenly."

The right arm is elevated and the right index extended is thrown forward several times. The hands with extended and divergent fingers as in position (I), are placed aside the head to resemble the branching horns. Finally the extended index-finger is wagged from the seat of body. (Oto and Missouri!.)-The branching horns, short tail and leaping motion of the animal."

Imitate the motion of a deer running by closing the hand, palm downward, except the two forefingers, which are only a little held outward. Then move the hand forward from you with a rather slow upward motion, slightly moving the two forefingers the whole designed to mimic the long jumps with which a deer starts off. If necessary to explain this further, place one hand on each side of the head to represent horns. (Iroquois I.)

Place both hands, flat, with fingers and thumb spread, on either side of the head and a short distance from it. (Ute I.) Make the hands with fingers fully extended and spread about twelve inches from either side of the head and slightly above it. Apache I.)

Black-tailed fawns (Say), Gray.

First make the gesture for Deer then indicate a tail. (Wich.) When he says "indicate a tail," I have little doubt that he refers to the sign I have already given you for deer, hutetailed. (Maidun and Hidat-sa I.) I do not think it is either essential or common to "make the preceding gesture" either "first" or last. (Matheir. s.)

Extend both hands, fingers close together, place them with palms toward it on each side of the forehead, fingers upward, and then make short motions back and forth in imitation of the movements of the large ears of the animal. (Dakota II.)

With the right index, its palm inward, on the right side, at the height of the hip, pass the left index, back forward, from its middle forward to its end. (Idaho IV.) "That means black."

The left hand is held independent a short distance in front of the chest, thumb inward, finger ends approximated to each other as much as possible (i. e., with the 1st and 4th drawn together under the 2d and 3d). The right hand is then circled around the left (palm to back and covering the bases of the left-hand fingers) and drawn downward, still closed, until it is entirely drawn away. This sign seems to represent the act of smoothing down the fusiform tuft at the end of the animal's tail. (Maudlin and Hidat-sa I.)

White-tailed Caribou (Haf.) Cones.

Move the right hand, its palm obliquely forward and downward, from side to side two or three times about a foot, through an arc of a circle, at the height of the hip, on the right side (the tail of the deer); then with the palm inward and the fingers pointing



forward, cast the hand forward several times through an arc of about a foot to imitate the jumping of a deer. Dalcota IV.)

The right hand is hehl upright before the chest, all fingers but the index being bent, the iialm being turned as much to the front as possible. The hand is then wagged from side to side a few times rather slowly. The arm is moved scarcely or not at all. This sign represents the motion of the deer's tail. Maidaan and Hidatsa I.)

Elevate tlie toicanu to tlic liei-lit ul tlic elbow, pdintiii. - lorwanl, extend tlie flattened liaiul, poiiitiii;; upward, with tlic palm lorwanl; then throw the hand iij; ht and left several times, the motion hein- rotation of tlie forearm. (Arikdru I.)-From the motion and white appearance of the deer's tail in running;."

Definiiro. I tlvty yon.

Point to the i)erson voii defy to do the act with the rislit index (others closed), and then turn the hand, extend the fiiiicis so that th v will appear as tignred in (V), when the hand is drawn in lo the body with considerable force. This wonhl indicate Vitnic uid do it, but ltheemiiha-sis of the motion and accompanyini; - facial expression indii-ate sone-thing stronger than invitation. (Ihiktita I.)

Tlie right hand closed with the inlex only extended and slightly croolcel, i)alm facing front; hold about twenty inches in front of the chest, and wave the tinger from side to side, movement being made at the wrist. (Ktiiiini I; Cooitnitclif III; Aidrrh II: Vi-liitii II.) Itiiliini siiti. Ilvery tyro in Latin knows that extending the middle or little tinger, gestures still made every day at bome, was a token of scorn or defiance.

Bite the forefinger, commonly with the Joint nearest the end biut a gesture which throws light on "the biting the thumb at me," with wliuli Romeo and Juliet cuiuneuces.

When one woidil kill the hopes ot a nuuicaut ami say he will give nothing with emphasis, he blows on his hand and shows it wide open to the petitioner or elevates one forefinger, shaking it. gently to and Iro. (Butler.)

Deity; Hod; Cijreaf irit; CJroal Fatlier; Mawlor ol"

Lire.

Blow upon the open hand, )oint upward with the extended index-finger whilst turning the closed hand hither and thither, then sweeji it above the earth and allow it to drop. Wicil.) I haxe never seen this sign. I once extracted a l)ullet from the leg of a deaf and dumb Indian of Sioux descent who liad lived long among the Arikaras. When the operation was completed he made some preliminary sign (for thaides) which I did not observe well, and then pointed to me and upward to the sky. One of the best interpreters in tlic country, who was a bystander, told nie that the Indian thanked me and the (Ireat Spirit. J say "nie" first as he first )oited in my direction. (M(tttchir.) There is no similarity in the sign ((ii 1) and Wicd's. (Jlutclcr.)

When speaking of the (heat Spirit they usually make a reverentia or timid glance upwards, or point the forefinger iieriiiiidiculary but gently to the sky. (Ojibira I.)

First iniike tlie sign for Sacred aiid then make the sign for Big. Dalotal.) 'The great Sacred Being."

First make tlie sign for ITlediilie-iininii, and then after placing the opened relaxed hands, palms inward, about six inches apart, np-right, jnst above tlu liead, mo e tliem apart to arm's-length. (Dakota IV.) "A thunder cloud coming up and spreading."

Point toward the zenith, ahowing the eyes to follow the same direc-tio:;. Dakota VII.)

The arms are Hexed and botli liands elevated open as in i)osition rep-resentetl ( V). When hands are elevated on sides of head on a level with the eyes a uniform swaying "to and fro" movement is erforiniml, followed by an upward movement of right hand as iti hand position (J). Oto I.) "Him above wlio is an angel on the wing."

Close tin- right liand, leaving the index straightl and extended (or slightly curved); lu)ld it before tin face, move the hand (piickly forward and downward for a distance of about six iihies, then lass the index vertically upward before the face about as high us tlle top of the head.

Elevate liand toward sky, delil)erately; looking njiward. Apache III.)

Extend the rigid liand with the index K)jiiting uiwanl. the eyes also being turned upward. ( Wichita I.) l)eaj-)HHtc natural si(Hs. First close the hand excejit its forcliu)er, and then move it up slowly and also turn the eyes toward the clouds with a solemn expression. (Ilasciixtdi.)

To look uj) to heaven, at the same time to point with the foietiiigcr as if to point to heaven. Zcifiler.) le arl. See o.

Dewtroved; all gone; no moie.

The hands held horizontally, and the palms rublied together, two or three times round, the right hand is then carried off from the other, in a short, horizontal curve. Loikj.) Hubbed out. This resembles the Edinbiig and our deaf-mute sign tor "forgive" or "clemency," the lub-bing out of otvense.

Left hand held in front, outsi)read, palm upward, right-hand fingers extended, palm down, swei)t rapidly across palm of left. Kight hand sometimes held out after iassing over the left with fingers wide spread and shaking as if exjiressing bad in the sense of no good. Lhciennel.)

Move both hands as if in act of rending asunder or tearing in i)iece8 and throwing aside with violence and sudden jerks of hands and arms. (Ojihwa IV.)

Exhausted, cousnined, corniiledct.

Tlie left hand, IXteiukd, jaliui iiiiwaid, puiiiitiiii; dia onally Iorwaiil. and It) thi rijilil; is phiced before tlic (Oicst. Tlicii llic rij; lit hand, palm (h) ii va!(l, is laid tiaiisvoiscly dii the left, and, while the left remains stationary, the riugt is carried forward a foot or nunc with a rapid sweep. To show a gradual diniinnlion and then exhaustion, tiie right palm revolves on the left onei or oftener with a jiradnal motion, as if some plastie substaici! were nnide si)herical lietween the palms. Mdiklilil (111(1 Hiildtsd I.)

Place the o ien left hand in front of the navel, palm l)ackward, and move the opened rij ht hand, palm downward, in a horizontal circle above it. (Oto.) "All caught, killed, or destro. yed. That's the. end of it."

This sign resembles that for ino. The right arm, tlexed, and the hand, in position (18 I). modified by lieing more h(iri(mtal, is brought to the eiigastrinni. Tlu arm is then sddenly extended, hand likewise, with fingers extende(l apiiroximateil, )abns downward. The Ic tt hand iu the same positi()n approaches the side of the right, both now being in type-position (W), iliverge and sweep backward. Ota luid Mixxouri I.) "All gone or swept away."

Pv force.

Imitate the breaking of a stick in the two hands and throwing the pieces away, then lightly strike the palms and open Angers of the hands together as if brushing dust off them. The amount of force used and the completeness of the destruction is shown by greater or less vigor of action and facial expression. Thxhe.)

Anything of little importance, and by accident or design.

Indicate the object, then slightly strike the palms and open Angers of the hands together, as if brushing dust off from them. (Ihxhc.)

Rotate the right palm upon the left as if rubbing something into smaller fragments. Iroica I (omaichell: Ajuich II; Wicliita II.) "rubbing out; grinding to atoms."

Raise both hands to position on right of face, fingers extended. separate, and pointing upward, palms facing each other (R L, right and left), then with an energetic movement throw both to left side, as though throwing something violently to the ground; then place hands near together and make sign for All Oie. (SajKipfin L) broken into pieces; nothing of its former self remaining."

Deaf-mute nafunil(. Imitate the act of breaking and move the hands in a curve in opposite directions. Ballud.)

Hniiid.

An article mislabeled destroyed, ruined, by breaking-, when the sign for break: nii lit be used in connection with the sign for the particular article destroyed; same by fire: but the idea of rubbed out, as contained in flote, appears to be the prevalent one. (al; ota I.)

Spent.

Bring both hands together in front of the breast, the left hand under the right, horizontal, flat, palm upward, fingers extended obliquely toward the right (X), right hand with fingers extended obliquely toward the left, flat, palm downward (W) on the palm of the left, slide the two palmar surfaces over each other, moving the hands slightly inward and outward. (Dakota I.) "Rubbed out."

Ilialo;; IK. See Ngu.-ikiii;;.

Differeil, iioili n! ted.

First and second fingers of right hand extended, separated (others closed), is passed from the right breast (outward, with back of hand toward the right, forefinger obliquely upward), and the second finger joining straight outward or forward. Dakota I.) "The idea of this is contained in contrasting the appearance of the two fingers; one of the fingers is so and the other is not so. c, not the same, different."

nii-ly.

Point to the forehead with the right index, and then carry the hand in figure of the face, with fingers separated, hand upright, back outward (R), move up and down and around, as though covering the face and cheeks. (Dakota I.) "Dirt from the ground covering the face," etc.

lik-liar;; r of a;; iiii. See niii.

of an Arrow. See Arrow.

Wi! i;; iil. (omi)are Co (eill t.)



Extend both hands quickly outward from near the face, palms out; turn away the face slightly from the object of disgust; extend the hands and arms but i)artly. Ojibira W.)

Taj) the left breast (lieart) with the right hand, fingers extended, back outward, then the hand is carried forward outward in front of the right breast, so that the palm is up, fingers extended, pointing outward, hand horizontal (X), where it is slightly rotated or curved a few times, and then carried directly outward toward the right, back outward. Dakota 1.) " I am not pleased or satished."

Sign as for KiirprimC, Voïder, then turn the head over the left shoulder, retaining the hand over the mouth. Omaha.) "As af the sight of a dead body."

Sliiike the liead. slouiv tniiii side tn side, at (lie. saiiic time llirow inutile open riieht hand, palin down, uutwaid tdward the ri;; ht sich-. (11-(Didot I.)

Avert tie head and make the sij; ii of (;; afioil. Ajuichf III.) N. B. In narrative,. siinjily disdjiitordl.

Dim! inlifrai-tioib, or lic-oilcil.

The extenhd (in er jihiced tiansversely before the situation of tiic heart, rotat tie wrist two or tiiree times unctl. N, forininl; a ipiarler of a circle each time. (Lotuj.)

The index ri. L; ht liand hehl transversely liefore I lie heart and rotated from the wiist several tinu's. Ihilola 1) " Heart ill at ease; dislnrh-ance of the orjian." Our aborigines, lil; e modern Miro (eans, poetically rejiard the lieait as tln seat of the atlections and emotions, not selecting; the lixii'or sloniach as other iieojiles have done witii greater jihysio-loyieal reason.

i! taiir4. Loiii; Far.

Place the hands close tojicther and tlien move them slowly asunder, so slowly that they seem as if they would ue er coiui) ete the gesture. A Cliriciuie sij; n. This sij; u is also made to indicate t; reat aiiti( uity in time. (Koport of liieut. . II. Alert of liis exaunation of New. Mexico in the years 1, S4(i-47. Kx. Doe. So. 41., Wtli (onj; res. s, 1st. session, ji. 42(1) (1) Head diawu back or ele ateil, eyebrows contracted as if looking-to i; reat distance, ri. nht hand raised to le cl of chin, palm nj)ward: (2) pushed forward with a curved motion in the lirection iu which the speaker i. s looking. ( Cheyenne I.)

A slowly asceudiuu movement of the exteudiil hand, finders joiuu(l, from the body and in the direction desired to be indicated. (Arapiiiki 1.) liaise the rij; ht hand to a natural position, thundt below the two llrst flufier. s, tlien the aim with risin; motion as high as top of head, stretcii-iiig it out as far as jmssible; then bend the hand lownward, the ann falling slowly, advance the body slightly witliout moving feet. Djlh-w( i IV.)

Rigit hand, foretingerof which is exiended and points forward (other fingers closed) (i? l), )alim towaid the left, is extended in front of the breast as far as the arm will reach, the body being inclined forward at the same time, the extended position maintained a moment and then the body and hand aic brought liack with a moderately ((iick movement. To a limited and ery iudelineite extent distaiuc is sought to be expressed by (he distance the arm is extended and the amount of leaning forwaiil. ( iik(t, i I.) "Distance."

From lui iipriglit )( )sitioii Just in front of tlie right. shoulder and a little above it, iialm forward, fingers relaxed and thumb against the iidix, move the right hand

forward and upward through an arc to arm's length and to the liegiit of the head, gradually turning the palm downward.

Or with the fingers at right angles with the palm, pointing toward the left and their backs forward, thumb in palm, move the right hand from the right shoulder forward and upward to arm's length. The left hand, its back forward, to be held in front of the right breast. (Dakota IV.)

Elevate the right hand to a position in front of the chest, drop the index-finger toward the ground, then move it forward and upward, resting it on a line slightly above the horizon, the eyes following the direction indicated. The idea of much greater distance, or to intensify the extreme distance intended, is done by making the gesture a little (pickier, turning the finger higher at the end of the sign, and throwing back the head slightly. (Iukotn V.) Make the Hat hand in front of the chest, pendent, then gently indicate a course from before the body to arm's length, fingers pointing above the horizon. (Hiliia X i.)

Describe the curve by raising the hand above and in front of the head (.1), index extended more to the right or left according to the direction intended and the hand that is used. Omaha I.) "Go around in that way."

Another: Throw the right hand backward over the shoulder, index extended, then upward and forward. Omaha I.)

Another: Raise the arm above and in front of the head, then pointing forward with index, shoot the hand forward to arm's length horizontally.

Omaha I.)

The arms are folded and the hands, in type position (C), are approximated before the chest. The arms and hands then widely diverge from the body to signify intended space existing between two objects or persons, as the case may be. (Oto and Missouri I.) "Wide extent of space between."

Point with the extended index at arm's length a little above the horizon, the eyes following the same direction. Pai-Ute I.) push the hand forward and a little downward (Tou edge, palm in); repeat with hand a little higher, again and again, each time higher and farther forward. Apache III.) "Over several mountains."

Deaf-mute natural signs. Extend the forefinger forward, and look into the distance. Ballard.)

Heihlini;- slowly your body forward, involve your outstretched hand, with your eyes looking over a given object, in the direction the hand moves. (Cross.)

Move the open hand up in a horizontal line vertically to the front and, at the same time, slowly to the left. (Ilii month. fasmstih.)

Separate the two fists from each other. Larson.) Halfway.

-Atake si. i; n of for T.-u.-m."iy and then Irii: the hand half way back to the shoulder. (Dohota IV.)

Short.

Same motion of hand as j; i e; j li- 4jirr. only project arm forward a little, (h) not raise so high, i; li and drop more (pickly, wrist arm bent down)re, no movement of body. (Ojibwa IV.)

The forefinger; or left hand extended straight, palm up. (F except it is about outward, edge of the fingers sideways. se) is held on the level of the eyes 18 inches in front, and then the

rii ht hand in the. same jiosition (.I, etc.) is carried iijiward close to the body as hii h as the riult e c, and then directly forward to iiror the Icit hand (which is stationary ), a little to the rij; ht side and behind it, so that the extendeil foretin; ers are itrdrliiii a line and with their palmar surfaces outward. Dokota I.) "Approaching, coiniijj near any jx-rson or object."

Hold the ri. elit hand as for Viw nway, and place it in frenit of the ri. ulit breast and close to it. (Dokola IV.) lo, TK I have done it.

Throw the oi)eiied rijht hand, palm inward, from an npii. i; ht position in front of the rijht shoulder forw. ird ami downward until it is hori. oii-tal and eii hteen inches in front ol the iij; lit breast. l(d: oti( W.)

Do it aj ain. (((nnpare B ( t: il. l

Pass the opened ri. nht hand, ialm t)ackward, straight across from riult to left ei. uhteen inches in front of the chest, beyiiiuinu it little outside of the line of the ri. ulit side and stopjiinu in front of the ri.!: ht breast. Ihihito W.)

Dorlor, Physician.

Ilake motions and movements of head and body as if hnnlinuand exaniininj; herbs and roots, also by sijiiis of smelling and tasting, and, as if holding the thing gathered, jioint with the right hand, motion as if to drink or swallow. Ojihro W.)

Right hand closed, leaving the fiist two fingers e tencd(l and slighdy separated, elevate to before the forehead and move the fingers ciiclar.

y, jmssiiig the hand slij htly upward at the same time. Absaroka I.) " Superior knowleds?-"

Make the signs for Wliili mail, and!!!)liailail. Dakota VI, VII; Hidafsa I; Ariknru I.)

The Mt hand is extended as in ( V) and the l. aek of it rubbed by index of riglit hand extended as in (J). lioth liands are then brought treudhngly to sides of chest as in type (Q.) The liands are then carried to tie sides of head and extench-d indices press the temples. The right hand is then swept vertically edgewise up before the face and rtained thus several se(H)nils; left falls to side. (Otn.) "One distinguished, who rubs together or writes that which removes inward distress."

First make the sign for "l liile mail, which must be (quickly followed by placing the closed right hand before the face, leaving the inchxand second fingers extended and separated, then rotate the hand in )assing it upward and forward to the height of the top of the bead. Kaioira I; Cimiaiiclii II; AjkKhrll; Wichita II.) "Superior knowledge."

Eight hand closed with the index only extended, elevate to before the forehead, and move circularly, passing the hand slightly upward at the saue time. (Stloslinni anti lujiiak I.) "Sui)erior knowledge."

Indian. See jlletlicillt. U. tll.

Do;;.

Pass the Hat hand from above downward, stoiijjng at the height of a dog's back. (irVr.) In the Oto sign the hand is opened, palm downward, the whole then held about the height of the aidmal from the ground in passing from side to side before the body. It is evident at a glauce that this sign and Wiavn are. similar in coneception and execution. The slight difterence may be attributed to the contributor's misconstruction. Botchf.) Is shown liy drawing the two foretingers slightly opened horizontally across the breast



from right to left. (Hiirtoii.) This sign would not be intelligible without knowledge of the fact that before the introduction of the horse, and even yet, the dog has been used to draw the tent-poles in moving camp, and the sign represents the trail. Indians less nomadic, who built more substantial lodges, and to whom the material for poles was less precious than on the plains, would not, perhaps, have comprehended this sign, and the more general one is the palm lowered as if to stroke gently in a line conforming to the animal's head and neck. It is abbreviated by simply lowering the hand to the usual height of the wrist of the aboriginal; iiml Iji-ccii, and sti j; ests tlw ainiinal pur ef e (loiiiesticaitll hy tlic Indians and inad( a ( i)ni)aiiii)n.

Iij; lit hand h) viiid, )ahn dowaaid, as if to stroke a (hi, i;'s head and back, and movtd aloni; tvoni hctort backward lioi i. ontally, conlippiinij; to the head, neck, and back of a (h), u, ekvated oi (hpessed Id expicss dit! ereice of size. Chciiniic I.)

Extend and s)reail the rii; ht, fore, and nnddh fingers, and move the hand about 18 inches from left to right; lit across the front of the body at the height of the navel, i)alni downward, hnners jointin, n loward the left and a little downward, little and rin;; tin;; ers to be loosely closed, llu tlinnib against the rins-tinker. (Ihdotd I.) "Represents the lodge-pole. s and 'travois' which were formerly dragged by the dogs."

Fore and second fingers of right hand (others closed) extended, separated V-shaped, carried with a downward winding motion from about the left shoulder in front of the body to the right, the hand sloping right side of the body well to the front at about the height of a good-sized dog. (Ihikotu I.) "From the use of the dog in carrying the lodge-poles."

Cross the thumb over the middle finger, three fingers lying closed, back of hand down. The forefinger curved represents the tail. (Oiiinia I.) "The tail moving up and down as he walks."

Another: Hold right hand in front of you, thumb over first joint of middle finger (not crossing it), forefinger straight and jointing up: shake it right and left, moving it about inches. Oiiudia I.) "The tail, elevated, shakes in the air, as when he scents any game."

Imitate the quick, running movement of a dog, by moving the hand from the breast forward, palm downward, and at the same time partly closing and opening all the fingers together (uite rajiilly. ((v u. v I.)

Close the right hand, leaving the index and second fingers only extended and joined, hold it forward from and lower than the hip, and draw it backward, the course following the outline of a dog's form from head to tail. (Kunra I; Vomunve III: Apache II; Wichitn II.)

The French and American deaf-mutes specifically express the dog by snapping the finger. s and then patting the thigh, or bj" patting the knee and imitating barking with the lips.

Or wolf.

Bring both arms together at wrists and hands together in position (W). Sometimes the sign is made further plain by the Indian making an accompanying bow-wow with mouth. Oto I.) Height of animal and size."

Done, finished.

The liaiuls placed edge up iiiiid down, parallel to each other, the right hand without, which latter is drawn back as if cutting something. Innb(t:) " Au end left after cutting is suggested; perhaps our colloquial init short."

A nuition of cutting with the right hand. Macgowan.) lioth tists clinched, placed before the chest, palms facing, then drawu apart and outward toward their resiective sides. Ahmroka I; Sho-ulioni and Banal I.)

The hands placed in front of body horizontal, with tingers extended, arched, meeting near the tips, thumbs resting on ti )s of forefingers, back of hands outward, separate the two hands by carrying to the right and left slowly. Dal-iila I.) " Dmwn apart, an end left."

From positions about-1 inches apart and a toot in front of the upper l)art of the cliest, the uiu-ight fists, palms facing, are to be separated about 3 feet, each one being made to describe an arc downward. Or, after placing the half-closed hands near together and opiwsite each other, obliquely upward and inward, about a foot in front of the upper part of the chest, ( ickly separate Mieiu about o feet. (Dakota IV.) " We will )art."

The right arm is rtexed a little over a right angle and brought closer to the front of chest. The liand in position ( 1), modified by being horizontal with palm toward the breast and tips of index and ring fingers resting on bicei)s tiexor muscle of o )posite arm. Sometimes the arm is held in same posture away from the body. Tie sign is completed by a cutting stroke with hand, edges up and down, from left to right. (Oto 1.) " We cut it short; are done."

Hold the left list horizontally in trout of the body, then pass the flat and extended right hand, edgewise, quickly downward in front of the left. Sometimes the right is pas. sed down in front of and by the knuckles of the left. Kniowal; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) "Cutoff."

Deaf-mute natural signs. Hold l)oth hands slightly extended, with the palms downward, and then turn the hands over, at the same time giving a side movement to right and left with each arm. (Hasenstab.)

Similar to the sign for iioiie, meaning " nothing more." Ballard.)

The French and oiudeaf-mutes give a cutting motion downward with tlie right hand at a right angle to the left.

Door, eiiti. iiiiire, Arr.

Tlie ariris; iie elevated and seinitiexed heioic Ixxly. l'lie iiaiiids an; then collected in type- )osition (U) and tips of index tinjiers made to touch. The arms, with finj; ei)"tips in coilact, tln-n a )iioach and diverge several times. (Oto I.) "The trian; u ar entrance to the wiiwain opens and shuts."

Doiilit. See Iii(l(4 i ioii.

)r; iivii out. I I)otli hands exten(hd in front of liody, the left on the outside and at a lower elevation than the ri. uht. both hands fists, the left (B). the riyliit with lacii; looking toward the ri, i; lit; draw both arms in toward the body, and tluui carry out a. L; ain, repeatiui; tlie movements several limes as tliouiili drawinj; out for some distance. (I(d; ota I.) " From drawinj; out of tie water or hole a ierson or tiling."

Ilroaiii.

First make the sign for Kletp, and then the hand is eairied downward froiu the head and curve(l upward aud inward to tie ri ht breast, and tlien tlirown out from the

liody (turned over) with a ilowuwaïd curved moveuient, . c, hand turned partially over so that the extended finiiers point toward tlie left, pabu of Jiand uearly flat, thiuiib outside, )ointin. i; obliquely downward. luiluïta I.) liiili, (Irinkiiiii.

The hand is partially clenched, so as to have something; of a cupshaïe and the opening lietweïu the tlmunb aïil tiuier is raised to the month as in the act of drinking. (Lour.)

Scoop up with the hand iiiiagiïiaiv water into tlie mouth, (Iliiitnii.)

Foreliuger of right hand crooked, thumli side of hand inward and brouglit to mouth in upward curve, then suddenly curved outward aud downward several inches. Chcienne I.) I o the hand in the shai)e of a cu i. (Mdcfiicidit.) ith the right held in front of the body, make with the thumb and fingers a circle reseadiling a cup. tluunb and forefinger forming the to ) or rim, aud then carry to the mouth, hand horizontal, l)ack oufwaïd. (Dakota I.) " Driidiing from a cup or glass."

The right arm is Hexed and the hand, in tiyx-position i), modi fled by collecting the fingers and letting the thumb rest against palms of the index and middle tiugers, is then brouglit lo and from the iiiiioitli several times successively. Ilie right or left hand may be used. The motion lesembles much an ii )ward rotary movement of a spoon from a disli, tlie liiiïid being (jnite liollowed in the center to resemble a cup-sliaped vessel in wliieli water must be taken. Oto and Minnoitri I.) "To take np in a liollow vessel to the mouth."

Collect the tinffers of the right hand to a point, and bring it to the i. ioutli, i)alm first. Wt(ni(ht I.)

The riglit hand with tijis of lingers and tlnind) brought nearly to a point is brought to the month once or twice, as if drinking from a cup. (Apache I.)

Hand lialf dosed, sniinated, and an up and-down motion in front ot tlie mouth. (Ziini I.) Italian. si;ii. Is imitated with the fist. Butler.)

DronikMI.

First make the sign for River, then make the sign for 4irolie nn- cler; should the person not be rescued make the sign for Ue: i l, dealli; should he be rescued, however, make the sign for Drawiiij out, and if, after getting the body out, resuscitatiin should occur, the sign for l. il(e, living;, should be made to indicate that he has been raised (up) to life again. lak)ia I.)-Tiiis is a gra )hic )icture."

Driiiai.

Make the sign for Kellle. with Ininds further apart, and omit tlie part indicating placing on tlie tire; then hold the left hand stationary and raise the right hand iii)ward (Fist It, except back upward and inward); strike down with it to near the left hand, and repeat several times as though striking the head of a driun. (Dalota T.) "From beating the drum."

Duck.

The sign for Turkey, then the sign t)f Water, and lastly the sign of n iliniïills. (Ihnibar.)

Earfli. Hroiïii4l; l. aïil.

The two hands. open and extended, brought horizontally near each other oppjosite to either knee, then carried to the opposite side and raised in a curve movement until brought round and oi)posite to the face. (Didihaf.)



Right hand elevated to level of face, flattened, palm upward, thumb pointing forward, little finger pointing to left at right angle to thumb; hand moved horizontally forward and outward to represent extended surface. Sometimes both hands moved, left hand flat, palm upward, fingers pointing to the right. Cheyenne I.)

First motion toward the front; then, with index, and middle bring both hands together in front of the chest, fingers extended, moving toward the front, palms down, flat horizontal (W), and carry to the right and left with a curved motion, arms nearly extended. Ojibwa I.)-The, entire earth, without end."

Eyes cast vaguely ahead, the right arm is flexed to the front of the body, the hand in type-position (P 1) modified by being inclined horizontal with palm downward. The hand is not held rigidly: it is then moved forward and downward, and the point of the right middle finger is made to touch the ground. The whole arm is then raised and the hand in type-position (W) describes a circle before the body. (Ojibwa I.) "The spiritual object touched; beneath me."

With the index finger. Joint at it and thumb move the open hand horizontally, meaning how extensive the land is. (Crows.)

As soil.

With index joints toward the ground in front of the right side of the body. (Dakota I.) Designating the ground."

a! it. (Compare Day, 1880;.)

Point to the east; i.e., point of sunrise. (Arapaho I.)

Forefinger of right hand moves to represent half of the sun's disk and pointed or extended to the left, then slightly elevated. (Iroquois I.)

Simply motion toward the east with the extended right index. (!-Total.) "Direction."

Eat, eat: I have eaten.

The fingers and thumb are brought together in opposition to each other, into something of a wedge shape, and passed to and from the mouth four or five times, within the distance of three or four inches of it, to imitate the action of food passing to the mouth. (Lakota.) Imitate the action of conveying food with the fingers to the mouth. (Burton.)

Bringing the fist to the mouth. (Maidu.)

Join the tips of the fingers and thumbs, and move them back and forth towards the mouth. Cheyenne sign. (Report of Lieut. W. Albert, loc. cit., p. 4!.)

Fingers and thumb of right hand placed together as if grasping a morsel, brought suddenly upward to level of mouth and moved toward it and downward in the direction of the throat to suggest the act of cramming. (Cheyenne I.) Right hand scoop-fashion, back of hand outward at the front of body, height of thumb, is carried to the mouth as though conveying food, and repeated several times. Iroquois I.)-From the movements of the hands in eating."

I have eaten.

After making the above sign the extended thumb and fore finger of the right hand (other fingers closed) is passed, back of hand outward, horizontal, i.e., from the stomach upward in front of body and mouth and above the latter. Dakota I.) "I am full."

Close the hand, allowing the forefinger extended, then move it up and down before the face several times toward and from the mouth, as if raising food into the mouth with the finger. Dakota X.) lifting the thumb, index, and second finger to a point, and make repeated motions downward before the face toward the mouth. Dakota VII.)

The hands, with arms flexed at elbow, and fingers, as in type (E 1), modified by hand being held horizontal, palm up, are brought alternately to the mouth and back, as it were, to the table or dish, as motion of Chinese eating rice. Olo.) "To tell up) in parts."

Collect the thumb, index and second fingers to a point, hold them above and in front of the mouth, and make a repeated dotting motion toward the mouth, hairai; Coinanvic III; Apaie II; Wichita U.)

Place the thumb across the palmar surface of the partly extended fingers of the right hand, then bring the tips of the fingers to the mouth quickly several times. (ai- Jtc.) Extend the index (or index and second finger) of the right hand, hold it in front of and a little higher than the mouth, palm towards the neck, then make repeated thrusts toward the mouth with the finger. Utv I.) "Indicates the direction in which food goes."

Close the right hand, leaving the index extended but slightly curved; place the hand in front of "and a little above the mouth, making a (quick motion of pointing to and back from the mouth several times, as if ramming down anything. Ajialif I.) Italian xifii. Is imitated with the open hand. liitcr.)

Something to eat.

Join the ends of the fingers and thumb of the right hand, place them upright six or eight inches in front of the mouth, backs forward; bend the hand at the wrist and turn the ends of the fingers and move them toward the mouth and then downward to the upper lip (or the thumb) stirr (broadly). Dakota IV.) "uttering; food into the mouth and swallow it."

The right hand held up with the fingers and thumb extended and approaching each other as if holding an egg within. Dunbar.)

With the finger and thumb of the right hand suggest the outline of an egg. The fingers and thumb of the left hand are also similarly. Is shajied in the same manner, and placed over the palms (in the right as they assume the position described. Cheyenne I.)

Vali Cerviis canadensis).

Stretch the arms high and alongside the head. Wicil.) This sign is still in use. (Mallitcr.) In the Oosigii the arms are elevated and the hands joined, but fingers are (upward) are then placed aside the head. The hands are in type position (T), palms outward; the ball of the thumb rests against the ear ridge. Though there is an evident likeness in Wietz (description, a marked identity in position of the arms and the probable conception is observable. The sign is completed by the right index marking on the extended left index the animal's short tail, (order.) Is signified by simultaneously raising both hands with the fingers extended on both sides of the head to imitate palmated horns. Inrtotii.)

All or most of the fingers of both hands held together and brought to the sides of the head to represent the palmated horns of an elk- Cheyenne I.)

The same as Deor, except that after the first position both hands with fingers spread are carried upwards and outwards to imitate the blanching horns of the animal (Dakafa II.)

Extend aiul widely separate the fingers and thiuml)s of both hands, place them u )right, palms inward, just aliove and in front of the ears, atul shake them back and forth three or lour tinu-s. (Dakota IV.) " The elk's antlers.

The arms are elevated aiul the hands jilaced aside of the head with thie fingers extended but approximated as in jtositiou ( V 1) more erect. The (xtended right index-finger marks olf ou the extended left index the length of the tail. Oto and Miskouri I.) "The short tail and broad horns of the animal."

' Ilace both flat hands with fingers and thumbs spread ujiward and outward from either side of thie head at arm's length. ( f'te I.)

Eiilroilei y.

Same as thiat part of the sign tor Beadw wliere the hands are iu front of the body, left stationary, and the right holding the sinew moved to and over it. Dahota I.) "From embroidering with beads."

Eiki. S(e Done.

With the right fore and middle fingers spread, jjointing toward the left, and backs forward, throw the hand about a foot lbnvard and outward two or three times from near the face ("I don't want to see him"); touch the chest over the heart and afterward make the sign for Bad ("my heart is bad"); then, from Just in front of the right eye, its palm forward, push the upright list forward six inches and a little toward the left, at the same time turning the palm backward ("I am angry"). J)a-hiti IV.)

Till Itiiliui. siiiiir Iliwif. (i)positionii in the ends of the middle fingers tonclliing each other, and all the re. st of the fingers clinched. Butler.)

Eiioii;; li; i heliy full. (Compare (wlad and Full.)

The sign for Ealili;; is first made, then the thumb and forefinger are o )posed to each other so as to lbrm a semicirc-ular curve, which is elevated along the body from the belly to the neck, in order to indicate that the interior is filled with food up to that part. Burton.)

First make sign for Eating;; then stretch the forefingers and thumbs apart, as if to s an sonu'thing; then place the hand near the stonuich, and move it up along the body until the muscle connecting the thumb and forefinger rests in the mouth. Cheyenne sign. (Report of J. W. Abert, loi cit., p. 4. U.)

Kiglit hand brought to front of body, forefinger pointiug to and resting against stomach aiul gently drawn along uiiward. to the throat and continued upward and outward. Cheyenne I.)

The Sioux Indians express Eiioii;; ii by End, Done. Iktkotal.) " I am done; have had enough."

Make the sign De! ire, then the sign for i o. Dakota IV.)

Deaf-mute nnturat. sjvo. v. Move the hand (palm u )war(l) in a gentle curve downward, with a. suitable expression of countenance. Ballard.)

Bend your head a little forward and move the hand (held horizontally) upward on the throat. (Cross.)



Move the forefinger across the front of the neck from side to side, so as to indicate that the throat is full. Hasenstah.)

Move to and fro the outstretched hand over the other hand. (Larnon.) Entering a line or loop. See Lodge. Equal. See Isane. Exchange. See Tr. Tde.

Excited; excitement.

Same sign as for Coward. Fear. The heart beats the ordinary seat of the emotions from the stomach (point of the Indian, he acknowledges no such thing as excitement or fear, therefore this word is Inchehul in -, for every Indian who allows his heart to be is considered by his people a coward. (Ahta I.) "From fear, coward."

Eye.

Simply touch the eye with the rigid index. Dahifia I.)

Face.

The hand is passed downward in front of the face, once only, from forehead to chin or a little below the chin. M(tn(hin tiwl Ildittud I.)

F. til, to.

Left hand stationary, horizontal, fingers nearly closed, back of hand outward about eighteen inches in front of the breast, and the right index (others closed) is brought upward close in front of the body to the breast and then carried out to the left hand with slight up and down jerking motions, finger upright, back of hand inward, and then draw the right hand back directly to the breast, and make the sign for; o. I(ki)la I.) "He did it not. He did not come; did not keep his appointment."

Failure.

Hold the left hand edgewise before the breast, pointing forward, then bring the extended index, jointing, toward the left palm; touch it, and throw the index in a short curve over and downward on its back, resembling the sign for Death in the air; I; Cimuinlic I I I; Apiclie I I Wichlud IT.) "Interrupted in progress; defeated efforts."

Fall, to.

Left hand extended to the front, palm down, then bring tips of all the fingers together, open and shut, as if letting something fall. Oinalm I.)

Fall, tip of (of the leaves).

Raise the left hand above the head, forefinger extended, move right and left with a wailing and trembling motion. (Omaha I.)

False. See Lie.

Far, a long way off. See Distance, far.

Blacken face, neck, and hands. In camp sit cross-leg; head, eyes bent on the earth; fold hands in front, palms up, remaining motionless, frequently uttering in a low voice, profress (?). When standing perfectly erect and motionless. (Ojibwa IV.)

Fat.

Ease the left arm with list closed, back outward, grasp the arm with the right hand and rub downward thereon. Wied.) (1) Isot bauds, loosely closed, brought near to and on a level with the shoulders; (U) pushed a few inches straight forward and slightly upward. Cheyenne I.) "Probably lumps of fat taken from a large or broad animal."

Both fists clinched, placed before the breast, thumbs touching and palms downward; then draw them outward and downward, describing the upper half of a circle. Absaroli I; Slidshoni and Jkinak I.)

Sign for Tlaai, and then the sign for Kig made in front of the abdomen. (Jhtbitd.) "Big in body."

Hold the opened left hand obliquely toward the right, a foot in front of the breast, palm upward, backward, and to the right; grasp the ulnar side of the hand between the fingers and thumb of the right hand, the thumb on the palm, and rub it lightly from the base of the fingers to the wrist several times. (Ikihtid IV.) "Thick, and therefore fat."

Both arms are flexed inward and both hands brought before the body, divergent and extended. Fingers drooped. The palms are much in the position (J) on the knees. In this position the hands describe a semicircle over the abdomen, and are carried over the limbs severally. If the sign is applied to any other object than man, the sign corresponding to said object is first made. Oto and Missouri J.) "Of increased dimensions or that which increases one's size."

Father, see Relatiouship.

Fear, cowardice; coward.

The two hands with the fingers turned inward opposite to the lower ribs, then brought upward with a tremulous movement as if to represent the common idea of the heart rising up to the throat. Bunhor.)

The head stooped down and the arm thrown up to protect it; a picking motion. Loufi.)

Point forward with the index, followed by the remaining fingers; each time that is done draw back the index. (Yied.) Impossible to keep the coward to the front.

(1) Fingers and thumb of right hand, which droop downward, closed to a point to represent a heart; (2) violently and repeatedly heated against the left breast. Just over the heart to imitate a palpitation. Iliet-enne I.)

May be signified by making the sign for a M4 iatv. if the one in fear be a man or boy. Aniphto I.)

Crook the index, close the other fingers, and, with its back toward, draw the right hand backward about a foot, from eighteen inches in front of the right breast. Dal-ota IV.) Drawing back.

Make the sign for DScave, then throw the right hand, open and flat, outward toward the right. (Ahidiojett 1; Stoxhotii ntj Jlaiddk I.) "Not brave."

Eight inches ( ) in front of left breast, back outward, and carried forward for about six inches with a tremulous motion of the fingers. Many of the Sioux, however, do not move the hand from the breast. Dalofa I.) "Excitement; twittering of the heart."

Cross the arms over the breast, fists close: bow the head over the crossed arms, but turn it a little to the left. Oinahd I.)

Strike the right side of the breast gently with the palmar side of the right fist; then throw the hand downward and outward toward the right, suddenly snapping the fingers from the ball of the thumb, where they had been resting, as if sprinkling water. (Witiitihit I.)

Denf-mhte natural signs. Represented by slunhlering with the shoulders and moving the body slightly liackward. (Ballard.)

Run backward. Larson.)

Place the forefinger between the ui)per and lower teeth. (Zci(lcr.)

The French deaf-mutes, besides beating the heart, add a nervous backward shrinking with both hands. ()nr deaf-mutes omit the beating of the heart, except for excessive terror.

Feiininle. (Comi)are AVoiiaaii.) Ihing the two hands open toward the breast, the fingers approaching, and then move them outward. Dinihar.)

Elevate the oi)en right hand, pointing forward, to the level of and to the right of the shoulder; draw the fingers back, keeping them together until the ti ) of the forefinger rests against the tip of the thumb, forming an almond-shaped opening between the thumb and forefinger. Cheyenne I.) " Probably from its resemblance to the appearance of the external female genitals."

Ai)plied to auiiuals

Same as the sign for oiiinii. Dakota I.) "Designating sex. From the tlowiug bair of woman."

Generic.

Fingers and tliunibs of both hands separated and cnrved; place the hands over the breasts and draw them forward a short distance. ( Vte I.)

Fence.

Both hands extended, fingers spread; place those of the right into the spaces between those of the left; then indicate a zigzag course forward with the extended index. ( Wyandot I.) " Position of rails in a fence, and the zigzag course."

Fi; iit, lighting:.. (Compare Battle.)

Make a motion witli both lists to and fro, like a pugilist of the eighteenth century, who preferred a high guard. Burton.)

Joining hands rapidly. (Maqjon-an.)

Same sign as for Battle. Dakota I.)

Both hands clinched, holding them palm to i)alm; it a distance of about four inches from one another; form short vertical circles, as if "sawing" a hard-mouthed horse. (Dakota VI, II.)

Both hands closed, forefingers elevated and extended, facing one another; move palms toward and from each other. Omaha I.)

Close both hands, except the index-fingers. Hold them before the breast, the index-fingers upright, and move these from side to side, opposite each other, like two antagonists facing one another and avoiding each other's blows. This movement, followed by that for Dead, would express " They fought, and one was killed." If more than one, hold up two or more fingers. Iroquois I.)

Both hands brought np nearly as liigh as the face, about twelve inches a )art, fingers i)oiuting toward those of the opposite hand; the fingers are then moved carelessly as the hands are brought toward and from one another. ( Wyandot I.)

Deaf-mute natural sifins. Act as if you strike your left open hand with your right clinched hand, and do the act of striking several times successively. ( Haxenstab.)

Raise the tists as tijlitters begin to fight. Larson.) Indian.



Extend both arms, bauds clinched (J); place the tips of the index-fingers together, and i)ush them first one way and then the other, still kee )iug the tips of the, ioitlinjiers tojjjetlier. Facial expressions add greatly to the intensity of all signs. (Comanche I.) "Wrestling."

Fiiiiklied. See Done.

Fire, Itiiriii.

The two hands brought near the breast, touching or a ) i()acling each other, and half shut; then moved outward moderately ( ui(k, the fingers being extended and the hands a little separated at the same time, as if to imitate the ai)peaianee tf tianie. pkHlxir.)

The act of striking tire with the tlint and steel is rciresented; alter which the ascent of the smoke is indicated by closing the fingers and thumb of the right hand, holding them in a vertical position, with the hand as low as convenient; the hand is then gradually ele ated, and the fingers and thumb a little e )anded to show the ascent and c pan-sion of the volume of smoke. (Loiuj.)

Hold the fingers of the right hand slightly opened and u )ward and elevate the liaud several times, ( yi( l.) The body is bent sonu-what forwaid the right index, middle finger, and thund) are then a ) )roxi-mated at their points and hand is held, droopingly, near the ground. The hand thus cu shaped is made to ojen and close successively and rise by jerks, like the jum )ing and cracking of a tianie. Although the position of the hand is reversed in Wnitx sign, there is a marked similarity of execution and conceition in the two. Bofrlcr.) The sign may jioi'tray the lising forked tongnes of the flame.

Blow it and warm the hands before it. To express the boiling of ii kettle, the sign of I ii't is made low down and an imaginary pot is eaten from. Burton.)

Scratching the breast. M(ic ioirni.)

Rai. se and lower the hand alternately, palm up, the fingers exteiuled upward and moving in imitation of tongues of llame. Arapuhu I.)

Right forearm in vertical position, and hand slowly elevated, the fingers and thumb pointing upward, being meanwhile opened and closed two or three times. Chcirnnce I.)

Right hand (P) extended in front to the ground, fingers )ointing njtward, raise the hand slowly, with a tremulous motion, not nion than a foot from the ground to denote a small fire, such as Indians build in their lodges. For a larger fire raise the hand higher with the tremulous motion. Of course the body will have to be inclined forward in making this sign. Dukoin I.) ". From the tiame and smoke of a lire."

Raise the. ri lit liaid several times from near the ground, its back forward, fingers pointing upward and a little bent and separated. Tahti( IV.) Flames shooting upward."

The hand is brought near the grouiul in hand type ii), the body at the same time inclined forward. The fingers and thumb are then successively opened and closed as the liand is elevated by Jerks, as it were. Oto I.) '. lumping and crackling of a flame."

Right liand, palm toward and a short distance before the waist, fingers extended upward and separated, moved ui) vard about eight or ten inches several times. Ute I.) "Tongues of fire, fiamie."

Deaf-midti tuitural nujiis. Blow througli the mouth, and uiove the hand up and down rapidly. Bauard,)

Open both hands freely, move them up fast and down slowly several times, and at the same time keep the moutli, half open, blowing. (Hasen-. stah.)

Move the fingers of both hands together upward with a little blow sent from the moutii. (Larxoi.)

To light a.

Hold the lett hand before the body, palm down and arched, collect the fingers and thumb of the right hand to a point and pass them quickly along the thumb of the left from the basal joint toward the tip; then place the right hand quickly under the arched left for a moment; then suddenly closing both hands, side by side, move them upward a few inches, (piickly extending the fingers and thumbs in so doing; palms forward. (Ille I.) "Striking a unitch, kiudling the brush, and snn ke."

Hold both hands before the body, straight, fingers curved sufficient for the tips to l)e directed toward their respective hands; strike from above downward with the right, so that the finger-nails strike those of the left in passing. (Apavhe I.) "From the old nu'tioid of obtaining tire with fiint."

To make a.

First make the sign for Fire; then hold the arched left hand close to the ground with the palm downward, placing the right, fingers and thumb directed to a point, underneath the left. Apachel.) "Kindling-grass or other combustibles."

Hold the ujiper edge of the hand horizontally, and agitate it in the nuimur of a fan but more rapidly, in imitation of the motion of the tail of the fish. Lontj.)

Make tlie sign for Kivcr, Lake, or Pond, and tlicii with tlio. rifjlit index in tioJit of tlie body niovu in imitation of a swinmiinj; fish, (J)i(i-l-aii I.) " From the manner of. swiiiiininf;."

Tlie extended rii ht hand, tliuinb n i vard, tinjicrs pointinf;- forward, is hehl near the body, in front and to the right of the median line; it is then moved rather gently forward with a laterally waving motion, so as to represent the movements ot a tisl. (Maui I(th and lliibilxa I.)

Flniie. See Fire-Flat. (Compare Hi;; in the sense of Flat.) liring botli liands together in front of tie breast, fingrs extended and jiointing ontward, forward, i)alms uiward (X), Hat, and carr. N the arms out to the sides of the Ixidy as fai- as they eaii be extended and as nearly on the same c v as possible. Dulcotn I.) "A level ot Hat piece of ground."

Dtaf-nniic natural siijn. Alove one hand horizontally o ertlie otlier. (Ballard.)

Flour.

Pantomimic. Simulate leneading dough. (Arajalii) J.)

With the right hand ( ) in front of body as though holding flour or any ulverized substanceand si)rinking orsiftiijig it through the thumb and forefinger. (Itahata I.) 'A fine snl)stanc"

The arms are extended in front of tlie l)ody, parallel with the hands in positions (S, S), modified by being held horizontal. The ialms are then: ) )roximated as in slajjiing together, and opened sexeral times. successively. Finally the liands are maile to turn over, the palms loosely in contact, in a tumbling nniinier, the right and left alternately

onto ). (Ho and Mixstonri I.) "The sign represents the Indian's mode of flattening the dough for cakes."

FSy, To (as a bird).

Imitate with crooked elbows the motion of wing during flight. (Ara-paho I.) Icing the hauls slightly in front of their i-es eective sides of the head (hands as in T), and, by bending the wrists, make the forward and backwaid movements as neatly as )ossil)le in imitation of the mo-e-ments of a bird's wings in flying. Ial.-(ita I.)

Fool, Fooliii ii.

The finger is j)ointe(l to the forehead, and the hand is then field vertically above the head and rotated on the wrist two or three- times. ( Lon;.) Rattle-braued.

Place the Liaiul in front of the liea(l, l)ack outward, then turn it round in a circle several times. (Wicd.) Still used. Also for Crazy, l thitdc. (Mdfhews.) 8i; n for itlInn; right hand extended downward, palm outward, tinkers unclosed and shaken. When referring to a particular person the linger of the right haüd is jointed at him, eyes resting on him critically? brows raised and contracted as in i)ity and aversion. Cheyenne I.) The shaking of the openecl ngers gives the idea of "looseness" without reference to the head.

Bring the riglit hand to the medial ijTie of the forehead (R), fingers but slightly separated, where it is rotated several times two or three inches in front. (Dahtta I.) "Rattlebrained."

Move the oi)ieud right hand through a small circle two or three times in front of the forehead, the )alm toward the le: t, fingers separated a little and jxiimring upward. (Ihilit IV.) " Head turned."

liotate the extended and separated index and second fingers of the hand ui)war(l and toward the left before the forehead. lkl; oia l. Hidatsd I; Arikani I.)

French deaf-mutes sliake the hands above the head after touching it with the index. lie is the greatest fool of all.

. Sway the hand (W 1), ialm downward "over all," then point to the person (fig. 1), then place end of fingers on forehead (H 1), and then swing hand around in ciicle in front of forehead, hand and fngers upright, joined, and palm oblicjue to face (T 1, palm oblique), and lastly make the sign Bad. tsuhaptin I.) " Of all, his brain whirls worst."

Your words are foolish.

After iointing to person addressed and making sign for words (as in ii), the hand is moved to a )oint in front, but little to right, of forehead, fingers all naturally relaxed, i)ointing upward, palm quartering to face (Y 1, changed to vertical position), then swung around in small circle several times, then lropped to a point in front of body and thrown vigorously downward to side and rear. At beginning of this last motion the fingers are hooked, second resting against thumb, palm downward (Ci 1), but during backward movement the fingers are gradually thrown open, palm outward (R 1, fingers pointing obliquely downward). Sign Bad (C). Sdlidptin I.) " Words from whirling brain bad."

Fore-xt.



Slightly spread and raise the ten fingers, bringing the hands together in front of the face; then separate them. ( Wied.) The numerous trees and their branches may be indicated, for a time obscuring the vision.

spread the fingers; wsof the right hand. slij; htl. v; laise (lie hand in a level with the face, and while moving- it from side it is f; entl. v thrust up and down. (Thdotii V.) "The fingers represent the appearance of the trunks of the trees visible along; the length of the forest."

Raise the hand vertically, (aligning), fingers partially closed and extended upward, in a manner imitative of the growth of trees. Ara-paho I.)

Make the sign for Tree, and then the sign for; TI: many. ilhthatu I.) Many trees."

Make the sign for Ax and Trees. Dal-otii VI; Ildalsn I; Ari-hira I.) "Timber that is cut for cutting; with an ax."

Make the sign for Tree several times, then throw the back of the upright and flat right hand toward the right, front, and left. (Kaioira I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) "Trees, trunks close" (re)-represented by Joined fingers), "all around."

For eye; or; olfeii.

Hands outspread. opened, palms downward; crossed as in sign for eye or darkness at a level of and angle with the elbows, left hand being over the right, (Heinnic I.) Darkness in the memory.

Deaf-mute natural sign. Int the hand on the forehead and draw it away. (Ballard.)

Have the head up suddenly, and open the mouth a little at the same time. and then nod, and the upper teeth rest on the lower lip). (Ha. sei-stah.)

Place the forefinger on the forehead and then strike the lip with the shut hand. Zeiffler.)

Foi-I.

On level of the breasts in front of body, both hands with fingers turned inward, straight, backs joined, backs of hands outward, horizontal, turn outward the hands until the fingers are free, curve them, and bring the wrists together so as to describe a circle with a space left between the ends of the curved fingers. Iihita I.) "A circularly fortified place."

Foiiii. di coverel. (tdniare See.)

First make the sign for See, to, and then carry the right hand (4) in front of body toward the ground and back to body, as though having picked something up. laj: iita I.) "Seeing and inking up) anything."

Bring the left hand opposite the breast a foot or so away, fingers closed and slightly bent, palm downward as if it were concealing something; then move the right hand over it, hand in the position of being just ready to pick something up with the fingers; then pass the right hand over the left, the latter remaining still, and bring the fingers of the right hand together as if you had picked up) something. Vomandw I.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Touch the eyelid, then bend your body, and, having pointed at the ground with your hand, clinch it and bring it up and disclose it to the eye. (Cross.)

Lower the open hand toward the ground, and then raise it shut up as if to indicate that something is picked up). (Haseiistab.)

F wl. See Bird.

Frnction.

Indicate with the forefinger of the right hand the efpivalent length of the left forefinger. Arapaho I.)

Freeziiij;. (Comi)are Frost.)

Make a closing movement, as if of the darkness, by bringing together botjL hands w itli the dorsa ujjw ard and the fingers to the fore; tue motion is from right to left, and at the end the two indices are alongside and close to each other. (Bnrtn.)

No sign se )arate from Cold, It i i; Ice; or Frost, which denote ditferent degrees of cold. Dakoin I.)

Deaf-mute natural suns. Shudder from head to foot; then set in motion your feet after the manner of skating, and then move the haud about horizontally. (Cross.)

Kaise the arms toward the breast and shake the fists, and then move the outstretciied hands in a hoiizontal line. (Larsou.)

Frieikl. (Compare Naliitntion.) (1) Tips of the two first fingers of the right haud placed against or at right angles to the nuith; (2) siuhlenly elevated upward and outward to imitate smoke expelled. (Clieieine I.) "We two smoke together."

Hold the extended left hand before Mie body, and grasj) it with the right. (SVc, Fo. v, and Kielripoo.)

Point forward and a little upward witi the joined and extended fore and midlle tiugers of the right iiaud. which is to be placed a foot or so in front of the right breast, the little and ring fingers closed, tliund) on middle joint of ring finger; move the hand ujjward to the right side of the face, then straight forward about eight inches, and then a little upward. Or hook tlie beut right index, palm downward, over the bent left index, palm upward, the hands to be about a foot in front of the body. This last they call a Mexican sign. (Ia1; ntn IV.)

Extend tlic light liaiul as it wachinj; to. shake hands. Ilidiitm 1; Arikaru I.)

Tiie left and right liands are brought to the e((nter of chest () )en, then extended, and the left hand, with n m up, is grasped erosswi. se by right hand with jialiud down, and held thus several seconds. The hands are then in double )()sition (Y 1), right inverted. Hands are now unclasped, and right list is held in left axilla, by which it is lirnily grasped. Oto I.) "One whom I will not let go."

Iiring both hands together in a full clasp of all the fingers, after the ordinary manner of handshaking. Coinuncln J.)

Extraordinary.

Bring the two hands near each other in front, and clasp the two index-fingers tightly, so that the tiij)s of the lingei and thumb of each touch. (Vo)ii(iiclie I.)

Clasp the two hands alter the manner of our congratulations. (Wick-itti 1.)

Frieiully; friendship.

liaise both hands, grasi)ed, as if in the act of shaking hands, or lock the two forefingers together while the hands are raised. This sign given by parties meeting one another to ascertain intentions. Eor more general idea of frienilship clas ) the left with the right. Bmioii.)

Hands clasped in front of body, palm of left uj), palm of right resting in that of left, hands shaken uj) or down one or more times. Cheyenne I.)

Pantomimic grasjiing or shaking of the hand, or a ikiutomimic embrace. (Arapaho I.)

The left hand held horizontal, palm inward, fingers and thumb extended and pointing toward the right about a foot and a half from and in front of breast, is clasied by the right, carried up in front of body and out from breast, thumb and fingers pointing downward and drawn directly into the body. Ihilcota I.) " (! ras )ing the hand of a friend."

Our deaf-mutes interlock the forefingers for "friendship." clasj) the hands, right uppermost, for "marriage," and make the last sign, repeated with the left hand uppermost, for "jiece." The idea of union or linking is obvious.

Frost. (Compare Frefziis' and Siioiv.) liegin with the. sign of Water, then with the. sign of i; lit or Darkiie!!, then the sign of Cold, then the. sign of White, and, lastly, the Earth. (Dunbar.)

First make the si Q for irra! im, and then the right hand (W) is moved as thong li waving it over the grass. ( Dakota I.) "A covering of tlie grass."

Friiitli!; in vain.

The lel't arm is brought forward, hand as in (Ij 1), nioditied by thumb being closed. Tiie right liaud tlien takes position (! 1), modified by being liehl horizontal. Now the hift index, extended as above, punches the right i)abn, and is then swept backward and downward by left side. Oto I.)

Full, as a box or sack.

Right and left hands ( V, with fingers slightly bent) are brought together in front of body, cuds of tingers jioiitiing outward, then carry the right hand iuclly over th( back of tiie left, and back as though brushing off the surplus. (Dukata I.) "It is full; brushing ott'the surplus."

Deaf muff itafuraj sicns. Place the hand down, and raising it, and moving it right and left as if at the top of the sack or box. (Ballard.) (Jlinch your hand iu the form of the letter C, and over the supposed convex surface above it pass the other hand somewhat clinched also.

(6Vo, v. v.)

The same as Fiioiii li. (Laraon.) Appetite satistied. ((Jomi)are Elioiii ii.)

Finger and thund rising from the montli. Macijon-an.)

Make the sign for Eat, and when completed and hand brought before abdennn, as in type (T 1) modified by being held horizontal and arched with back outward, it then describes an arc over abdomen as to indicate fullness. Oto I.) " Filled up; distended."

Make tiie sign of Ent, then close the right hand, spreading the index and thund) wide apart, palm toward the body, then pass it from the breast upward to before the month. Dahitawl Kaiowa I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wiehita 1.)

Fiitiirr, to coiiii (in time).

liight index upright (J, except back of hand toward the liody) is )ushed straight forward, outward, from the shoulder and drawn back three or four times, arm extended to its full cajjacity. Seems to be connected with Far. Dakota I.) " Far in time."

(liap; canon.

Indicate tlu walls thereof with the liands, in front of the body, palms toward each other, fingers extended and pointed downward. (Ara-paho I.)



Both liaiuls eighteen iicilil. s iu front of the breast, separated about six inches, fingers and thumbs pointing upright, with the i)alnis facing each other (S, with edge of hands outward) thus (II); draw the right hand inward about a foot, turn it so that the pahii is h)wnward, flat, fingers joined, pointing straight outward, and then push the hand forward so that it would go through the middh- of the space lorned l)y the i)ands in the first position (I). Often made with the fingers curved. Dakota I.) "Sides of a canon or ravine; passing through a canon."

liring the fingers and thumb of the left hand together as if something was held by them, and then approach the right hand and make the motion of cutting across what is supposed to be held in the left hand, and then draw off the right hand as if pulling away what has been cut. (Dunhar.)

Cijeieroiioi.

Hold both hands open, the palms above and held in front of the chest or body, then present toward the other party an open smiling countenance. (Ojihira W.)

The sign for Wood Heart or Iji;- Heart is made. Dakota I.)

Ghowt.

Sign for Dead, Heatli. and then the sign for. Uaii. Dakota I.) "Dead man from the spirit land."

Ciiiiilet.

Index pointing to the center of the left hand forefinger- (which indicates the handle or boring part). Then the screw motion with the right hand conveys the idea clearly. Zntii I.)

Cwire iie, or Briiiji; to me.

The hand half shut with the thumb pressing against the forefinger, being first moderately extended either to the right or left, is brought with a moderate jerk to the opposite side, as if something was pulled along by the hand. Oonsc( uently the sign of water) receding this sign would convey the expression, "Give me water." Dunhar.)

The hand extended in a slanting position toward the object in request, then brought toward the body with the fingers raised vertically, and laid against the breast. Loinj.)

Object wished for joined to, the right hand being held as in sign for Brill;;-; brought with two or three jerky motions toward the face or breast of the speaker. Cheyenne I.)

Place the right hand nearly at arm's length before the breast, palm up, and make a short oscillating motion to and fro. Ahsarohi; Sho-shoiti and Banak I.)

After pbuiij;- the right hand about eighteen inches in front of the neck, and turning it so that the palm will lie outward and the little finger toward the neck, fingers overlapping and upright, thumb in the palm, move the hand toward the neck. Ikiiota IV.)

Biing, to.

Left hand extended ten or twelve inches in front of the left breast (P 1, palm upward); right hand (P), extended in front of right breast, arms full extent, is moved over the left as though carrying something to the left hand with the right. Dakuin I.)

Bring to me.

Continue the sign for To Briii; by bringing the hands close to the left breast. Dakota I.) "Bring and give to me."

Point to or otherwise indicate the person directed and the object or article desired, and intently approach by beckoning. Arapaho I.)

Deaf-mute usually. I extend the open hand and draw it back as if conveying something to one's self. Ballard.)

Stretch out the forefinger and then move it toward the breast. Larson.)

Close the hand and move it to one's self. Ballant.)

The right hand extended in front of body (Q) as though taking hold of anything, and then brought back to body with fingers pointing upward as though holding the article in it (P). Dakota I.) " Taking the article from the donor."

Deaf-mute natural sign. Close the hand except its forefinger, with it joint to something, and then move it toward the breast. Hasenstah.)

Give to him or another.

Reverse Give to use handing the article to the person. ( Dakota I.) " I give it to you."

The right arm is semi-extended, also the hand (as in type-position Y 1, modified by middle, ring, and index fingers being more collected or closed); arm and hand thus joint to object. Both are then brought toward the body, the index becoming more hooked as hand approaches, and finally its end concludes the arc of approach by touching center of breast. Oto I.) " Evident in sign."

I will give.

First make the sign for I, personal pronoun, and then the sign for Give, as contained in Give, as Give to him. Dakota I.) "I hand it to you; I give it to you."

Hand held in position for "offer me," near to the breast or chest, fingers extended ( luckily toward the person addressed. (Cheyenne I.)

From an upright position in front of the chin, hand turned toward the right hand: throw the right hand forward eight inches, or until the ends of the fingers joint obliquely forward and upward. Ilikiita IV.)

Deaf-mute sign. sV( s-. Point to the person, meaning the speaker, stretch the close hand and then open it. (Hallin.)

First joint to your breast with your finger, then move forward like hand clinched, and set free the fist. (ro. s. s.) It is a sign. The motion that one is willing to give. souetling, and which may be called the bringing gesture, is to put one hand into the money pocket. Butler.) sign. See Child. (Cheyenne Voiian.) (il. id; to the: pien tml; Natimictl. ((oin iare, iool.)

With the raised right hand pass with a serpentine movement upward from the breast and face above the head, (Ilc.) Heart beats high. IJosom's lord sits lightly on its throne.

Wave the open hand outward from the breast to express "good heart." (Rurtvii.)

The sign for Prely, not made in the middle. It is a position to the face or any part of the body, is significant generally of content, satisfaction, complaint, sorrow, etc., expressed by the Indian phrase Good, or Tt in (jooij. (Arapaho I.)

Strike the chest over the heart lightly two or three times with the palm of the right hand; then make the sign for good. Dnkofa IV.) " Heart good."

The right hand, extended horizontally, palm downward, is held in front of and near or touching the throat, and is then moved forward a few inches. This denotes a comfortable feeling of fullness or satisfaction; Vmt to indicate the more nitense feelings of being cloyed or glutted the hand may be held at the chin or at the mouth, the sign being otherwise unchanged. These signs may be used to denote stttictji from other causes besides eating and drinking. Maniwin and Hidatsa I.)

With the right hand (. S) taji the left breast several times, and then carry the hand forward and toward the right, with palm downward (W), Content, glad, good, happy, satisfied, are all expressed by this sign. Dttthota I.) "The heart feels good."

Make an inclination of the body forward, moving at the same time both hands forward from the breast, open, with the palms upward, and gradually lowering them. Iroquois I.) "I give you thanks."

Extend both hands outward, palms turned down, and make a sign exactly similar to the way ladies smooth a bed in making it. (IVrnto I.) Smooth and easy.

Left hand arched, the thumb and forefinger meeting at their tips, forming a circle, is held in front of the left breast, horizontal back of hand upward, thumb and forefinger toward the body; then the right index is brought up close to the body in front and passed forward from the breast, describing a series of circles to the center of the circle formed by the left hand, but not placed within it. Daylight is included in this. Ikdota I.) "From the same rays of light passing through a pane of glass into the house."

Cwliitloii; Parasite.

Italian si(jii. Pinch the cheek with the finger. Butler.) io; away; depart; leave here.

The back of the hand stretched out and upward. Dunbar.)

Like COLLIE (Ilerf), but begin near the face and extend the hands with a number of gentle jerks. (Wied.) The same remarks apply to this sign as to that for Come. Mattheics.) The right arm is bent and the hand in position (D 1) horizontal is brought to the epigastrium and suddenly arm and hand are extended. The identity of the conception of this Oto sign and Wicwa is evident. The unvenumit of extension in the latter description "by jerks" has little relevancy, and maybe reasonably explained by the character of the subject. (Boteler.)

Move both hands edgewise (the palms fronting the breast) toward the left, with a rocking-horse motion. (Burton.)

Right hand held toward left shoulder forearm across the breast, fingers and thumb extended, palm upward and inward; brought with elbow for a pivot suddenly to the right. (Cheyenne L)

The right hand is carried to the left side of the body, level of the breast, horizontal, palm outward, thumb below (W 1), extended fingers pointing toward the left; carry the arm out to full extent in front of body and to the right. This is emphatic. "Dismissing the person." Many Indians make the sign for Cwo, two away, by using the index held upward, the rest of the fingers being closed and carrying from left to right or directly out in front of body, but this is not near so emphatic as the above. Cwo, in the sense of Cwoie, Departed, would be denoted preferably hynsin;- the latter sign is by stopping the hand several times in carrying it out to its final position (the latter position, in resemblance of the walking;- away of the person. (Ihihotn I.) he has walked away."



The opened riyliit hand beinji advanced about a foot and at the height of the navel, palm toward the left. Fingers separated a little, hand bent at the wrist and jointed downward and forward, move it straight; lift ahead about a foot, and at the same time raise the ends of the fingers until the hand is horizontal. (Dakota IV.)

This is indicated by a motion in reverse of Come, and when the sign is completed the hand stands as in the beginning of the former gesture. (Hidatsa and Hidatsa I.)

Place the closed hand, knuckles upward, before the breast; elevate the index and raise the hand slowly, in a jerking or interruptible movement toward the front and left, palm facing the front, (Hidatsa I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

With the index only extended, point to the earth and trace a course along the earth toward and above the horizon. (Aixich I.)

Go away.

Place the open left hand twelve inches or so in front of the lower part of the chest, pointing forward toward the right, palm looking obliquely upward and backward; then (pick) raise the palm of the right hand forward and upward across that of the left and beyond it about a foot. (Dakota IV.)

The hand, with the palm facing downward and backward, is held close to the body and about on a level with the stomach; it is moved upward to a level with the top of the head, a foot or so in front of it, describing an arc whose convexity is forward. (Manihin and Hidatsa I.)

The right hand is closed as in type-position (B), and arm semiflexed, bringing hand to center of body. The arm is now suddenly extended to full length and hand expanded in the movement. (Oto I.) "To remove from."

The right arm is flexed, and the hand, in position (B 1), more horizontally, is brought to the epigastrium. The arm is then suddenly extended, hand likewise, with the index finger pointing directly from the body. Accompanying this sign there is generally a repulsive or forbidding frown assumed by the countenance when one is ordered to depart from displeasure. To (open) a message, the countenance assumes a smile, but sign is identical and is combined with sign for Speak. (Oto and Missouri I.) "To withdraw or move from."

Place the open hand at the height of and in front of the abdomen, pointing downward, palm outward, fingers slightly separated and bent; then move the hand off toward the left. (Pawnee Ute I.)

Throw the right hand over the right shoulder so that the index joints backward. (Wichita I.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. A slight movement of the feet on the floor and moving the hand forward, (Hidatsa I.)

Open the hand and move up, and at the same time point it forward. (Hidatsa I.)

Close the hand, extend its forefinger, and move it forward, pointing in the direction you wish the person to go. (Hidatsa I.)

Move the hand forward and forward. (Laroux.)

To a place; to go.

Make the sign for Uo, and when the hand is near at arms' length extend the left and place it horizontally before the moving right so that they come together andibly. (Hidatsa I; Hidatsa II; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Pass both hands, with the tips of the finger and thumb brought to a point, in a curve backward and (low) outward from the ears in the direction of the horns, then place both hands at the lower part of the abdomen, about 5 inches apart and facing, with fingers separated and curved so that the tips touch. (Apache.) "Curved horns and large testicles."

(Lioiii;;, Irartliii, Joiiriii).

To describe a journey on horseback the first two fingers of the right hand are placed astride of the forefinger of the left hand, and both represent the galloping movement of a horse. If it is a foot journey wave the two fingers several times through the air. (Ojibwa I.)

The kind of locomotion may be indicated, as on horseback, etc., after that pantomimic, the arms and hands being made to represent the legs and feet. (Arapaho I.)

Touch the nose with the right index for 1, then make the sign for; 0. (Dakota IV.)

Touch the heart with the right index, and then with a wave of the hand outward, point in the direction to which you intend to go. (Iroquois I.)

Strike the palms of both hands together slowly and gliding past one another. (Zuñi.)

Place the hands thumb to thumb, palms forward, tips; cross extended, separated, and point; upward, then move thumbs from above the right hip forward and toward the left. (Furber I.)

Je(i-mute natural. sifj)!. Xo general sign; n, nail for riding, wheeling on horseback or on wheels, the sign; M was made by bending; the arms and raising and depressing the elbows in imitation of a person riding on horseback, and moving; the hand from tall backward to signify riding. (Ballard.)

Knocking.

Hold the hand in the same position as Walking; and, with the forefinger extended forward, advance the hand, keeping the closed portion underneath, and turning it slightly and rapidly to right and left by a quick motion of the wrist, (French I.)

Traveling; marching;

The hand held vertically as high as the neck, with slightly flexed fingers, and rocked edgewise forward and backward upon the wrist, extending the arm a little forward. This sign resembles that for 4 times, but differs in the direction of the motion of the hand. (Lidj.)

Hands placed in the position for making the sign for Baldt, except that they are further separated, and then describe a series of half circles or forward arch like movements with both hands. (Dakota I.) "Person walking."

Hand on edge, extended, tips forward, palm in (Thumb on edge, forward); wave it vertically and forward, both hands used, indicate two parties, especially the double column in which troops always march. (Apache III.) "Ambulant, forward motion."

Walking.

Close the hand except the index finger, and with that extended, at the height of the breast, move the hand forward, bringing it down a little, at regular intervals, to imitate the steady movement of a walker, (Furber II. s I.)

Come under, disappear from view.

Left hand flattened and held back upward, thumb inward, in front of and a few inches from the breast, right hand slightly clasped, forefinger more extended than the others, and passed suddenly under the left hand, the latter being at the same time gently moved toward the In-cast. The idea here is that the person has gone under a covering of some kind, as a table, tent, blanket, c., or gone under the water, i. e., disappearance from view, not used in the sense of dead, death, or permanent disappearance. (Dakota I.)

All; no more. See Destroyed.

Iwonorrhaa.

Close the index finger, allowing the index to remain half closed, pointing downward; hold the hand at the height of the hip, either at the side or in front, making quick downward movements extending an inch or two. (Ahxarohi I; tsioshonl and luihuh I.) "Flaccid glans penis and dropping of gonorrhoeal discharge."

Clood. (Compare fwalad and Yes.)

The hand held horizontally, back upward, describes with the arm a horizontal curve outward. (Lony.) This is like our motion of benediction, but may more suggestively be compared with several of the signs for Yes! i, and in opposition to several of those for Bad and no, showing the idea of acceptance or selection of objects presented, instead of their rejection.

Place the right hand horizontally in front of the breast and move it forward. (Wiefj.) This description is essentially the same as the one I furnished. Manlan and Hidalsal.) "I stated, however that the hand was moved outward i. e., to the right). I do not remember seeing it moved directly forward. In making the motion as I have described it the hand would have to go both outward and forward. Matthews.) The left arm is elevated and the hand held in position (V). The arm and hand are thus extended from the body on a level with the chest; the elbow being slightly bent, the arm resembles a bent bow. The right arm is bent and the right hand in position (W), sweeps smoothly over the left arm from the biceps muscle over the ends of the fingers. This sign and Wicks are noticeably similar. The difference is, the Oto sign uses the left arm in conjunction and both, more to the left. The conception is of something that easily passes; smoothness, evenness, etc., in both. (Hideler.)

Wave the hand from the mouth, extending the thumb from the index and closing the other three fingers. This sign also means I know.

Burton.) (1) Right-hand fingers pointing to the left placed on a level with mouth, thumb inward; (2) suddenly moved with curve outward so as to present palm to person addressed. Vheyeeunc I.)

Pass the opened light hand, palm downward, through an arc of about 90 from the heart, 24 inches horizontally forward and to the right. Dakota IV.) "Under easy or smooth."

Place the flat right hand, palm down, thumb touching the breast, then move it forward and slightly upward and to the right. Dakota, VII; Kaioiraj; Conxtnehe III; A2aehell; Wicmtau.)

Pass the flat hand, palm down, from the breast forward and in a slight curve to the right. Dakota XI; Hidatml; Arikara I.)



The cteieiud rij lit hand, i)alin downvanl, thiuih backward, fingers pointing to the left, is iieh nearly or (luitr in ( nitact witii the ltoiy abont on a level witii the stomach; it is then carried onward to the right a foot or two with a rai)id sweep, in whicli th( fr)reaiin is moved bnt not necessarily the humerus. Maïidiin and lliilutan I.)

Move right liand, palm down, over the blanket, right and left, several times. Omaha I.)

Another: Hit the blanket, first on the right, then on the left, palm down, several times. Omaha I.)

Another: Point at the object witli the right forefinger, shaking it a little u ) and down, the other fingers l)cing closed. Omtuia I.)

Another: Same as preceding, bnt with liic hand ojieu, the thumb crooked under and touching the forefinger;- hand held at an angle of 45 while shaking a little back and forth. Omaha I.)

Another: Hold the closed hands together, thumbs up; separate by turning the wrists down, and move the fists a little apart; then reverse inovements till back to fii'st position. Omaha I.)

Another: Hold the left hand with back toward the ground, fingers and thundi apart, and curved. Hold the right hand opposite it, palm down; hands about six inches ai)art. Shake the hands held thus, uj) and down, kee iing them the same dist; ince apart. (Omaha I.) . Another: Hold thi hands with the palms in, thumbs uj), move hands right and left, keeping them ai)out six inches apart. Omaha I.)

Another: Look at the right hand, first on the back, then on the palm, then on the back again. Omaha I.)

The above eight signs were all t; den from one Onniha, who stated that they all gave the idea of the word mla", woO(l.

The tlat right hand, iialmdown, is moved forward and ui)ward, starting at: i point about twelve inche;- befort the breast. ( Wyandot I.)

Throw right hand rom front to side, fingers extended and palm down, forearm horizontal. tsah((i(iii I.)

Same sign as for (wind, Pl: i el. Trnqnah I.) firing both hands to the front, arms extended, )alms outward; elevate them upward and. slightly forward; the face meanwhile expressive of wonder. Comanche I.)

Another: Rring the hand opposite the breast, a little below, hand extended, palm downward (AV), and let it move olf in a hoii. ontal direi'tion. If it be very gooil, this may be repeated. If comjiaratively good, rei)eat it nu)re violently, (omaiichi I.)

Deamute iutkinl sijiis. Smack the lips. Utillard.)

Close the hand, while the thiiiiiiil is ui), and iiod the liead and. smile as if to approve of something good. Hasenntah.)

Use the sign for HasklnOiiie, at the same time nod the head as if to say "yes." Zeujier.) Itlian sifjns. The fingers gathered on the month, kissed and stretched ont and spread, intimate a dainty morsel. Jiutler.)

The ojien hand stretched out horizontally, and gently shaken, intimates that a thing is so so, not good and not bad. Butler.)

Some of the signs appear to be connected with a pleasant taste in the mouth, as is the sign of the French and our deaf-mutes, waving thence the hand, back upward, with fingers straight and joined, in a forward and down ward curve. The same gesture with hand sidewise is theirs and ours for general assent: "Very well!"

Good, Heart is.

Strike with right hand on the heart and make the sign for CJoofl, from the heart outward. Cheyenne 1.)

Touch the left breast two or three times with the ends of the fingers of the right hand, then make the sign for Cnood. (Ilotaw.)

Place the fingers of the flat right hand over the breast, then make the sign for CwoOd. (Dakota VII.) love hand to position in front of breast, fingers extended, palm downward (W 1), then with quick movement throw hand forward and to the side to a point 15 or 16 inches from body, hand same as in first position. (Sahnplin I.) "Out it off."

Good, Very.

Place left hand in position in front of body with all fingers closed except first, thumb lying on second (ITI 1 changed to left), then with forefinger of right hand extended in same way (M 2) joint to end of forefinger of left hand, move it up the arm till near the body and then to a point in front of breast to make the sign droOil. (Isaha2)tin I.)

Ciiinnndiiiof liei. See Relntioiikliii.

iii a!! (Compare Forest.) Joint to the ground with the index, and then turn the fingers upward to denote growth. If the grass be long, raise the hand high; and if yellow, joint out that color. (Burton.)

Sign for Forest, but (listiii. mislicd tlutelioiii hy relative liciglit to which the. liaiiil i. s laised. Araikilitt.)

Extend the right hand in front of body and make the sign in the same position as the first part of the sign for fire (hand); raise the hand but slightly, however, turn it over Hat (V). and carry it with a sort of waxing motion to the right and left as in imitation of the waving of a large field of grass. (Itkiti I.) "The spreading of the grass."

Hold the right hand near the groin or higher, according to the height of the grass, its back forward, fingers pointing upward, and a little bent or separated. For grass growing, raise (the hand a foot or so-three or four inches at a time. (Dakota, I, II; Ildalsd I; xirikdid I.)

Hold the left hand extended and Hat, palm down before the breast, the right underneath it at a distance to show height of grass; move the right hand forward and backward from the wrist to the wrist of the left (maintaining the same distance) to show the spreading of the growth over the surface, (Itkiti I.) "This sign is used only in conversation, when it is known that grass is meant by the reference; otherwise the following sign is used."

Another: Is also represented by holding the flat right hand, palm downward, a few inches from the groin, different elevations representing varying heights of growth. (Llr I.)

Hold the right hand at the height of the knee, back down, fingers pointing upward and disenging; then indicate the height by placing the flat and extended palm downward at the (nearly) height. (Aptelir I.) Imitate the manner of mowing with a scythe, and, having touched the lips while the jaws are in motion, hold the hands apart, one over the other, and then move about the hand horizontally. (Crow, s. s.)

Fine or nice.

. Make the sign for dirasm and Crood. Literally, good grass. (JHot VI.)  
See Feeding;.

Cowcase.

Left hand level carelessly to level of and in front of left breast; two first fingers of the right hand slightly extended and nibbled against the palm of the hand at the base of the thumb. (Iriemic I.) Probably a reference to the manner in which marrow is used in painting.

Right hand with fingers bent in a circle, as though emptying contents of a spoon into it, which is level of sternal horizontal, fingers extended, curved inward, pointing outward, right hand then joining the left and in same position, both hands are pushed out in front of body as though holding a pan in them, and at the same time incline the head forward and blow on the hands. (Hikofa I.) "From cooling hot grease, or food cooked in it."

Cirrn. (Coin; ire Bis, in the sense of great.)

The two hands open placed wide apart on each side the body and moved forward. (Didtir.)

The sign for Bi, in the sense of Inre around, used to represent the quality of greatness. Cheyenne I.)

Deaf-mute nutrted sign. Setarate the hands widely apart. Balldr.)

Cirra Father: Prtfxilent; also Sefrelary of Interior.

Make the signs for ivlibte Iliai, Clief, and Fatiier. Iutioiv I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Green. Hee (olor).

Cirrier.

Bring the right hand up to the left breast with fingers and thumb together (F, fingers downward), forefinger against breast, make a downward movement, the hand turning as it goes down till the palm is upward. (Cheyenne II.) Down-hearted; lost heart.

Place the ends of the fingers over the eyes with both hands at the same time, and gently let the hands drop, imitating dropping of tears by repeating the motion two or three times, the hands falling about to the breast, the head bowed forward. (Ojibwa IV.)

The sign for Weepin; Cryimj is a part of the sign for grief, which would hardly be complete, however, without reference to the heart, and the following is the sign for grief or sorrow of the heart, or, as the Sioux say, "Heart is down, j). sef." The palmar surface of the right hand horizontal, with fingers extended, is at the left breast several times, and is then turned over three or four inches in front of the left breast so as to bring the palm upward, thumb outward. (Dakota I.) "Upset heart, weeping."



Place the palmar side of the extended fingers of the right hand to the front side of the head, close the eyes, and drop the head forward upon the breast. ( Wyandot I.)  
iiritvitl: N 'tiinle(l ft'tliif s.

Witii tilt index only exteiuled and held liinizoiitally in liont of tlic breast, pointing toward the left, jiretend to imncture (lie heart at ro peated movements. Kaiowd I; (oiikiirliil-. Ajiucik-; Wicliitu II.)

Ci roiiil. See Eni'tli.

Jro or Ve;; l: le. To.

Turn hand and tbretinger U i ivoui the gronnd, iudieating the growing or coming from tiie ground or ont of the earth, close the balance of fingers over the uptuined palm of the right hand, raise hand by a (piclc motion a few inches from the earth. (Ojihira W.)

Commence with the sign for liifv, living. S:., Initstop the upward inoti(ui of the hand at the )roper time and turn it o ci-, and hold as seen in CW). l(il-itii I.) " Designating the amount of growth by hiight from the ground."

The hand is collected somewhat cup-shaped, as in type position (O), the fingers more closed and hand horizontal, and made to a ) roacll the mouth, as in the act of eating. The extemled right and left indices are then crossed and brought near the ground. From this i)osition the hands (. s77 are uniformly and successively raised in jerks. (ti nnd Missouri I.) " The coming u ) of something to eat from the earth."

iiitn.

Hold out the left hand, as in the act of sujiorting the gun when directed horizontally, and with the right appear to cock it. (Lang.)

Close the fingers against the thumb, elevate the hand, and open the fingers with a quick snap. ( Wicd.) It seems to me that here he only describes in slightly varied language the motion already referred to in Arrow, To! 9ioot illi, and ii9iii. Ii! fliarse oc, the firing of a gun and not the gun itself. The only sign I ever remenilier to have seen for itiiii was made by the arms being held in the jiosition of shooting a gun; but whether this sign was conventional or im )ro ised I do not remember. Mtitthiirs.)

The dexter thumb and fingers are flashed or scattered, . c, thrown outward or upward, to denote tire. (Burton.) llight-liand fingers pointing ujward, partially closed against the thumb, lield to level of shoulder,. suddenly elevated above the head, and the fingers and thumb at the same time snapped open to imitate the quick discharge of smoke from a gun. Chcyeiinc I.)

Both index-fingers extended (others closed), thumbs resting on second fingers, the right brought to the right eye, with lack of hand toward the right, horizontal finger iiointing straight outward, and the left arm extended to its full caiiacity in front of the ve, so that the extended foretinjier of that hanil is on a line with the extended forefinger of the right, back of left hand toward the left, hand horizontal, tiuger pointing forwanl. I dge of the fingers of both hands downward. (Tkihita I.) " P'roni the act of aiming withl the gun."

Semi-Hex the tiigerg and thumb of the left hand, and i)la(; e the hand in front of the chest, with its palm inclining downward, backward, and toward the right iit an angle of 4.); iass the right tist upward along the )alm of the left until the right wrist lies between the left thumb and index, then siuldenly open all the fingers. Dakota IV.)

The right hand brought to the right side of the chest's top in i)Osi-tion (E 1), horizontal; the fingers suddenly opened, as in grasping a trigger; the left arm and index extended, and the right hand in above i)os! tion brought to the middle (of the left arm; the right hand suddenly exi)ind(l u )ward, as the smoke from the explosion of the cap when the gun is discharged. Ot nnj Missouri I.) " Tluit which is discharged by a trigger from the shoulder."

ap, iiercussion.

Left hand held in front of the breast, half closed, fingers of the right hand clasped as though grasping a small object and brought down to left hand; motion made with the right hand as though cocking a gun; right hand slipped into the palm of the left hand, making a sharp clap.

Cheiciciw I.)

Discharge of a.

Place both hands as in Arrow, to the hoof and; extend the left arm, contract the right before the face, then snap the ends of the fingers forward. ( Wicd.) The description is so ambiguous that I can not satisfy myself as to his meaning. Perhaps he is trying to describe a form of the sign for Volley, which I gave you. Mattlieics ) There is indisputable similarity in the ((fto (ind Missouri I) sign and Wicdn as to conception and execution, the slight difference being in executing it. ( Boteler.)

Left hand with all the fingers extended, horizontal, back outward, edge of fingers downward, is held about 15 inches in front of the breast, and the back of the right with fingers extended, upright, joined, back outward (S), is carried out from the breast, struck quickly against the palm of the left. . c, clapping the hands. This is for a single discharge. For a continuous discharge of musketry, clap the hands many times in rapid succession. Jidota I.) " From the noise of the discharge of fire-arms."

Ciicici-Ililil.

Willi the index finger of the right. Will cut out a piece of the extended thumb, so that the thumb is laid across the thumb nail. ( Wicd.) I have seen this sign; it made. attli(ir. s.)

Cwiiat onl( r.

A. pear to take the powder of the powder and to nail it to the thumb and thumb, then turn; the hand sprang the fingers IVoni th( thumb nail ) and, so as to represent the exploding; of the powder. (Ldii;.)

Jinl the thumb and index finger together; either repeatedly. ( Wicd.) I remember having seen this sign made; but I think it; it was the thumb and index were held together they were held points downward, an inch or so above the thumb palm of the left hand. Mittlitirs.)

The left hand horizontal, palm upward, thumb to the right (X), is held in front of the breast; right hand (;), with fingers pointing downward, back outward, is held over the palm of the left, with a slight motion of the thumb and forefinger, as though feeling- the grains of powder with them. (Ditkoin I.) " Examining; the grains of powder."

Will the thumb and index of the right hand together for several seconds. (Dakota W.) wini- ifrew.

Elevate the hand to indicate the gun and twist the fingers spirally around the thumb. (Wicd.)

Cwllll-Kliot.

First make the sign for I go oil with the right hand, which is made by the list (B 2), excepting that the thumb is under the fingers. r., resting in the palm of the hand, the fingers are straight forward and up" and from the level of the breast to that of the head, where all the fingers are closed but the index and second, which are separated and lifted up) war(l ( ). (Ihitha l.) " Indicates the explosion or discharge of both barrels of a double-barreled shot-gun."

To hit with a.

Place the tips of the fingers downward upon the thumb, then slide them forward and strike the hands together. ( Wicil.) Probably when he says, "strike the hands together," he wishes to describe my sign for liut. When the person whom the prince saw making this sign, raised the finger, he may have done, so to indicate a, nil, or Oil shot. I do not think that the raising of the finger is an integral part of the sign. (Matthews.)

Same as Bow, but in making the first sign have both hands opened and the fingers pointing toward the left. (Dakota IV.)

Place the left hand at arm's length in front of the breast, the right at the same elevation but in front of the right shoulder, then snap the fingers from the thumb simultaneously. v. When the sign is used in connection with other gestures in a sentence it is thus abbreviated; when used alone, the backs of the fingers of the right hand are struck flat against the palm of the left. rai-Vtc I.)

Extend the left hand, closed, nearly at arm's length. Place the closed right hand before the right shoulder, first two fingers resting on the ball of the thumb; then simultaneously snap forward the index and second fingers of the right hand and the forefinger of the left; finally, throw the open right hand over and downward toward the right. Utel; Ahsn robt I; Shosldiii and liaul-I.) " To hit and kill."

To hit the target.

"With the hands in the position stated at the completion of the sign for mIII, iik(liai; ie ol a, draw the right hand back from the left, that is, in toward the body; so that all the fingers except the index, which is extended, horizontal, back toward the right, pointing straight outward, is pushed forward against the center of the stationary left hand with a pick motion. Should the target not be hit it can be indicated by pushing the index above, below, or to the side of the left hand, as the case may require. I(ik(tl I.) "From the striking of the target. Bullet comes to a stop."

Hail.

Begin with the sign of Waloi, then the sign of Coid, next the sign of a itone, then that for Maine or Siiiiiiai, then the sign of White, and lastly conclude with the sign of an Kgg;; all of which combined gives the idea of hail. Duiihar.)

With the forefinger of right hand resting against the ball of the thumb, with the second and third phalanges crooked in such a manner as to form a small round opening resembling a hailstone, other fingers extended, make in front of face and above and around it the upward and downward movements, describing the falling of hailstones. (Dakota I.) " From the falling of hail-stones."



Deaf-mule natural signs. Represented by showing the ball of the thumb to indicate the size, pointing to the shirt-bosom to signify the color, and moving the extended fingers down repeatedly to denote the fall. Ballard.)

Move the hands outstretched upward and downward, and then strike the fist on the head. (Larson.)

Hail.

The movement of combing. (Dnliar.) (1) Left hand naturally fluted, elevated to the throat of the person, right hand held carelessly against base of thumb of left hand: (!) sign for 'war!' made. This sign is sometimes made over other portions of the body, the idea being 'scare grass. (Icinniir I.)

Touch the hair of the person or animal with the right index. (Dakota I.) "Designating the hair."

Halt: Sio il

Raise the hand, with the palm in front, and move it backward and forward several times a gesture well known in the East. Hin-ton.)

Palm of right hand down, move sideways two or three times, during the extension of arm slowly extending to natural length (not stretched), then stopped and held still a moment, gently lower a little, with a careful movement to the right of said shoulder. (Ojiluni IV.) (2) right hand brought in front of the right breast a few inches, hand and fingers upright, joined, palm outward (T), carry it in this position directly outward from the body with a quick movement, and when the arm is extended about two-thirds of its capacity, come to a sudden stop and hold there a moment. (Dakota I.) "From the act of stopping suddenly."

(3) Both hands clinched as in (A), held in front of the body, the right hand above the left, lining the right hand (b) with (quickly on to) of the left. (Ihitiui III.)

Shake the upright opened right hand four to eight inches from side to side a few times, from twelve to eighteen inches in front of the right shoulder, the palm forward, fingers relaxed and separated a little; then close the hand and lower the fist about eighteen inches, back outward. (Dukofd IV.)

Another: Incline the body forward, place the right fist at arm's length forward, a little higher than the navel, bent upward at the wrist, back outward, then move the fist downward about eighteen inches. Dakota IV. i

Extend the left hand, palms turned inward, fingers closed. Extend the right in the same way and bring the extended palm of the right smartly across the tips of the fingers of the left. Just missing them. While traveling, if they want to stop and camp, this sign is used with the following addition: Clinch the right fist (F) and bring it smartly down. This indicates they will sit down there. ((Jonumche I.) "Cut it off."

Close the right, leaving the index finger extended; place the tip to the mouth, then direct it firmly forward and downward toward the ground. (raiute I.)

Deaf-mute nduridxujn. Lift the hands up. (Zeigler.)

Italian. s. The open hand, stretched out with the fingers up).

(Hill In:)

Halt. A stop (i) iiii, i; )l; ice.

Must be indicated by the proper name of the place (as Bad River, Standing-Lock, Big Woods, &c.) at which the halt (which is also the signal for the night)

is made. Indians have no "halts" in the English sense of the word, but would say instead, "I slept at such a river or rock." In only one way can Indians be said to have halting-places, i. e., as on a long journey over a well-known country the same camps are made time after time as long as timber and water last, and distance is roughly calculated or estimated by so many camps or days' journey. (Dakota I.)

Hiiiiiiiier.

. Same as the sign for Nloic, luid, c. Sometimes a distinction is sought to be made in the case of Hammer by motion (ling in the palm) of the left hand with the lower part of the right list (A). (J(hl(I. "From the use of the hammer."

luidwobik. (Compare iood and Pretty.)

Right hand touching the left side of forehead, hand horizontal, palm inward, fingers joined, and the thumb pointing obliquely upward (W li), bring the hand down over the face to the left breast, then turn the hand so that it will be as in ("W) with tips of extended fingers pointing toward the left, and carry it outward and toward the right. (Dakota I.) "Pretty face, good heart."

De(mitf iialitral shju. Draw the outstretched palm of the right hand down the right cheek. Zcujler.) II:ra 11 lie. See ipe. ikiii;;.

Hard.

i) wi the left hand and strike against it several times with the right (with the backs of the fingers). (Whd.) Still used for hard in certain senses. (Blathics.)

Same as the sign for Ktoie. Dakota I.) "Would seem to refer to the time when the stone hammer was the hardest pounding instrument these Indians knew."

Rotate the right list a very little from side to side while raising it about a foot from just in front of the right breast, its palm inward. The list represents the heart which is hard, and the motion its beating. Dakota IV.)

Strike the palm of the left hand with the front of the right list several times. Koioical; C ii)itche 111; Aprlie II; Wichita II.)

Push the tip of the left index against the tip of the right index. v-dinehed left list (A) at several points. (17rt(7t III.) Impeietialilit. v."

Dcdf-mute ndfnrl siiiik. Strike the lists together. Ij(rn i.)

Hold the forefinger and thumb as if pinching something between them, at the same time shake the hands as if there was a distance between. (Zd(jhr.)

Excessively hard; harder than anything;.

Make the sign for Hard, then place the left index-finger upon the right shoulder, at the same time extend and raise the right arm high, extending the index finger upward perpendicularly. (Wivd.) J'liis was said by an Ogalala to mean "a hardy man." (Corliisicr.)

Strike the palm of the left hand with the back of the right list to denote the resistance; then make the sign for Haril. Dahiti W.)

Hare.

With the fore and second fingers (if, with the two fingers considerably separated) of each hand on their respective sides of the head, and with the extended fingers pointing upward, backs of hands light to right and left to left, wag them forward and backward, and then with both hands open, fingers straight, slightly separated, joining upright, backs of hands in the same relative position as above, in front and at the level of

the face, and with the left hand seven or eight inches forward of the right, make the forward movements with both at the same time in imitation of the runniug jmp. s of the rabl)jt l)y moving them forward on a short curve, and then at the level of the ltreast lay the extended straight and joined first and. econd tingers of the right hand across the backs ot of the similarly extended fore and second lingers of the left at right angles. (Dah)ta I.) " From the ears, manner of running, shadow. vx: c., of the rabbit."

Hal.

Pass the jiarted tliuml and index-hnger al)out both sides of the head where the hat rests upon it. ( 117 .) This sign is still in use among the Indians. Matihcirs.) The latter movement of the hand in Wicips sign is probably the same as the firstmotion of tlie Otoand Missouri l) sign. (Hoteh-r.)

With the right index extended and pointing toward the left, and the thumb extended and pointing backward, the other lingers closed, move the hand from the top of the head forward and downwaid to the eyebrows. Dakiitd IV.) "Covering the head."

riacc till extcmuled index-tiificr and tlinnib on the tureliiidandiislit side of tlic head, tlien diaw tlieui tof ether on a horizontal line where tlie hat rests npon the head. l)((l: ot(i X.)

The arms and liaiids are raised to the forehead, tlie tlinnibs are erect, the extended indices meet at the mid(ll( of the forehead the hands are in position (L) and diverge, dra vinj; a line to the eais. The lingers are now closed and seemingly i)nl something from the toj) of the head downward. (Oo (Ikj Missouri I.) "Something that is pnllcd down on and marks the forehead."

Halclicl. See Tonialinn k.

Hale, I. (Coiiiiuure Coiilciiipt )

Shake the head, make ontward (luick motion of both hands as if pushing ba(; k with the right hand, palms oat, extend tlinmb smd fingers partly, and sometimes shnt the hands or tists closely, indicating more intense feeling. OJihira IV.)

The sign is nearly the same as for loill(iaij(. Mimlaill, but the thnnib is held under the hand, its tip projecting between the second and third fingers, and the hand is thrown out in front of the body and fingers separated, back upward, with great force. This expresses genuine hate, hailed, and the ca. se is always a serious one where this. sign is used by an Indian, who also ex )resses his hatred by ai)i)ro )riate facial emotions. (Ihdtitu I.)

Hare; I Have. See Poitiseiiii ioii.

He, or another.

The tbretinger extended and hands shut, and lingers brought over one another, or nearly touching, ami then separated moderately quick. J)unhar.) Indicate one's self by toiu hing or otherwise, followed by sign of IVega-tive;(. , "not my. self, another." (Arapahn I.) Indicate the particular person or persons to which reference is nnide by pointing toward him or them with the right index (ill). Dalotal.) "Designating a particular person."

(1) Uidy by i)ointing with right index (2) and extending left index. (Apache III.)  
(2) The )er. son (1) over there.

Deaf-mute sijiii. Point the thumb over the right shoulder.

111 tlio i)liras( of, Another upcahs.



Precede the j; e. stiirt tor Mpenk, l. v plaëiiy- tlie limiid not iicai the iiiioutli, but beginiiiiig fartlut away, drawiiij;- it iieavr and nearer. ( Wiej.)

Heap, pile, iikmiiki.

Tlie hands are lti(iu;; ht fnini tlieir natural positions by a eiiirved niotioii witli the pabns dow nwaid, linjicis extended sepaiate(l, nearly touetlier in front of the breasts, 15 inches, tinkers piintini; oulward, lianils liori-zontal, tiat, c., when th( curved motions (; ease, and the hands (W) are carried straiijht downward six or se cn inches and bronnht to a stop suddenly as thonuli pattini; down the top of a pih. (Dnkala I.) "From tlie shajie of a mound, heap, or pile."

ll(nr, to; lieariii;;; licard; limlcii. ((ompare Ilicdrwiiid.)

Place the o )eii tliiiml) and indexlinj; er over the rinlit ear, and move them hither and thither. Wictl.) Iliave; iven you this siyn with a similar meaniiiji;., but. as in si iis for Cimt and Le(j(i!)iis I say the linger tips are in contact, which he says tiicy are not. The rcmaius I make about this ditterence in tlie former sinns may ai)ply as well to this. Maftheirs.)

Tap tlie ri, L; ht ear with the index ti ). (Burton.)

A twirlinj;- at the ear. (M(U-(ioirit)i.)

First and middle tinjicief ri, i; lit hand pointuifi ui) varl iield close to right ear; moved; ently downward and forward, eye. s looking- askance, eyel)rows contracted as if in tiie act of listening. Cheyenne I.)

Place the hand i)artially closed, palm to the front, l)chind the ear. Arapaho I.)

First makethe sign for Alltiiloiil, and tlien carry the hand liack in the. same po. sition to near tlu right breast, and at the same time incline the head toward the sound or the direction in which it comes. Ihdotd I.) "Same as with us; first attracting attention as an indii-a-tioii to keep (piiet and then listening."

Close the right hand, leaving the index and thumb fully extended aud sejiarated; place the hand upon the right ear with tlu index above it aud the thumb below; then pass forward and slightly lownward by the cheek. Abmrokai; Ilicdatsa I; Arikaral; tshoshonl nnd luoiak I.)

Forefinger right hand extended, curved, (othens closeil); tliiiml) resting on second finger is carried directly to the right ear. (Dakota I.) "From the act of hearing."

Holdiuf the tiiigens a. s tor I know, i)l; ice the riyiit iudex, back outward, in front of the right ear, ixiiiitiiii; upward and a little forward. (Dakota IV.)

The ti ). s of the foi-efinger and thumb being opposed, the hand is held a few ineiies from the ear and then caused to a )i)roach the latter. The hand nniy then be restored to its original position and motion Iepeated. (Mandaii and Hidatsa I.)

Spread the tluuiib and index widely apart, remaining fingers closed; place the hand, )alm fot-ward, to the side of the head, the thumb below the ear, and the index abo e it; then move the hand forward and downward. Kaiinrax; Voinanelte III; Apaclie II; Wichita II.)

Place tlie hand behind the ear in tlie most natural manner for a listener. (Comanche I.) "I want to hear."

Fingers and thumb of the right hand closed, index crooked, placed opposite and indnting to the ear, abn toward the shoulder, and moved toward tin ear several times. (Apache I.)

To listen.

Hold the right index in front of the ear as for I Hear, and then turn the hand a little from side to side two or three times. (Dakota IV.)

Bring the hand (R with last three fingers shut) near the ear, thumb and index raised, other fingers closed; turn the head to bring the ear toward source of sound; facial expression inquiring. (Apache III.) "Sound coming to ear."

Deaf-mute natural sign. Place the forefinger on the ear; at the same time incline the head as if to listen to something. (Zeigler.)

Move the forefinger nearly to the ear. (Ballard.)

To point the finger to the ear. (Larson.)

Do not. I do not understand.

Make the sign for I listen! t: iii i, I Hear, and then the sign for Hfo, or throw the hand outward from the ear. (Dakota IV.)

Point the forefingers of both hands to the external meatus of the ears. (Zuni I.)

With one's own ears. To.

Make the sign for Hear, then pass the index of the right hand from the left ear outward toward the left. (Arikara I.)

Heaiml. T li: ire.

Open wide the thumb and index finger of the right hand, place them over the ear, and in this position move them (pivoting past the ear and nose. (Wichita I.)

Bring the extended palm (AV) to the ear a time or two, as if fanning the ear. (Comanche I.)

Heart.

Same as the sign for I, jtersoial iron(un. Ih(kit( 1.) The heart is selected as the seat of the emotions.

Idad. See It.-xl heart.

(good. See (liixHl heart.

Heat.

The two hands raised as high as the head and bent; - forward horizontally, with the points of the fingers curving a little (inward).

Dunbar.) (1) both hands, palm downward, elevated to the level of the eyes and extended outward; (2) brought downward with a rapid motion, half opened while descending. Reference to the sun's rays, for more rapid motion - it feels hot." right hand held with little finger against the part affected and sign for Fire made. (Cheickic I.)

Place both hands over the head, palms (down), fingers pendent and hanging downward at a short distance from the forehead. (Kaioic I; Comanche VII; Apache II; Wichita II.) This sign if made a little lower and in front of the face, the hands also being lower and raised again several times quickly, signifies ISaiii. "Rays of light and heat."

He. tvy.

Place both flat and extended hands before the chest, pointing forward with the palm up, about four inches apart, as if supporting a large body; then move them simultaneously upward and downward about two or three inches, the upward motion

being made more rapidly than the downward. (Kaioira I: Comanche III; Ajwche II; Wichita I.)

Point at an imaginary object; seize with both hands and lift with great effort; also, take up an imaginary object in one hand and lift slowly two or three feet (Y). Apache III.)

With both hands clinched (B), arms more than half extended, draw them upward in front of the body from the level of the abdomen to that of the face, with a slow and more or less interrupted movement, as though the hands seized and conveyed upward a heavy body; at the same time the effort is denoted by contraction of the facial muscles (Dakota I.) "From the act of lifting a heavy body."

Help, To: i Ni! t.

Bring; right hand up to right breast, forefinger straight (J in upright position, index out); the left to the left breast, same position, hands about six inches apart. Move both forward. Oto and Misnonri I.)

Only by others coming to join in doing some special work. (Apache III.)

First commence with the open right hand (Y) back outward, pointing obliquely upward, about two feet from the right side of the front of the body and draw inward nearly to the body, describing a series of circular movements, then without stopping the movement of the hand, carry it with moderate force, back upward, horizontal, fingers extended, straight, joined, etc., against the palm of the left hand, (inner side of the right index striking it), which is held horizontal, about a foot in front of the body, with fingers extended, straight, joined, etc., edge downward. back toward the right, and then the right hand is carried outward from the body by a series of circular movements the reverse of the first movements given above. (Dakota I.) "Come and help me."

Hvvv.

Right hand closed, fist, back outward, right, is moved upward and downward in front of right side of body from the level of the breast to that of the top of the head. (Dakota I.) "It is right here; at the place."

The right arm is flexed toward the body, and the hand in type-position (A) describes a circle before the breast. The sign continuing from the completion of the circle, the hand is fully opened as in type-position (S 1), horizontal, and edges being held upward and downward, and made to strike the ground forcibly. (Oto and Mmouri I.) "On this very spot of earth."

Only by pointing, as to ground or into my tent as I sat at its entrance. (Apache III.)

Where we stand.

Same position of hand as wheat distance, and point down directly in front to the feet or between them with sudden dropping of head or (quick bow, the eyes following the direction of the hand in every instance. (Ojibwa IV.)

Hide, To; Conceal. (Compare Wheat.)

Put the hand inside the clothing of the left breast. This means also to put away or to keep secret. (Burton.) (1) Fingers for steal; (2) left hand flat, palm downward, placed near some part of the body; (3) right-hand fingers hooked; covered by left. (Cheyenne I.)



Thie Uft liaiitl stalidiiary alioiit ui. nht inches in IVoiit of Ielt lucast, horizontal, back outward, edge dowiiwaid, finders closed, and I lien jkuss the right liand, with fingers hoolied, haek of hand outward, edge of Angers downward, hoizontal, quickly I)etw(en the left liand; ind the body to the left side, as thougii passing it under a blanket or tlu (, oat. Although not identical with the sign for Sfraliikj this sigti resembles it very nueli, and it is used to denote concealment of any article from view, much the same as we would put out of sight any article we did not wish seen for any reason other than that the article was stolen. Dakota I.) "Placing it out of sigtiit."

Hold tlu opened lett liand. palm d(wnward, fingers pointing toward the right a foot or eighteen inches in front of the lower jiart of the chest, and pass the opened right hand, palm downward, over it, and along the foreartn to the elbow: then close both hands anil carry thie right list uniler the left lui. as if hiding it. (Ihiloia W.) (Jrasp the lx)relinger of the right with the palm nf the left. Sometimes, when desiring to exi)ress Thuft they go through the motion of concealing something under their blanket. (Comnnchc I.) Ihdf-iuutf )titiinil nl(ii. first hold the oi)en lett hand in trout of the body, next i)ass slowly the o)en right hand beside the left, and at the same time incline the head, with the mouth closely shut and the eyes half opened, toward the left, and then point tothe hiding-place. (Hanen-stah.)

To i)Ut the outstretched liaiuls together toward the head. Larnoi.)

To incliiu the head aud face as if seeking some )lace of refuge. (Z(l; iler.)

Secret, secreted.

(if-mnte natural. si; iitx. I)aving touched the lower liji, the mouth oi)euing and shutting alternately, shake your liead. (fvo. v. v.)

Place the forefinger (Ui the moulh. at the same time mo ing the li))s as if speaking, and then shake the head as if to say " lu)." Zeifjcr.)

Hido. wkiii.

Sign for Allillinl: both hands closed, i)alms facing hut not touching each other: ( iickly but slightly drawn apart. ( heyenne I.) Ili; ii. See Bij; i" the sense of Higli.

Hill, liliift, iioiitiitaii.

A clinched hand held up on the side of the head, at the distance of a foot or more from it. To signify a range of mountains, hold up the fingers of the left haml a little diverging from each other. (Loiuj.)

Close thie finger t )s over the lie: ul; if a mountain is to be expressed, raise thien liis'h. To denote an ascent on rising ground, pass thie right )alni over the left hand, half loubling up the latter, so that it looks like a ridge. Burton.)

Jiotli hands outspread near each other, palms downward, and elevated to the level of the face; brought downward to represent the slope of a hill, the motion at the base being somewhat more rapid than at tiie first part. Chcioiie I.)

Hold the left hand clinched at some distance before the face, the knuckles i)ointing ujjward, representing the elevation or hill. (Dakota VII.;

Going over a.

First make the sign for Hill as containc d in illoiiifaiii, with both hands or with the left hand, in front of breast, and then the right hand is drawn back toward the body (left, representing tlu hill, stationary) and then carricl outward with slun-t, jerking

motions over the back of the left, as though a man was ridiii!; or walking over a hill. Dahtta I.) "doing over a hill and )assing out of view."

Hold the lifl hand about a foot in front of the ui)i)er part of the chest, back outward and forward, and pass the slightly-tiexed right hand forward ower it, about twelve inches, through an arc beginning two or three inches behind it, back upward, the fingers at first jjointing a little uj)-ward, then forward, and toward the last a little downward. Ihildtu IV.) Icak.

IMace the left fist, with the knuckles jjointing upward, at some distance before the face. ( Lite I.)

Close the left hand loosely, the thumb resting upon the middle Joint of the forefinger, palm toward the face, and hold it a. s high as the shoulder. Apache I.)

Hoe; Hoeing.

Pantomime of handle by extended left arm, blade by adjusted right hand, ami the action of using a hoe. Apache III.)

Hog.

Eight-hand tist (IS, turned downward) is moved around in various diiections below the level of tlie body, pointing downward, with ui)ward movements in innitation of the hog's manner t)f rooting in the ground with its snout. Ial: ot(( I.) From the hog's manner of eating."

r. otli hands arc lironght to the sides of the head in type-position (W), and made to ibratc to and from, the thick of hand being stationary. The right liiiid then aiiproacii's the iikiuth, and is made to scoop successively forward from tlie mouth, in iiuitation of tin- animal iilowing the ground. (Oto and Missouri I.) "A l)eing vilh large ears thai plows u ) earth with its nose."

(1) Hiiidoi edge, forward (T on edge), wa ed vertically and forward, short, quick motion; (2) hand nearly extended, fingers gathered togt ther (II, more loosely and bent a little), and placed in fjont of the mouth, ti )s forward. Apurhc III.) "(lait of animal, and snout. Tiu first )art of the sign is an ideally perfet t reproduction of the trot of the half-grown jjorkers scaxenging the agency ruliliish."

Honest. liioiioNfy. (Compare Tiiitli.)

Kight hand hi-ld with thumb inward against the heart; forellnger extended, knuckle )laced against the month; thrust straight forward and outwarl in a slight downward curve to tpress straight IVom the heart." (Clu-icitiic I.)

An lk)nest man.

First make the sign for. TI: iil and then the sign for Trillll. This relates to 7r r, v A, in speaking. He tells im lies. It is such a lare occurrence for one Indian to steal from another of the same trilie, that the Sioux have no separate sign for An honest mitn, as imi)lying the opposite of r((7. (Diikotd I.) Indicate the )erson with the index, then place both hands. Ilat and extended, al)out eighteen inches apart, with )alnrs facing, as high as the head, and nn)ve them eastward to arm's length. ( Wiiindof I.) " Uniform from head to foot, or, literall. v, the same from end to end."

Indicate object. (l)Grasi) toward it (P, closing more and prone); (2) sign of negation; (: i) wave the hands ott" forwaid and down ( ). ( lw(c((" III.) "(1) Taking; (2) no; (. ) leaves it where it is."

First point to the poison, then make sign for 4itoOll; then i)hu-e fist of left hand at a point in front of body (A 1, changed to left), and make a pass under it with right hand, as though grasping something and i)ulling it away from where it belongs, fingers and thumb naturally relaxed at first (Y 1, i)alm down), but before the return movement is made the fingers ami thund are clrsed (A 2, i)alm inward), as though laying holil of. sonu'thing; then tin final motion is making the sign of IVegatioil,. ol. Sdhoptiu I.) " He is a good man: will steal nothing at all."

IIOITOI.

The palm of the right hand (W 2) laid over the mouth, and at the same time the sign for Surprise is made by drawing the head and body backward. I have seen a few Indians use both hands in making this sijii, liiyinj;- one over the otlier crosswise, tlius +, eoveiiiiig tie inoutli. Oik! of these sij; ns would be used as above if an Indian walking- along- should unexpectedly see th body of a dead person lying on the ground, when the sign for isiirpri. se would be made simultaneously as expressing- his emotions. One of the signs would also be used by a l)erson on hearing- of an unexpected death; and I believe it was some occurrence of this kind that misled the Priucc, of Wied-Neuwied and caused him to give substantially the second sign above as the one for Ihwl, Death. Dal; ott.)

Horse.

The right hand with the edge downwaril, the fingers joined, the thumb recumbent, extended forward. Dunbar.) Ilace the index and third finger of the right hand astraddle the index finger of the left. ( Vk(.) J. y tlie "third" he means the "mi(hlle" finger, as appears in another connection. He counts the thumb as the first. El. V have (hvsrn-ibed this sign in words to the same effect. Matthen-s.) The right arm is raised, and the hand, oi)ened edgewise, with fingers parallel and a )proximated, is drawn from left to right before the body at the supjhJsed height of the animal. There is no coiceiva-able identity in the execution of this sign and d((; r, v, but the sign for Horse by the Prince of Wiedia nearly identical with the sign for Ride n Horse among the Otos. Bolder.)

Left-hand thumb and forefinger straightened out, held to the level of and in front of the breast; right-hand forefinger separated from the middle finger and thrown across tlie left hand to imitate the act of bestriding. They api)ei- to have no other conception of a horse, and have thus indicated that they have known it only as an animal to be ridden. Cheyenne I.)

A hand i)assed across the forehead. (Macjon-an.)

Draw the right hand from left to right across the body about the heart, the fingers all clo. sed except the index. Dodge.) This probably refers to the girth. It has a resemblance to llnrtonn sign for Dog-, and is easily confounded with his sign for Think, i)uess.

Place the first two fingers of the right hand, thumb extended (X 1), downward, astraddle the first two joined and straight fingers of the left hand (T 1), sidewise to the right. Many Sioux Indians use only the forefinger straightened. Dakota I.) " Horse inonnted."

The first and second fingers extended and separated, remaining fingers and thumb closed; left forefuger extended, horizontal, remaining fingers and thumb closed;



i)lacetlit rij: lit liaiid liifjois astride of the foeliifier of the left, and both hands jerked to; ether, up and down, to represent the motion of a horse. ((io(( HI.)

The two hands being clinched and near together, palms downward, thumbs against the forefingers, throw them, each alternately, forward and backward about a foot, through an ellipsis two or three times, from about six inches in front of the chest, to imitate the galloping of a horse, or the hands may be held forward and not moved. (Dakota W.)

Place the extended and sei)arat((I index and second fingers of the right hand astraddle of the extended forefinger of the left. Dakota I, VII; Ridntsal; Arikara I.)

The left hand is i)laced before the chest, back upward, in the i)osition of an index-hand jointing forward; then the first and second fing(U's of the right hand (only) being extended, sejarated, and pointing downward, are set one on each side of the left forefinger, the inter-digital space resting on the forefinger. The palm faces downward and backward. This rejrepresents a rider astride of a horse. (Mandaii and Iliihilsa f.)

Close hands, except forefingers, which are (curved downward; move them forward in rotation, imitating the fore feet of the horse, and make puffing sound of " Uli, uh!" Oniaha.) "This sign represents the horse racing off to a safe distance, tlumi putfs as he tosses his head."

The arm is flexed and with the hand extended is brought on a level with the mouth. The hand then assumes the position (W 1), modified by being held edges uji and down, )alm toward the chest, instead of flat. The arm and hand being held thus al)out the usual height of a hoise are made to pass in an undnlating manner across the faceorbody about one foot distant from contact. The latter movements are to resemble the ahimal's gait. ((ti I.) " Height of animal and movement of same."

The index and second fingers of the right hand are placed astraddle the extended forefinger of the left. ( Wtandot I.)

Hold the right hand flat, extended, with fingers joined, lay the thumb inward against the palm, then i)ass the hand at arm's length before the face from left to right. (Kaimra I; iniaichc HI; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Another: Place the extended and separated index and second fingers astraddle the extended and horizontal forefinger of the left hand. ( Kai-oival; Comanche I II; Apache II; Wichita U.) " This sign is only used communicating with uninstructed white men, or with other Indians when whose sign for Horse is specifically distinct."

Place the right hand, palm down, before the right side of the chest; l)lace the tips of the second and third (ingers against the ball of the tluiub, allowing the index and little fingers to i)roject to represent the ears. Frecpiently the nuddle fingers extend equally with and against the thumb, forming the head of the animal, the ears always being represented by tie two outer fingers, viz., the index and little finger. Ute I.)

Elevate the right hand, extended, with fingers joined, outer edge toward the ground, in front of the body or right shoulder, and pointing forward, resting the curved thumb against the palmar side of the index. Aj)achc I.) " Thissigu appears also to signify Animal geuerically, being ft-equently employed as a preliminary sign when denoting other species."

Deaf-mute natural Nigns. Imitate the motion of the elbows of a man on horseback. Ballard.)

Act in the manner of a driver, holding the lines in his hands and shouting to the horse. (Crows.)

Move the hands several times as if to hold the reins. (Larson.)

Our Indian deaf-mutes indicate the ears, followed by straddling the left hand by the fore and middle fingers of the right. The French deaf-mutes add to the straddling of the index the motion of a trot.

Same sign as for Horse, with the addition of erecting the thumb while making the gesture. (Dodge.)

Bay.

Make the sign for Horse, and then rub the lower part of the cheek back and forth. (Dakota IV.)

Black.

Make the sign for Horse, and then point to a black object or rub the back of the left hand with the palm of the fingers of the right. (Dakota IV.)

Bronco. An untamed horse.

Make the sign To ride, then with both hands retained in their relative positions, move them forward in high arches to show the bucking of the animal. (Ute I.)

Grazing of a.

Make the sign for Horse, then lower the hand and pass it from side to side as if dipping it upon the surface. (Ute I.)

Pack trail - a.

Hold the left hand, palm facing - forward, thumb in front of the chest and lay the opened left hand, pointing forward, thumb along - the right side of the upper edge of the left hand, then on top, and then obliquely along - the left side. (Dakota I.)

Race, fast horse, etc.

The right arm is elevated and bent at right angle before the face; the hand, in position (S 1) modified by being horizontal, palm to the face, is drawn across edgewise in front of the face. The hand is then closed and in position (B) approaches the mouth from which it is opened and closed successively forward several times, finally it is suddenly thrust out in position (CW 1) back concave. (Oto (Tid Mixson).) "Is expressed in the first sign for Horse, then the motion for (Horse running)."

Racing.

Extend the two forefingers and after that lay them parallel near together in front of the chest, back toward, push them rapidly forward about a foot. (Dakota IV.) Place both hands, with the forefingers only extended and pointing forward side by side with the palms down, before the body; then push them alternately backward and forward, in imitation of the movement of horses who are running "neck and neck." (Ute I; Apache I, II.)

Saddling a.

Hold the left hand as in the sign for Horse. Pick up; a, and lay the semi-curved right hand across its upper edge two or three times, the ends of the right fingers toward the left. (Dakota W.)

Spotted; pied.

Make the sign for Horse, then the sign for Kettle. (Dakota IV.)

Hoimebnik, To ride.

Make the sign for Hoiwe, with the difference that hand Ixtends farther and the gesture is nnide (piickly. ( Wicd.)

Sei)arate the fore and middle fingers of the right hand, over the lingers of the left extended and Joined, both palms toward the body, the foretiuger of the light along the back of the left hand. (Arapaho I.)

Place the fore and michlle fingers across the forefinger of left hand, both advanced in front of Ijreast, both hands advancing motions as if riding, by up and down motions on finger and left hand. (Ojihica ly.)

Place the first two fingers of the right hand X with thumb resting on third tiuger) astraddle the two joined (many Sioux use only the fore- finger straigliteueil) and straight first tiuger of the left (T I), then make several short arched movements forward with hands so joined. Dakota I.) " The horse mounted and in motion."

Double the fists and make a succession of i)lunjiug motions, alternately with either hand, forward and downward in imitation of the motion of a horse's foi-e feet in trotting or galloping. The sign of straddling the fingers for ridim is also in use among the Sioux, but is not so common as the above. Dakota II.)

Extend and spread the right fore and middle fingers and place them, their ends iointing directly downward, astride the fingers of the left hand; the little and ring fingers of the right hand to be semi-Hexed, thumb against index; the radial side of the left hand to be upward, fingers extended and joined, pointing forward, thumb in palm, then raise anl lower the end of the left hand several times. This sign is also used for Horse when the hands are kept still. Dakota IV.)

Extend the first two fingers of the left hand before the body, then straddle the fore and second fingers of the right hand across those of the left; in this position, make a series of shoi't jumps or jerks from left to right, imitating the gallop of a horse. Dakota V.)

Make the sign for Hoif e, and as the hands are retained in this jtosition, move them forward in short ctuves to represent motion of riding. Dakota VI; Hidatna I; Arikara I.)

Ttie hands are arranged as in tlle sign for Hoif C, and then moved forward. Hidatsa I.) This indicates in a general way a journey on horseback; but ditterenl modes of riding nmy be shown by approi)riate modifications of this sign, thus: a slow journey is shown by moving the liands slowly forward, a race by moving them rapidly, a galloj) by moving them HI a series of small arcs whose convexity is upward, a jog-trot by moving them in a series of small angles with a slight arrest of motion between each angle, etc.

Left hand rei)resents the horse, forefinger held up a little from the other fingers. Right forefinger and middle finger astride left forefinger; right thumb curved upward on left of left forefinger. Omaha I.)

Place th( first two fingers of the right band astride the left hand, and move both forward. Jroqiiois I.)

Place the hands as in the sign for Hoime, and move them forward in short interrupted arehel curves. ( Wyandot I.)



Throw the index and middle fingers of the right hand astraddle the forefinger of the left. Saluqjin I.)

Place the extended and s( )arated iuulox and second fiiijicr. s of the right hand across the extended lon'tinger of the U'tt, hacu ot the liand forward. (Iai-Ute i.)

The index and second finger of the right hand alone extended and separated, placed astraddle the extended forefinger of the left, the palm of the right hand facing the back of the left hand. (Ainirlic I.)

Hot, Hot weather, (tonipare Heat.)

Hands at the height of the head or sometimes over it, horizontal, Hat, with Angers and thnins extended, sejarated, i)oiitiitiig toward the front, palm of hands down ( V), make a slight trenntlois motion with the fingers, without moving the hand. Sign is also olteii made w ith the exteixled fingers iointing toward earh other. (Dakuld I.) " (Uimmer during hot weather. Itellection and refraction through the atmosphere often seen during hot weather."

Hour, Time of day. (Compare Day

HOLL, -lime ot (lay. (I ompare IVav.)

To indicate any particlar time of day, the hand with the sign of the am is stretched out toward the eastern horizon, and then gradually jlevated until it arrives in the proper direction to indicate the part of he heavens in which the sun will be at the given time. (Liiiu.)

Forefinger of right hand, crookid; is in sign for. Florilili;;, made to describe an arc over the head from east to west, being stojiped at any point in the arc according to the time of morning or evening. (Cliry-enne I.) Indicate the sjiot at wliieli the sun stood when the event to which they are alliiliing occurred. Point fixedly to that point and hold the arm in that i)j)sition for several mumeiits. Ojibira I.)

Curve the ind(x of the closed right hand in the form of a half circle; move it friiu the eastern horizon, following the course of the sun, and allowing it to rest at the positi(Mi occupied liy that body at the time to be indicated. (Ditkotk X.)

The sign for Niiii being made, the hand is held in the direction of the place which the sun wotdd occu )y at the time to be indicated, or the hand is made to describe an arc corresponding to the course of the sun during the lapse of timt referred to. Thus the forenoon is sh()wn by stretching the hand (in jiosition of sign for sun) toward the horizon, and then slowly sweeping it up toward the zenith; the afternoon is shown by a reverse motion; noon, by holding the hand toward the zenith. Bidatm I.)

Dedf-mnte natural fiiijis. Indicated by striking the air with the forefinger, signifying the stroke of the clock. (Hallanl.)

Move the forefinger in a circle, indicating the motion of the minute-hand, and then indicate the number of hours. (Hasenstab.)

Hoi!! ie. (Compare Lodg-e.)

The hand half open and the forefinger extended and separated; then raise the hand n )ward and give it a half turn, as if screwing something. Dunbar.)

Partly fold the hands, the fingers extended in imitation of the corner of an ordinaiy log-house. (Arai)aho I.)

Both hands outspread near each other, elevated to front of face; suddenly separated, turned at right angles, palms facing; brought down at right angles, suddenly stopped. Representing square form of a house. Cheyenne I.)

The fingers of both hands extended and slightly separated, then those of the right are placed into the several spaces between those of the left, the tips extending to about the first joints. Absarola I.) " From the arrangement of the logs in a log building."

Cross the ends of the extended fingers of the two hands, the hands to be nearly at right angle, radial side up, palms inward, thumbs in palms. Dakota IV.) " Represents the logs at the end of a log-house."

Both hands extended, fingers spread, place those of the right into the spaces between those of the left, then move the hands in this position a short distance upward. Wyandot I.) "Arrangement of logs and elevation."

Both hands are held edgewise before the body, palms facing, spread the fingers, and place those of one hand into the spaces between those of the left, so that the tips of each protrude about an inch beyond. Hidatsa; Kaioica; Arikara; Comanche III; Ajyachell; Wichita II.) "The arrangement of logs in a frontier house." In ordinary conversation the sign for white man's house is often dropped, using instead the generic term employed for lodge, and this in turn is often abbreviated, as by the Kaiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, and others, by merely placing the tips of the extended forefingers together, leaving the other fingers and thumbs closed, with the wrists about three or four inches apart.

Both hands held pointing forward, edges down, fingers extended, and slightly separated, then place the fingers of one hand into the spaces between the fingers of the other, allowing the tips of the fingers of either hand to protrude as far as the first joint, or near it. Shoshone and Banak I.) " From the appearance of a corner of a log-house protruding and alternate layers of logs."

Deaf-mute natural signs. Draw the outlines of a house in the air. Ballard.)

Put the open hands together toward the face, forming a right angle with the arms. Larson.)

Going into a.

Hold the open left hand a foot or eighteen inches in front of the breast, palm downward or backward, fingers pointing toward the right, and pass the right hand, palm upward, fingers bent sidewise and pointing backward, from before backward underneath it, through a curve until near the mouth. Some at the same time move the left hand a little forward. Dakota IV.)

Going out of a.

Hold the open left hand a foot or eighteen inches in front of the breast, palm downward or backward, fingers pointing toward the right, and pass the right with index extended, or all of the fingers extended, and pointing forward, about eighteen inches forward underneath the left through an arc from near the mouth. Some at the same time move the left hand toward the breast. Dakota IV.)

Stone, Fort.

Strike the back of the right fist against the palm of the left hand, the left palm backward, the fist upright (idea of resistance or strength); then with both hands opened, relaxed, horizontal, and palms backward, place the ends of the right fingers behind

and against the ends of the left; then sejarate them, and moving them backward, each through a semicircle, bring their bases together. Dakota IV.) "Au inclosure."

Hiiniiible or meek.

Express by bent body, the right hand holding the mouth, or over it, the hands also sometimes blackened. Ojibwa IV.)

First make the sign for Poor, ill property, and then the extended forefinger of both hands (others closed), pointing upright (J), with backs iuward, are carried straight outward from about a foot in front of their respective ejes as far as the arms can be extended. Dakota I.) ' Gloaexy related to poor in property; and possibly means not seeing anything belonging to the person."

Hiing ry.

A sawing of the breast. Macgoican.)

Touch the epigastrium with the forefinger of the right hand, and then opening the mouth i)oint down the throat with the same finger. Dakota II.) " The first motion indicates the emptiness of the stomach and the second the mode of remedying it."

The arm is tiexed at the elbow, the hand collected into sluipe of a spoon, fingers and thumbs approximated and forming a hollow in the hand, not closed at points. With the palm up, the hand is then drawn edgewise across the epigastrium twice. Oto I.) "Am emi)t. v or exhausted."

Another: The arm is tiexed and the hand brought to the pit of stomach, as in ))Osition (S I), modified by being horizontal and the back concave outward. The hand is tlien passed semicircularly downward and outward from tlie abdomen. (Oto I.) Hollowed out or empty."

Pass the outer i-dge of the tint right hand across the epigastrium with a sawing motion. (Kaioica I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) "The cra ing of an empty stomach."

Botli hands i)laced near togetlier in from of stomach, fingers pointing toward tlie l)ody, then each hand (pickly jerked aside as though tearing sometliing ai)art. S(ili((iifiii I.)

Place the tiat right liand transversely to tlie pit of the stomach accompanied by an exinessioii of weariness. (Apuhrc I.) Itojhin sifii. Tap tlic siih witli the ojjem hand. (Butler.) liiiibtiinii; or Mearrliiii; for.

Tlie forefinger is brouglit near the eye and placed in the attitude of pointing; it is then wagged from side to side, the eye following its devious motion, and seeming to look iu the direction indicated. Sometimes the hand is extended fai before the eye, and the same motion is given to the finger. Loixj.)

Right forefinger extended (others closed) (HI), is carried outward from the right eye, with considerable up-and down and right-and-left movements, as though searching for something lost, the eyes following . the course of the finger. Dakota I.) " From the act of hunting or searching for anytliing."

With the index (or index and second fingers sepaiated) only extended, place the hand nearlj at arm's length before the face, the finger pointing slightly above the horizon; move it from side to side, with the eyes intently following the movement. Dakota VII; Ute I.)



The hand is held as in the sign for See, and is then moved forward with a laterally zigzag motion. Ei(tatm I.)

With the right hand extended at arm's length, palm down, fingers pointing to the front and slightly above the horizon, move it horizontally from side to side, allowing the eyes to follow the motion, with an expression of in(iuiry. Apache I.)

Deaf-mute natural skjus. Knit the eyebrows and move the lieail in different directions, beudingj; tlit eye u )oii vacancy. (Ballard.)

Brinj; your liead forward a little and clianne your look, sliowini; tliat you are lookini;- around tor sonietliint; not yet toiiud. (Cros. s.)

Anollier: Haviny touclied tlie eyelid, move horizontally the tiifier. witli au expression of huntiufi for sjun'tluni!;. (Vroxs.)

Place the foretiniier on the eye; at the same time incline the head as if huntiu; for something;. Zeufler.)

For same.

Same as tlie si, t; n IBililtill (Vn. This is a jieneral sij ii, and if huntiui; for a itartieuiar kind of, i; anie it must be speeited by its i)roper sit; n, as deer, antelope, huffalo, etc. Dakota I.) ' l'rom tiu act of seek-in L;, searehiui;."

Iliirfv.

Close the rijilithaml, imhx extended and ehn-atd, i)ointin- upward, back of hand forward, and beekon by (hawing- the liaud toward the body several times excitedly. (Omaha I.)

Place the Ijands, jialms up, near the stomali and in front of it, then make an up and-down motion as if tossinj;-a large light body a short distance. (Kaiowa I; Camauehe HI; Aiiiaehe II; Wiehita II.) "Evidently from the movement of the stomach sometimes experienced when running."

Ilii bniid. (ompare oiiikiioii; Same; flarritd.)

The two foretingers are extended and i)laced togetiier witli their backs upward. Tins sign is also used for Vainpauion. (Lou;.) INlake the sign in front of the i)rivates foi- Tlail, and then move the right fist, back outward, forward a foot or eighteen inches from six inclies ill front of tlie navel. (Dahda IV.) ". Man I have."

And Wife.

The same sign freiinently used for both: Lay the two lbretingers together, side by side, straight and )oiitng forward, tlie other fingers loosely i-losed. (Dal-ota IV.) " Two Joined as one."

()r Wife.

Extend the foretingers of each hand and bring them together side liy side in front of the breast and a foot therefrom. Cinnaiiehe I.) I, iie, iivKeir.

The fingers of the right hand laid against the breast. (Dunliar.)

Tlie cliuclrHI liaiul. struck gently, and with a quick motion, two or three times upon the breast. Or, the tiugers brought together are phued perpendicularly upon the breast. Long.)

Touch the nose-tip, or otherwise indicate self with the index. Bvr-ion.)

Touch or otherwise indicate one's self. (Arapaho I.)

Kight-liand; fingers drooping, forefinger separated from the others, gently touched once or twice to the right breast. Cliiieiinc I.)

The fingers of the right hand are collected to a point, the thumb lying against the palms of the fingers, then bring the hand, pointing upward, slowly toward the breast. Also used to express to me. Ahsa-roka I; Slioxhoiii and Buiik I.)

Right hand (St 1) thumb and fingers extended horizontal, back outward, tapping the left breast. When the gesturer desires to be very emphatic, the clinched right hand is struck repeatedly against the right breast. Dahitii I.) (Compare Heart, 7' A' (i.)

Touch the end of the nose with the radial side of the right forefinger, the forefinger pointing upward. (Dakota IV.)

Place the extended index against the middle or upper portion of the breast. (Dakota VII.)

Touch the middle of the breast with the index. Hidatsa; Arilam I.)

Strike the left breast with the index-finger of right hand, the other fingers being closed. (Ontario I.)

With the right hand arched, so that the thumb rests along the side of the index, place the inner side of the hand against the breast, with the fingers pointing downward. Kaioira I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Anothei: Place the index or the ends of the extended fingers against the breast. (7i'') (Y( I; Comanche I I; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Place the index upon the breast rather quickly. If this gesture is made slowly, and when in connection with other signs of a narrative, or preceding the expression of want, or desire, it expresses to me. Pai-rte I.)

Sweep the hand up the body and raise the right forefinger up with vigor just before face. (Apache III.)

Deaf-mute natural is. Indicated by pointing to one's self to the person speaking. (Ballard.)

Kest the tip of the forefinger upward, and at the same time nod the head. (Hassensuih.)

Put the right forefinger on the breast. (Zeigler.)

Some deaf-mutes place the forefinger against the middle of the stomach, others against the breast, and others point it to the neck for this personality.

Objective.

Bring the fingers placed closely together at the tips, the thumb resting alongside of the index, bring the hand, pointing upward, slowly to and against the middle of the breast. Kuuwa I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) Ice.

Begin with the sign of "Cold", then of "Earth", and lastly a tone, with the sign of "Similarity".

(Hidatsa.)

Same as the sign for "Solid". (Dakota I.) A hard substance."

I; ii oi nnt.

Tap the forehead with the slightly-curved index, followed by the sign for "Ice". (Apache I.) III. See? ick.

iii B-c. tioii.

Italian sign. The forefinger turned down is a motion of a girl at Thrasymene, who was refused alms, as she cried va a iicnii. (Butler.) Inpihleii Rni ii.

Shade the eyes with left hand, relaxed (palm inward), right hand in front of breast, forefinger straight upright (palm outward); move forward, making three or four short stops in the movement to represent the motion of a person walking. This is the general description: if re-referring to Y (charge in battle, the sign with left hand is first made, then sign for charge is made with both. (Cheienne II.) "xoiig blindly, without looking."

Place the tips of the extended forefingers to the temples, then throw the hands outward and downward. (Wiandot I.) "Xo. judgment lileralli: In, AVitlilii.

Forefinger and thumb of the left hand are held in the form of a semicircle, opening toward and near the breast, and the right forefinger represents the prisoner, is placed upright within the curve, and passed from one side to another, in order to show that it is not permitted to pass out. This is the sign for Pxiioiei, as given in "Introduction to the study of Sifii language," etc. This sign is the one made by the Sioux for (, Within, and also to indicate PHio)ter, but when so used the send-circle would be continued to a circle after passing the finger within it. This sign, however, is not limited to Ilioner. (Ikht(( I.)

The left-hand fingers extended side by side, the thumb facing but an inch or two from them, pointing toward the right (forming a U held sideways); the bent index is then pushed partly into the space between the thumb and fingers of the left. (Apache I.) Iidecinioii, Doilit. (omi. arc ue! fioii, and Know, I loii't.)

The index and middle finger extended diverged, place them transversely before the situation of the heart, and rotate the wrist two or three times gently, forming each time a quarter of a circle. (Lowj.) "More than one heart for a )nr ose."

Combine the signs of Affirmative and ejfative, .?., Tcv. Vr. Arapaho I.)

The right hand brought to the region over the heart, with the first two fingers extended, pointing obliquely downward toward the left, thumb resting on third finger, which with the fourth is closed, back of hand outward, make several quick tremulous motions, then extend the thumb and fingers, and carry the hand out in front of the right side of body, turning the hand so that it is brought, horizontal. Hat, palm upward (X), extending the forearm from the elbow only. (Iahta I.)

The right index extended, back upward, pointing toward the left, in front of the left breast, the other fingers half closed, thumb on middle finger; move the hand through an arc forward and toward the right until it is in front of the right breast. (Dakota IV.) "Going around, therefore not certain."

Make the sign for Have, and then, with its back upward, fingers separated a little, slightly flexed, and pointing forward, rotate the right hand to the right and left, describing an arc upward (to imply doubt.) (Dakota LV.) "Perhaps I will get it, or have it."

Index and second fingers straight and separated, remaining fingers and thumb closed, place the tips near the region of the heart, pointing to the left; move to and from the heart repeatedly as if puncturing it, at each thrust rotating the hand slightly so that the position of the fingers will be similar at each alternate movement. (Kaiowa I; Comanche III; Apache II; yich tan.) P'ijilexity.

Hold the hand as if an agitation of the hair. (Biifler.)



Ddiilit.

Italian sijnh. liotli hands witli fiii;( 'is apart and pahns forward, rais(d l)V the lical. (li)itltr.) Indian A;;( v.

First make the syn lor Wliitc 111:111, and tlicn the si-n (liive, then desijiiiiitct he i)aiticidaia, u(nc. v (sec local names in ilioii: it Names, PlIkASK-s, El'C") by its projier sif. ni, if desiring to be sjieeitie. (Dakota I.) "The ilace wliere go crinient ludxisions are issued, ami the white man who issues them."

Iklideiciirt. None of my business.

Italian signs. Ilotii iiaiiils held down l) the tiighs. luillcf.)

The hand a ed uikb-r l he chin. Untcr.) Indi;;-iit. See ooi. Inhibl. See lii9d. idiqiiiv. See (iitfgoi. It IM so. See Vei. Jonriky. See joiii;. Kettle.

Same sign as for il9: i;;'t, but is made closer to the earth. ( Wird.) The conhgration of a common kettle (the utensil obtained from the whites in trade being, otcourse, the one referred to) is the same as that of the stockaded villages ot'the. Mandans and Hidatsa, tie intervals left between the hands rejiicisenting in this case the iiterruition in the circle made by the handles. The dilferentiation is effected by the posi-, tion closer to the earth.

First make the sign for i"ire. and then place the fingers and thumbs of both hands together in front of the breast so as to describe a circle looking downward, and then move the liatids still hehl in this position as though i)uttiiig a kettle over the tire. (Dakota I.) "From one of the uses to which the. put a kettle."

Make the sign for I nliii;;, and then make a circle by holding the ends of tlie partly bent forefingers and thumbs near together, the palms of the hands inward (Dakota IV.)

Kill, Killing. (Comjiare Kiiite. to kill n itii.)

The hands are held with the edge upward, and the right haiul strikes the other transversely, as in the actof clioi)i)ing. This sign seems to be more particularly applicable to convey the idea of death produced by a blow of the tomaliawk or war-club. Long.)

Olincli the hand and strike from above downward. ( rY7.) I do not remember tlii. s. I have given you the sign for killing with a stroke. (Muttheu-s.) There is an evident similarity in conception and execution between the (Oto and Mis. sniiri I) sign and irc x. Botekr.) This motion, which may be more clearly expressed as the downward thrust of a knife held in the clinched hand, is still used by many tribes for the general idea of " kill," and illustrates the aiitiquity of the knife as a weapon. The actual employment of arrow, gun, or club in taking life, is, however, often sjjecitted by ai)proprinte gesture.

ksmite the sinister i)alin earthward with the dexter list sharply, in sign of "doing down"; or strike out with the dexter fist toward the ground, meaning to "shut down; "or pass the dexter under the left forefinger, meanng to "go under." (Bitrtnn.) liiglit hand cast down. (Mavgoirtiui.)

Right hand clincli(l, thumb lying along finger tips, elevated to near the shoulder, strike downward and outward vaguely in the direction of the object to be killed. The abstract sign for Kill is simply to clinch the right hand in the manner described and strike it down and out from the right side. (Iwyenue I.)

Both hands clinched, with the thumbs resting against the middle joints of the forefingers, hold the left transversely in front of and as high as the breast, then use the right, palm down, (pickly over and down in front of the left. (Ah. s(u-ilm 1; Slioalioiii and lidtak I.) "To force under literally."

With the dexter fist brought in front of the body at the right side, strike downward and outward, with back of hand upward, thumb toward the left, several times. Jhikoui I.) "Strike down."

With the first and second joints of the fingers of the right hand bent, end of thumb against the middle of the index, palm downward, move the hand energetically forward and downward from a foot in front of the right breast. (J(7. t( IV.) " Striking with a stone" man's first weapon.

Hold the right fist palm down, knuckles forward, and make a thrust forward and downward. Iktlota VI, VII; Hidatsa I; Arilura I.)

The left hand, thumb up, back forward, not very signally extended, is held before the chest and struck in the palm with the outer edge of the right hand. Mandan and Hidatsa I.) "To kill with a blow; to deal the deathblow."

ijilit liaiul, liii iis open lut slj; litlv ciuvod, icilm to tlif It't; move downward, descltiii a ciifvc. Omnhn I.)

Aiiotlicr: Similar to the last, liit the iidxliiiyor is extended. poiii-iiii; ill front of yon, ilic otur linuir lint half oix-ii. Oiiikiih I.)

Anotlar: Close the liul liand. extendiif; the foreliiiier alone; joint toward the breast, then throw from yon forward, linuuiii; the hand toward the front. Omaha I.) Both hands, in positions (AA), with arms semitlexed toward the body, make the forward rotary si. siii tor lm; litiiun' ICafflc; the ri, i; ht hand is then raised from the left outward, as clnthiii. ii a knife with the blade jointiiu downward and inward toward the left list; the left fist beini; held sifi. is strnek now by the ri lit, edgewise as above described, and both suddenl fall to thei-. Oti and Miskoiiri I.) " To strike down in battle with a knife. Indians seldom disagree 01- kill another in times of tribal iaeae."

Ilac the Hat rijilit iaiul. palm down, at arm's leni; tli to tht ri. nht, briiiff it (ituekly. h(Ui. oiitally, to the side of the head, then make th( si, i; ii for eal. ( Wiaiiilot I.) "To strike with a elnb. dead."

Deaf-iiuitf i((tiiral siiiis. Strike a lilow in the air with the clinched tist, and then incline the head to one side, and lower the open hand. (Hallard)

Strike the other hand with the tist, or point a gun, and, liavinj;- sliot,. suddenly point to your breast with the tiijier, and hold your head side-wise ou the liaiid. (Cross.) ITse the closed hand as if to strike, and then mo e back the head with the eyes shut and the mouth opened. Ifastiisfah.) Int the head ilown over the breast, and then mo-e (hiwii thie stretched " hand alonii the neck. Liirsoii.) In battle. To.

Make the sign for Itallio. Fi lif. then strike the back of the fingers of the right hand into the palm of the tiat and slightly arched pabii of the left, immediately afterward throwing the right outward and downward toward the right. Ufe I.) "Killed and falling over."

You; I will kill yon.

Direct the right hand toward the offender and spring the linger from the thumb, as in the act of sprinkling water. (Lmuj.) The conception i. s perhaps "cau. sing blood to How," or, perhaps, "sputtering away the life," though there i. s a. strong similarity to the nu tion used for tlie (lis-charfje of a gun or arrow.

160 Kind. See fwood lieart.

Knife.

Hold the left hand clinched near the mouth, as if it held one end of a stri ) of meat, the other end of which was lietween the teeth, then pass the edye of the ri ht hand as in the act of cnttin;- obliquely a little ui)ward from ri. uht to left between the other hand and nn)Uth, so as to appear to divide the supjiosed meat. (Loiu.)

Cut past the imaith with the rai. seil ri, i; ht hand. Wird.) I have given you a dirterent sii; ii, which is the only one I have ever seen. Matthcw. s.) Although the siyns Oto nnd Missouri I, and Wicivs) are ditlerent in their execution as applied to local parts, the same conception pervades each "something used tosever or separate." (Dottier.) Wied s sign probably refers to the general practice of cutting off food, as much being crammed into the mouth as can be managed and then separated by a stroke of a knife from the remaining mass. This is specially the case with fat and entrails, the aboriginal delicacies.

(Jut the sinister )alm with the dexter ferient downward and toward one's self: if the cuts be made ui)ward with the palm downward, meat is understood. Burton.) IJight hand, ialm outwaid. little finger representing the edge of a knife, drawn downward across )alm or inside of left hand. Cheyenne I.)

Left-hand fist (B) held six or eight inches in front of the mouth, back outward, as though holding a large piece of meat in the mouth, and then the right hand with the liack outward, fingers extended, joined, npiight (S), is passed from right to left oii a curve between the mouth anil the left hand as though cutting the iiece of meat in two. Dakota I.) ". May have come from their first manner of using the knife in eating."

Hold the left fist, back outward, about eight inches in front of the mouth, and mo e the opened right hand, palm ljackward, fingers pointing obliquely ujiward toward the left, obliquely ui)ward and downward from side to side behind it. Dakota IV.) "Holding a piece of meat with the left hand and the teeth, and cutting a piece off with a knife."

The left hand, fully opened, with the fingers close together, palm upward and finger tips to the front, is held before the person. Then the right hand, also fully opened and with fingers not spread apart, with the jialiii inward and the thumb upward, is laid transversely on the left palm the outer edge only touching the left palm. Sometimes the right hand is then drawn away once to the right with a motion repre senting a cut. Mandan and Hidatsa I.)

The lelt aim is. siiiii-extcikkd, ami tlie llect liaiid, in posit ion (XI), modified by beiiig-edgewi. se lip aiuldiwii. Tik ligiitarm istiicii hroiiht before tlie body, and flie band, in position (X). liorii. ontal, is na(U to exert a earving motion at flie knnelde or metaciriojilialanical joints of the hft band, wiicb is eoncllied liy a simM) jini; or carx ing movement. (Oln (iid Missouri I.) " That by w liicii wi- ojxn joints and-nt or carnc."



Dcafmiiic iiafkral sifns. Imitate the act of wliittlini; uitii one forefinger upon the otlier. (I ill(nl.) Iass one forefinger over the otlier several times. (ITiisciisililh.) . Skinning with a.

The hands are placed as in the sign for Kllite. then the right hand is held a little obliipicly, . r. with forearm scmi-ironated, and drawn, bnt never imshed, across the left p diii repcate(lly, ad ancing a little toward the tinger-ends with each strepe. Mdiiahni and Iliihdsii l.)

Jlold the hft closel hand, palm down, a short distance before the bod, and make repeated cnts in front of the knneklswith the tlattened right band. (Idi-l'tc l.) Keire-seiits holding a flap of skin and separating it from the body."

To kill with a.

(Jlineb the right band ami strike forcibly toward the ground before the breast from the height of tli face. Utc.) 'A (pcai to have originated when Hint kni ('s were still useib"

Kiion. ((ompai((iooil: liidcrisiui: I ieilcimlaiiil and le.)

The forefinger of the right hand hild up nearly opposite to the nose, and brongiit with a half turn " o the right and carried a little out- var(b Place any of the articles sic before this sign, yich will then signify, I know,-you know, he ktiows. Uoth hands being madeu. se of in the manner described im ilies to know much. Jiinliir.) . Spiead the tliund) and index-linger of the right hand, sweej) toward the breast, inoving them foiward and outward, so that the palm turns up. (Wied.) The right arm is Hexed and raised: the hand is then brouglit before the forehead between the eyes as in position (I l, modified by being )a in outward and the index more opened): the band and forearm then describe a ( uadrait forward and downward. Tliere is no conceivable. similarity between this sign and Wied s as executed and it is probable that the concei)tions are likewise of different. source or association. This same sign is used foi- Kii(i(ird(r in an ab. tract. sense. (Bofelcr.) 'To have in mind or utter from the mind."

Till tliuiiil) and iidx-tinijer made into a rinj;- and passed from the month. (Miw-fiowan.)

Tlinnib, first and seond lingers of right hand extended (others closed), horizontal, backs upward, are carried from the natnral position close to and in front of the bod.- as high as the mouth, where the hand is carried with a curved motion, first upward and outward, and then downward to the level of the stomach, backs of the fingers looking obli(iuely downward. ( Dakota l.) " I have heard your talk and know what you say."

Tlie right index and tliund) fully extended and spread, the other lingers loosely closed, index pointing forward and a little to the left, back of hand upward; then sui)inate the hand, thrown on its back and iuld about a foot in front of the right l)reast. (Dalota IV.)

Strike the left breast with the thumb aul tbretinger, keei)ing the other lingers closed. (Omaha l.)

Another: Curve three lingers of the right hand, touch tip (jf middle linger with tliuiuib, extend fbretinger, and shake hand forward and down. (Omaha l.)

Another: Same as the preceding, but tliumli and fingers closed instead of ring shape. (Omaha l.)

Another: Curve three lingeis of the right hand, jilace the thumb over their middle joints, extend the index, and shake forward and downward from the right side of the face. (Omaha I.)

Si)read-the index and thumb of the right hand fully apart, remaining fingers closed, palm toward the body, and move the hand forward and slightly downward and a little to the right from below the chin to a distance of eight or ten inches. (Kaloa-a 1; Vamanchewl Apavhc W; Wichita II.)

Deaf-mute natural siijiis. Tap the forehead slightly, with the hand. Ballard.)

Xod and oint to the forehead. (Crosa.)

Tut the open hand to the breast, and at the same time bend down the head. (Larsan.)

Place the right forefinger on the forehead, at the same time nod the head as if to say "yes." Zeigler.)

All the ascertained gestures of deaf-mutes i-elating to intelligence are connected with the forehead, on which we, also, rest the forefinger, for show of thought.

I don't know.

First place the fingers in the i)osition for Know; then turn the right hand ui) vanl with spread fliters, so that they point outward toward the rijilit si. le. ( 1 7 (7.) Is txi)ressed In w. iviut; the lij iit haml witli the )ialiii outward lictoro the right breast, or by moving about tiie two foretingers lifforc the breast, meaning " two iicarts." (Iliirfoti.)

First make the sign for Kiiotv, and then tliat for fot or I o.

Dakota I.) " Do not icnow what. von say. Indecision, doubt."

Make the sign tor I Know; then the. sign for jl o, or while (lie tingersare in i)osition for I Kiion throw the hand outward as for, o.

(Dakota IV.)

Tlie riglit aiui is elevatcil and the i)and, in ty )e-pi)sition (F), is twisted several times liefore tlie cliest, tlien suddenly exerted and expanded. Oto anil Missouri I.) "Not screwed up or posted unaware."

Make the sign for Klioiv, lo, and tirow the hand to the right as in Ao, of. (Kaioira I; Coiiaiaiclit 1 1 1; Apache II; Virhita II.) Ik-af-ihutc natural signs. Point to the liosom, meaning tlie s )eaker, place the hand upon tlie foieiiiead and then move the liaiid away. U(tu((rl) ILn ing put the huger to your breast, point to the forehead, sliaking your head. Cross.)

Put the stretched hand to the breast, and at the same time shake the head. (Larsan.)

Place the right foretiuger on the forehead, at the same time shake the head as if to say No. (Zeijler.) I don't know you.

Move the raised hand, with the lalm in front, slowly to the right and left. (Burton.) Lake, Pond.

Make the sign of Jliiiiikiip;;, and form a basin witli botli hands. If a large body of water is ii ( uestioii, wave both palms outward as in denoting a plain. (Burton.)

Sign for Vater followed by sign for Bi " in the sense of Broad, Wide. For Pond, make sign for Lake ami Liltie. (Clicyenne I.)

First make the sign for IVafer, and theu the sigu for Big iu the sense ot Flat. (Dakota I.) " Water si)read out or level not running water."

Make the sioii for Water, then. s reul and sliyltly flex tlie thumbs and torefinj ers, and houl the hands, palms inward, near together or tar apart, according to the size of the hike referred to. Dalcota IV.)

After making tlie sign for li "atep, indicate a circle, by extending the hands horizontally, allowing the tips of the forefinger and thumb of one hand to Join those of tlie other. A larger circle is made to indicate a large lake by making two horizontal semicircular air lines with the hands, the termini of the lines Joining. Shisliini tiul liaiidl- I.) Ikiifmutv natural sifins. Make a circle with the forefinger, and inu-tate the act of drinking to signify AValer. liallayd.)

Partly open your mouth with the head held back, place the fingers-arranged in such a manner tliat the hand looks like a cup to it, and then suddenly move the hand horizontally along a line describing an elliise. (Cross.)

Lante.

Eight-hand list (B, turned downward) in front of the body; make the forward arched movements in imitation of the walk of a lame person. Dahotit I.) "From a lame person's manner of walking."

Laiice, or Spe. ir.

Is shown by an imitation of darting it. Uirfnii.)

Hands ele ate(l and closed as though giasping the sliapt of a lance, left hand before right, sudden motion made from the left shoulder diagonally forward (hands being carefully retained in their relative positions). Cheicinie I.)

Right hand extended in front on a level with the shoulder, as though holding a spear or lance in position to use it. (Dakota L) " From the throwing of a spear."

(1) Point to tent-pole; (2) cut oft left forefinger, with right index; (3) rub it with the latter toward its tip; (4) place tip of right at base of left index; (5) thrust both forward. (Apache III.) " (1) Shaft- (2) head; (3) sharjjens it to joint; (4) adjusted head to shaft; (5) put it in service."

Large. See dlreat and Big, in sense of Large.

I. iaiigh, To. Laughter.

Place the hands as in Heavy, but forward from each side of the lower Jaw, then move them u ) and down a short distance i-apidly, the face expressing a smile. (Kaiowa i; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Lazy.

Lay the arched i-ik-ht hand (II) on the middle of the ui) er left arm partially extended iu front of the body, back of hand upward, and in the same manner lay the left hand on the rij; ht arm, and tlien carry both hands ni)ward on their respective sides in fnmt to the level of tlie face, where both index-finders are extended and i)oint nprisht (J), from when(! e they are carried slowly downward iu front of the body to the level of the stomach. Ial; otu I.) " La. y; no jjood with the arms and Imnds."

hclif-iniiff nidural s!; iii. FTavinii extended your cheeks, shake your head, implyiun no, and then comi)ress them with the i)ands. (Cvm-. v.) Ieaii. 8ie Poor.

Leaves (of trees).

The sign for Tree must be male tirst, and iu tliis case with the left hand. Beiiinuui. u from low down on left side, with finf; crs and thuinl) se )arated, pointed upward (P), move tlie hand ujiward till it reaches a little above the liead; this is the tree. Kiflitit



hand in position (dj) is brought to touch the different fingers of the left (which are the branches); forefinger and thumb describe the leaf, and is made larger to describe different kinds by flattening the thumb and finger, i.e. more or less. The sign for Tree alone is usually made with the right hand. (Vhrjcinii II.)

Make a tree and its branches, and then with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand describe a semicircle with the free ends of the thumb and finger turned downward in front of the body. Dfd. oft I. i. "In resemblance of the drooping leaves of a tree."

Arms are extended from body like limbs of a tree. The right hand, in position (! V), is then brought to left in position (S) modified by being horizontal edgewise. From the left, arm and hand still extended, the right drops successively to the ground. Autumn is represented by this sign, following the sign for Mini. Oto I.) "So that thing that drops from spreading limbs and the time for such."

On trees.

Same motion of right hand as in Tree, with the left hand and arm in front above head, looking up, spread the fingers which were bent downward. Thumbs nearly touching, shake both hands sidewise and up and down (quickly in imitation of aspen leaf motion. When the tree is near, point in both cases to the tree or trees with the finger. Ojib-n-u IV.)

Left-handied.

The left hand clinched is held before the neck; the elbow is then brought in to the side, at the same time giving to the forearm a twist, so as to bring the closed palm opposite the breast. (Long.)

Simply joint to the left hand with the extension of the right. Ualotal.)

Separate the fingers of each hand, and draw them upward along the sides. (Wied.) I have described this sign in essentially the same terms; but as for the sign for Coot, I say the fingers are closed. The same remarks apply in one case as in the other. (i.e. it is the same.) Notwithstanding the indefinite and inexplicit manner in which Wied. says it is expressed, there is no identity of similarity to that of (Oto and Minsokii I), both in conception and execution. (Liotvlev.)

The tip of the thumb of each hand is opposed to the tip of one or more of its corresponding fingers, as if they grasped something lightly. The hands are then held a few inches apart on the anterior aspect of one of the thighs as low down as they can reach without bending the body (the finger-tips nearly or quite touching the limb), and are then simultaneously drawn rapidly upward to the waist to represent the Diction as if drawing on a legging. The motion may be repeated on the opposite limb. Mandon and Ilidafsa I.)

The body is bent forward and the limbs flexed upward and adducted. Both hands, with the backs arched upward and the thumb points in contact, seemingly encircle the leg at the ankle, and are drawn toward the body over each leg severally, as in drawing the above article on. (Oto (iii) Mi. s. s. s. I.) "That which is drawn over the legs."

Let alone.

Eight hand palms down, arm bent at elbow, move downward by degrees as low as the knees. Onidha I.)

Lie, Fakelood.

The forefinger and middle fingers extended, passed two or three times from the mouth forward. They are Joined at the mouth, but separate as they ilepart from it, indicating that the words go in different directions. Lntj.)

Pass the second and third finger of the right hand toward the left side in front of the mouth. ( Wied.) My description is much to the same effect, but I add that the hand is moved forward. Matthews.) Though the description of Wied's sign is condensed, there is an evident similarity in the execution and conception of this with Oto I.) Boteler.) The author means the index and middle finger as appears from other parts of his list. He counts the thumb as the first finger. Ed.

Extend the two first fingers from the mouth. (Burton.) 'Double tongue a significant gesture."

Pass till hand IVoni lilit to left close by and across rlic nioutli, with the first two tinjies of the iand opciul, thmli and other (injiers ehse. (Dodfe.)

Tliiist lie fore and inichih tinkir, extended and separatee, from the month. Literally 'the forked tonjiie." Ardpulki I.) Iijihthand ioro ami nnddle lin, i; ers placed on a le-el with the base of the chin, first knuckle against oi- near the nidiith: tlinrsi forward and to the left, ((hriicniif I.) "Speak donble. ith two Ioni; iles."

If the two foretiners are parted and moved from llic monlli, like the split tonjiue of a snake, it si nilies lyin. n. This si, i; n is adojited in the sii; n lanj nane of all tie Indians, as well as the fij nre from which it i. s deri (d. Ojiltirtt I.)-Speak with the lorl ed (in. i; nc. . lie."

Foi-e and second tinklers of the rii; lit hand extended anil forked j l, with thumb restin. u on third linuc'r) passed from riuh to lift directly in front of the month. Ihtbitu I. i l )onbletonuncd."

Place the rij; ht hand, palm inward (lowanl the left). Just in front of the month: stioniily extend the index: also extend the nnddle linger, bni bend it toward the palm nnlil it! at anj; le of 4.") with the index; hall close the rinj; and little fingers. Ihnmb against rin; tlnj; cr: move the hand straijiht forward about ei. ulit inches: nv, havin i)laced the hand with its back foi-ward. move the hand to the left. (Dthitu W.) T o tonj; ues."

Toneli the region of the heart with the rii ht haml, then close the hand, extend the first two tinjiers. )assin, u them from the nn)ntli lor-ward. ( Diihiitd V.)

Spread the exteniled index and second tiuicr of the rijih hand, and pass them, palm toward the body. ipnckl liy and i)ast the nh)nth to the left. (Dakota VI. VII.)

Closetlie riiiiiit hand. lca ini; the index and second tiuicrs extemled and separated: then pass them before tin breast from riht to left, the fingers pointuij; in that diiection and the palm toward the body. (Uilutn I; Arihnrii I.)

The sign is like that for P'imk, exce it that both the middle and iudex fingers are extended, and these are held together while tlie hand isatthe iu(mtli, but they diverge as the hand moves forward. (Maiidan. and Huhdm I.)

The arm is flexed and elevated to a level w ith the mouth. The hand is in position ( If l), modified by being horizontal instead of vertical, with palm toward the face and first two fingers seiarated. From incep- tiou of sign at right side of face the hand is thrust from right to left across the uiouth. It is tlieu repeated with other hand ideutically the same row upoxite side of mouth. Sometimes lioth iuihx-fingers are used from

corners of mouth, i alm outward, and nuuh to tlius diverge as thlu y recede. Ofo I.) Duplicity or dotible-tongued."

Snake the sign for Talk, then throw the right fist outward and downward toward the light side, and snap the fingers from the thumb, as in Bad. Wiaiidut I.) "Talk, bad."

After pointi7ig at person addressed, tlic hand is plaiied in fn)nt of mouth, baik toward moutli and fingers projecting forward (P 1, with knuckles upward). Then with (uick nu)tions move hand two or thlree tiau's to a i)oint six or eight inches from mouth, as though casting something from the mouth. Then move hand to side of mouth, the two first fingers only extended ami slightly separated! 1, changed to horizontal position and thumb obli(pu4y extended), and past the mouth to a point on the left. Sahapfin I.) " Wends double-tongued."

Pass the right hand tn tiie left close by and across the i)unith, witii the first two fingers of the hand opened, thumb and other fingers closcl.!( (- h' .)

With the third and fourth fingers of the right hand clo. sed, resting the tills of the rti'st two fingers against the ball of the thumb, jilace the hand in front of the chin or mouth, and while moving it diagonally forward and to the left let the fingers sua ) forward from the thumb; repeat this two or three times. ( Ute I.) " Double-tongued."

Another: IJold the index, pointing ui)ward, in front of the mouth, and move it repeatedly and alternately obli(piely forward toward the right and left. The index and second finger extended and separated, are sometimes usel to re resent extraen-dinary lying. Ute I.) "Talk two ways."

Sign as for Truth, but make the motion olili(juely and alternatelj-toward the left and right. (Apuelte I.) Ivnn the index from each corner of the mouth. Ziiui I.)

Deaf mutes gesture Truth by moving one finger straight from the lips, "straight-forward siicaking," but distinguish Lie by moving tlie ringer to one side, "sideways speaking."

Lie down.

Point to the ground, and make a motion as if lying down. Burton.)

The sign for Sleep, the eyes remaining open. (Arapaho I.)

Only dilts troiili the sij u for leeg in inclining the head and anus sidewise (to the right) toward the ground, with elhow out as though used as a support. Thhcota I.)

Wave the hands h) v h) vm, palms up (X), horizontally and laterally: Sleep. (Apache 111.) "Suitable )lace to lie u )on."

Deaf-mute natural siijn. Place the hand upon the eiieek, incline tiie head to one side, and then lower tlie hand. IJallanl.)

Flat where you are.

Like Donii and Alone, but the aim is exteudel in the direction of the party addressed, with iialni down, and moved ddwnwaid several times. Omaha I.)

Life, Livin;;.

Eight-liand forefinger straight upright, otliers closed (J), is slowly raised up in trout of the right side close to the body, as high abc)-e the head as the arm can be extended. (Dahita I.)-liaised up; coiiliig up; growing; dso."

Lii; lit, Daylight. (Compare Clear.)

Make the sign of the sun in the eastern horizon, and then extend the hands together, with the )alm upward, and carry them from each other outward. ( Lon;.)



Daylii; iit is etpiivalent to Siiiiriise. See also Ci ia! ii. (Dalvta I.)

The left arm is extended from left side of the body with the hantl in type position (I 1) modified by the index being a little more extended. In this manner the left hand indicates the rising sun. The hands are now approximated at tingers, palms before the face, and giadnally diverge, as do hanging curtains. The hanls are held with the edges inward and outward. (Oto and Mixkouri I.) "That which accompanies the sun; the curtains of night being unfolded."

Deaf-mate natural siin. Move the ontstretche(l hands apart from each other. (Larson.)

Tji;; lit (in weight).

light hand horizontal, back downward, tingers extended and i)artially curved upward, is carried upward by easy motion in front of the body, with arm nearly extended and as though the hand containeil some light object. (Dakota I.) " Not heavy to lift."

Poiut at an imaginary object; lift it with one hand, easily and rapidly, high above head (Y). (Apache III.)

Jii litiii!:. (Compare Thunder.)

First tlie sign for Tliiikler; tlien open or separate the bands, and lastly bring the right hand down toward the earth, in the center of the opening jnst made. (Dunhar.)

Kiglit hand elevated before and above the head, forefinger pointing upward, brought with great rapidity with a siuious, undulating motion: finger still extended diagonally downward toward the right. (Chey-Ilinv I.)

As thunder and lightning generally accompany each other, there is no sei)arate sign for Liju; iitilill. (Dakota I.)

Extend the index straight and earthward, raise the hand to the height of the head, and pass it (jnckly down toward the ground making a rotary movement with the tinger in doing so. (Apache I.)

Tyiwteti. See Hear.

Little. Niiiall: iiiiioi iit. See 8iiiall, also IVoiie.


Locomotive.

Place the right hand, with the fingers atid thumb jjartially curved upward and separated, knuckles outward, in front of the breast, and push it up and down a short distance while moving it forward (pufting smoke and forward movement of engine); then place both hands edge wise before the chest, palms facing, and while moving the left but a few inches forward, pass the right quickly by it and to the front to arm's length. (Kaiowa I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) " Kapid motion as compared with anything else."

Lodge, Ti i, Wi w am.

The two hands are reared together in the form of the i-oof of a house, the ends oi the fingers upward. (Long.)

Place the opened thumb and forefinger of each hand opposite each other, as if to uiake a circle, but leaving between them a small interval; afterward move them from above downward simultaneously (which is the sign for village); then elevate the tinger to indicate the number one. ( Wied.) Probably he refers to au earthen lodge. I think that the sign I have given you for " skin lodge" is the same with all the Upper Missouri Indians. (Matthews.)

Place the fingers of both hands ridge-fashion before the breast. (Burton.) Indicate the outlines (an inverted V, thus ) , with the forefingers touching or crossed near the tips, the other fingers closed. (Arapaho I.)

Both hands open, fingers upward, tips touching, brought downward, and at same time separated to describe outline of a cone, suddenly stopped. (Cheyenne I.)

Place the tips of the fingers of both hands together; either in front of the breast, with the wrists some distance; or near, as in the outlines of the letter A. (Dakota V.)

With both hands flat and extended, palms up; upward, palms facing, place the tips of both together; either, allowing; the wrists to be about three or four inches apart. (Shoshone I.) "Outline of Indian poles with covering."

Both hands flat extended, placing the tips of the fingers of one against those of the other, leaving the palms or wrists about four inches apart. (Abnaki I; Wampanoag I; Shoshone I.) "From its, exterior outline."

Tip! is the preferred word with the Sioux. Wapishan is not known. Both hands carried to the front of the breast and placed V shaped, with the palms looking toward each other, edge of fingers outward, thumbs inward. (Dakota I.) "From the tip."

Cross the ends of the extended forefingers, the right one either in front or behind the left, or lay the ends together; rest the ends of the thumbs together side by side, the other fingers to be nearly closed, hands nearly upright, and the fingers resting against each other, palms inward. (-Iroquois IV.) "Represents the tips of the poles and the shape of the tip."

Fingers of both hands extended and separated; then interlace them so that the tips of one hand protrude beyond the backs of those of the opposing one; hold the hands in front of the breast, leaving the wrists about six inches apart. (Dakota VI; Huastec I; Arikara I.)

The extended hands, with fingers tips upward and touching, the palms facing one another, and the wrists about two inches apart, are held before the chest. (Arikara I.) Place the tip of the index against the tip of the forefinger of the left hand, the remaining fingers and thumbs closed, before the chest, leaving the wrists about six inches apart. (Arikara I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) "Outline of lodge. This is an abbreviated sign, and care must be taken to distinguish it from the sign in which the hands are brought from their respective sides instead of upward to form gesture."

Place the tips of the fingers of the flat extended hands together before the breast, leaving the wrists about six inches apart. (Arikara I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Both hands flat and extended, fingers slightly separated then place the tips of the fingers of one hand between the fingers of the other as far as the second joints, so that the fingers of one hand protrude about an inch beyond those of the other; the wrists must be held about six inches apart. (Arikara I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) "Outline of Indian lodge and crossing of tent-poles above the covering."

Place the tips of the extended fingers of both hands against one another, pointing upward before the body, leaving a space of from four to six inches between the wrists. (Arikara I.) "Represents the boughs and branches used in the construction of a lodge." (Arikara I.)

Place the ti is of the two flat hands together before the body, leaving a space of about six inches between the wrists. Ute I.) "Outline of the shape of the lodge."

Coming out of a.

Same as the sign for Iio(I; t't, Entering a, only the fingers of the right hand point obliquely upward after passing under the left hand. (iik(itu I.) "Coming out from under cover."

Entering a.

The left hand is held with the back upward, and the right hand also with the back up is passed in a curvilinear direction down under the other side of it. The left hand likewise represents the low door of the skin lodge and the right the man stooping to pass in. (Loiui.)

Pass the flat right hand in short curves under the left, which is held a short distance forward. Wied.) I have described the same sign. It is not necessary to pass the hand more than once. By saying curves, he seems to imply many passes. If the hand is passed more than once it means repetition of the act. (Matthews.) The conception is of the stooping to pass through the low entrance, which is often covered by a flap of skin, sometimes stretched on a frame, and which must be shoved aside, and the subsequent rising when the entrance has been accomplished. In the same tribes now, if the intention is to speak of a person entering the gesturer's own lodge, the right hand is passed under the left and toward the body, near which the left hand is held; if of a person entering the lodge of another, the left hand is held further from the body and the right is passed under it and outward. In both cases both hands are slightly curved and compressed.

A gliding movement of the extended hand, fingers joined, backs up, downward, then ascending, indicative of the stooping and resumption of the upright position in entering the same. Arapaho I.) (1.) Sign for Iyo(I; e, the left hand being still in position used in making sign for I oil e; (2) forefinger and thumb of right hand brought to a point and thrust through the outline of an imaginary lodge represented by the left hand. (Cheyenne I.)

First make the sign for Lo(ii; e. then place the left hand, palm down and slightly flexed, before the body, and pass the right hand with extended index-finger underneath the left forward and slightly beyond it. (Dahla: Ahxurum I: tshosloni and Handl: Wiinulof.)

Left hand ( ) ends of fingers toward the right, stationary in front of the left breast; pass the right hand directly in and (pencilly) out from the breast under the stationary left hand, ending; - with the extended fingers of the right hand pointing outward and slightly downward, joined, palm downward. Hat. horizontal W). (Dukof I.)-(by under: covered."

The left hand palm downward, fingers forward, fingers extended or with the fingers slightly bent. is held before the body. Then the right hand nail or quite extended, (palm downward, fingers near the left thumb), palm facing toward it. is passed transversely under the left hand and one to four inches below it. The fingers of the right hand point slightly upward when the motion is completed. This sign usually, but not invariably, refers to entering a house. (Miiidiin and Hil(if(i I. I)



Place the slightly curved left hand, palm down, before the breast. 1)()inting to the right, then pass the Hat right hand, palm down, in a short curve forward, under and upward beyond the left. ( I'te I.) Evidently from the manner in which a person is obliged to stoop in entering an ordinary Indian lodge."

. Moving away a.

Hold the hands as for 'Lol;' and push them forward a foot or eighteen inches, i Oilitn IV.) -Moving this way a.

Hold the hands as in the sign for liotl s; and draw them toward you. (Jikihiui IV.)

Takiiu down a.

Make the sign for Iioi; t( and quickly throw the hands outward, at the same time opening all of the fingers. (Dakota IV.) (Great council.

Make the sign for Todite: then push both hands somewhat apart, palms facing about ten inches apart, and pass them upward from the waist as high as the face. (Hidutsa I; Ankara I.)

Loiter. To irritate.

The hand is held as in the sign for AVIite-tailed Deer, but the tip of the index-finger is made to describe Hues of two or more feet in length from side to side, and to (hi this the whole arm must be moved. Manthin and Hi da tun I.)

Loili; in extent. See Big" in the sense of Lioilg.

Long; ill time. See Time.

Look I See I

Touch the right eye with the index and point it outward. Burton.) (1.) Fore and middle fingers of right hand extended, placed near to the eyes, pointing outward, and (2) thrust with a slight downward curved motion ( quickly forward toward the object to be seen or looked at. Clieieihc I.) Included in To look, JSeeillsf, with the addition of the sign for Attention made first. (Dal-ota I.)

Look, to. iseeins'.

Fore and second fingers right hand ( ) brought to the level of the eyes, extended fingers pointing outward, back of hand upward, horizontal, is then carried directly outward on the same level with a slight to-and fro or sidewise motion of the fingers. Many Sioux Indians use both hands in making this sign with only the forefinger of each extended. (Dal-ota I.) "Turning the eyes in looking."

Deaf-mute natural signs. Point to something and strain the eye toward it, accompanied by an expression of command. (Ballard.)

Put the other hand on the shoulder, or the hand, or the arm of somebody (when this body asks what); point with the forefinger of the other hand to something valuable to look at, nodding the head, so as to cause him to look at it, and then to lift up the eyes toward it. (Rasenstab.)

Keep the eyelids more open than usual, and then put the forefinger toward one of the eyes and quickly stretch and keep it in a straight line from the same eye. (Larson.)

Place the forefinger on the eye and then point with it as if to point to something. (Zchjler.)

Looking-g: la!!l. See itlirror.

Lotiit.

The right hand is brought in front of breast, palm outward (T, with left hand palm near thumb of right), right is moved forward at the same time the left is moved likewise toward the right shoulder in oblique upward position with palm to right; iit. Cheyenne II.) "The right is the object disappearing from view till lost. The left obstructs the sight."

Use the same hand and motions as in Vvn. y, describe the radii of enlarging circles, then reverse motions of circles. Point in different directions and again repeat the circles around the head from right to left, with right hand. (OJ hint IV.)

Hold the left hand flat, with the palm downward, about twelve inches below the chest, then pass the right, little finger extended, forward under the left and upward beyond it, toward the left. (Luisitno I; Comanche III; Apache II; Yicallita 11.)

Love, or A fleet ion.

The clinched hand jji-essed hard upon the breast. Lonj.)

Pantomimic embrace. (Arapalio 1.)

Both hands closed, right slightly above the left and brought up in front of and a slight distance from the breast, and hugged to middle of breast, left hand below the right. (Chcijcnnnc I.) "The embrace."

Same as Adiiirafion. hakota I.)

Gross the forearms near the wrists on the upper part of the chest. Lands closed, backs forward. (Ihikoia IV.) ling both hands to the liosom as if clasping something affectionately. Wichita I.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. I wish your hand may point to the heart, with a happy smile. Cross.) Italian sign. Place the open hand over the heart. Butler.) Italian (applied to animals).

Make a Hllii with forefinger of right hand on the cheek. Dunbar.) lliglit hand, back upward, foretiuger pointing outward and upward, elevated to front of per. son, and motioned once or twice up and down. (Cheyenne I.)

Same as Male, applied to man. Dahoia I.) " From the nnile organ of generation."

Applied to mau.

Right hand elo. sed, thrust through the left hand, which then clasps the wrists, very slight up-and-down motion made. Cheyenne I.)

Another: Right hand elo. sed, held in obliquely erect position, left hand loosely clasi)ug it and rubbed up and down from the knuckles to the upper part of the forearm. Cheyenne I.)

Aiiotlier: Ivij; lit-li; iii(l tinjiers and tliiimb l)r(iii; lit to a point and tliirst tliniii li  
t-lic left hand, which then chi. si)s tlie wrist as before; slii lit upward motion made.  
(Jheycenne 1.)

Left hand forefinger straight, jointing backward and upward; forefinger of file right hand laid across the back of the left, seenngly to isolate and lengthen out theforefinger of the left hand. (Chricniti L)

Sign for Nqiiian, followed l. v that of; ej; alive. Al. so, sign for ITIalc ajiplieil to animals. Arajxiho l.)

The extended forefinger of the right hand (of which the other fingers are closed) is laid in the crotch, pointing downward, back of hand upward. (1 (koti.)

Applied to man and animals.

Jcti-iiii(fc natural sifii. Take liold of the pants, at the same time sh; de them. ZcijiIfi:) IVIaii.

With tie forefinger of the right hand extended, and the hand shut, describe a lino, beginning at the pit of the slonnich, and passing down the middle of the body as lar as tie hand conveniently reaches, holding the hand a moment between the lower extremities. Diinlikr.)

A tinger held ertically. (Loikj.)

Elevate the index finger and turn the hand hither and thither. Wicd.) I have seen only the sign of the erect finger without the motions to which he refers. M(fflicws.) The turning of the hand hither and thither jirobably wa s to convey more than the sinii)le idea of ni; ni. It might have nuant only i man, or that a man was alone.

A finger directed toward the )nbis. (Macgoaaai.)

Hold the index-finger erect before lie face. (Doiljic.)

Generally, any sign as a Sioux, a (iheyeme, etc., is understood to refer to the male, unless the sign for a Squaw or Woman follows. (Am-2alio I.)

Kight-hand i)alm inward, elevated to about the level of the breast, forefinger carelessly pointing upward, suddenly jiointed straight upward, and the whole hand moved a little forwaid, at the same time taking ciue to keeji the back of the hand toward the person addressed. Cheyenne I.)

The right hand is held in froid of the right breast with the forefinger extended, straight upright (, J), with the back of the baud outward-move the hand ujiward and downward with finger extended, etc. This is jjeneral. White man has a special sijn, also nejro, and each trihe of Indians. Dojcota I.)

First, tie extended ii; lit index, i ointini; thrwaid, back npwaid, is to be placed horizontally in front of the privates, or a little hij, dier, and the hand snddenly lowered about an inch. Then carry the hand (index still extended) to the rifjht and njiward tlironyh an arc, and iiriui it np-right to a position a foot or so in front nf the right shoulder, its back forward, and the index iioiitiitiig iqiwaid, and snddenly in() e it forward an inch or so. While niauing these inovenumits the inidlu, ring, and little tingens are to be closed and the thndt against the middle linger. (I)(I; ota IV.) " Male one."

Elevate the extended index before the right cheek, and throw the hand forward, keeping the i)alm toward the body. (Itkitt(t VI.)

Place the extended index, pointing upward and forward, before (he lower i)ortion of the abdonien. (Ithnta VII.)

The light hand in the position of an index-hanil, )ointing upwanl, is held a few inches in front of the abdomen or chest, the outer edge of the hand lieiiig usually thrward. (Mniidan uiid Hiihitsd I.)

The left arm is elevated ami the hand, in type iiosition (S I. horizontal), is drawn across before the body on a level with the shoulder. The right arm is then raised and extemled before the body with the hand, in position (J I), more stiffly extended. (Oio and Missouri.) "A being with projecting sexual organ."

Raise the closed hand, with the index only extended and elevated, liointing ni)ward to the front of the right breast (cheek or shoulder) keeping the back of the hand to the front. (Kaioiva I; Coiiianclif I11; Ajjache II; Wichita II.)



The forefinger of either hand is brought before the body, pointing up ward. (Pai Ute I.) Pass the extended right hand downward, forward and upward from the hip, then lay the extended forefinger across the back of the right wrist. (Ute I.) "female genital organ and length of."

Imitate natural sitting. Put the hands on the legs and draw the hands in, in imitation of the act of putting on a pair of moccasins. (Baltard.)

Stretch up the open hand over the head, indicating the general height of the man; next use both hands as if to stroke the beard or the mustache, and then nod the head, (imitating.)

Make the motion of taking the hat from the head. (Larson.)

Old. (Compare Old.)

Hold the right hand, bent at elbow, fingers and thumb closed side-wise. (Cheyenne I.) "Old age dependent on a staff." It is made more emphatic by a tottering step.

Place the right extended index, pointing forward, back, or horizontally in front of the chest, and suddenly lower the hand about an inch, as for a moment; then move the right first, its back outward, from twelve inches in front of the right breast, forward and backward two or three times about a foot, describing an elliptical perpendicular to the ground, (Baltard IV.) "Progression of a man with a staff."

Place the closed right hand in front of and as high as the elbow, leaving the index curved and pointing toward the ground. If the man is very aged, cause the hand to tremble at the same time the gesture is made. (Dakota VII.) Right hand closed, forefinger slightly curved, hand held before the body or right hip, palm down, allowing the forefinger to droop toward the ground. (Comanche II.) "Form a position of the flaccid glans penis of an old man."

Close the right hand, pointing forward from the body, palm down, then partly extend the index, the tip pointing toward the ground; the lower the hand is held and the more the index is crooked, the greater the age of the individual. (Ute I.) "Curved and flaccid glans penis of an aged individual."

Touch teeth; make the sign for He ate; touch hair; touch white tent. sc. (Aimé II.) "Toothless, and white haired."

With the right hand, index only extended, place the hand a short distance in front of the hip at the height of the elbow, pointing upward at an angle of about 45°, palm to the left. (Comanche II.) "Tendency of erection in a young man."

See 4100.

Marriage.

There is no marriage ceremony with the Sioux Indians, and consequently no sign designating "marriage," and it can only be expressed by Coquian. (Dakota I.) Married, to marry. (Compare Same, Similar.)

The hands are placed in front, the arms pronated, and the extended forefingers (the others being flexed) are placed in contact side by side. (Mandan and Hidatsa I.)

Close both thumbs, except the two forefingers, and place them side by side, in front, in front of the breast, (Baltard I.) This sign expresses mated, also sexual union or intercourse.

lirilij; the two forefingers side by side, hands pronated. (Xiuii I.) Itiilidii si(ti. Iretend to iiti a rin;;- on the riny tinucr. or lay the two forefing; ers to. uether side by side; yet this last is more cominonln used of any union or harmony, liittler.) ITlatch.

As tliuuiii strikini; a nialcli on tlie iialni of the left hand held in front of breast, with the rii ht iiaud. (Ihihifit I.) "From the a( t of striking-a nmteh."

Hold the left hand before the body, extended ami jointing toward the right, palm down, then )lace the tip of the tlinib of the right hand against the index and second finger and pass them ipiickly along the inner edge of tiie left hand from the wrist forward as if lighting a nnitcli. Kaioirii I; (oi)i(inchc 111; Shiishdiii anil Baiuik I; Ilr I; Aparhr I. 11: Wlrliita 11.) lldiiiiie. (Compare 0( lor.)

Carry the right hand in (ositioii as thongli holding a bottle in front of the month, and then tip it n ) as though drinking from the bottle. Dalcofa I.) "Drinking me(licine tvoin a bottle."

The left hand with the arm semi-extended is held with the bade ni)ward before the body. The extended index of thi right hand then rubs on the baek of the left, as the mixing of medieine on a pill-tile. Both hands with the fingers, as ni (Q), are then held tremblingly before the body's sides. The extemled indices next coin )ress the tem-l)les anl the countenancee assmes an appearance of distress. For medicine to induce sleei), ii 't congli, check tiow of blood, or jjiirge, the signs a propriate to the lattei conditions or words are conjoined. Oto and Missouri I.) "Sonn-thing stirred nj) for iiiiwai-d distress."

Deaf-mute natural siijn. Cse the sign for Sifk. III. and then the sign for Drink. Zeiiih-r.) In Indian sense. (Compare Indian Ooflor, Mliain. in.)

Stir with the right hand into the left, and afterwanl blow into the latter. ( Wied.) There is a similarity in the execution of the (Oto ami Missouri!) sign atid irw. v sign. The stirring in the left instead of on its back as in the former may be a matter of caprice. It is )robable that the conclusive blowing into the hand in the latter is to ald mystery, as in the magician's trick, lioteler.) All persons familiar with the Indians will understand that the term " medicine," foolishly enough adoijited by both Fioiicli aiul Enj; lisli to exjire-ss the aboriginal magic arts, lias no thicrapeuic! signiticaice. Very few even pretended remedies were administered to the natives and j)robably never by the i)rotv'ssi(nal shaman, who worked by ineantation, often pnlverizing and mixing the snstances mystically nsed, to prevent their detection. The same inix-tures were emijloyed in divination. The author i)articuhuly mentions. Mandan ceremonies, in wliich a wiiite "medicine" stone, as jjiard as jjiyrites, was )roduced l)y rubljng in the hand snow, or tlie wiiite feath-CIS of a bird. The blowing away of the disease, considered to be intro duced by a snpcrnatural power foreign to the body, was a common part of the juggling jierformance.

The rigiit index is pointed toward tlie ground in sc veral different directions in front of tlie body, and then the other fingers and thnnd) are extended, and tll( hand carried from the median line of the body with a gradually decreasing spiral motion to directly over the iiead, where tlie hand points uirright, edge of hand toward the front. Dalota I.) " Mysterious, lience sacred; )ower of herl)s over disease."

i? Imli iiii: ? Inii. Kli: iiiiann. (Com )are Doelor.)

Tliis double sign is made with the right liand, describing man first. IJring liand up to front of right slionliler, forefinger sti-aight upright (, F, palm inward); move forward, then bring it up front of face with first and second tinge. rs straight and upward, separated (Jlf, palm inward). Thmi make three or four moves in a circle with the hand in that position. The arm is not necessarily moved, only the hand from wrist up. Clicy-enitc II.) "The medicine sign as made, siipjiosed to re )resent singing and shaking tlie wand in incantations."

. Make sluiking and short Jerking motions of tlie body, with arms and hands jerking and fingersi)ointing to and around liead, neck, and body, with wiht gestures and distorted features, also short (piiveriig ste s, the toes scarcely leaving the ground, and wild shakes of the head. OJilm-H IV.)

First make the sign lor luilota Indians (See Ti; n? AL SicfnS), (or any other tribe, as may be desired), then the sign for iliaii, and then the right hand with fore and index fingers extended, pointing upward, others closed (J ), is (tarried from the partially extended position of the hand on comi)letiig the sign for Ulail, upward, with a sjjiral motion, directly above the head. ( Dakota I.)

With its in(l( x-tillger extended and pointing upward, or all the fingers extended, back of hand outward, move the right hand from just in front of the forehead, spirally upward, nearly to arm's lengtli, from left to right, in the opposite, direction to the sign for Fool and Crazy. Talota IV.)

Elevate and rotate the extended index helore the ioicliead. (Dakota VI; Hidatm I; Ariliara I.) i; iil) the lijlil cheek witli tlie pahliar siiface of tlie extended lin. ncr. s of the rijilit hand, then iili the baek of the eh)sed ht't liand witli the index and. second tinjcis of the iij; ht, and conclude by hoidiif;- liie left hand before the face, the index and second llnieis only extended and separated, pass it upward and forward before the face, rotatinj;- it in so doinj;-;-, the rotation occurrinj at the wrist. (Kaioim I; ((imdnelic III; Apache II; Wichita U.) Ioiit to herbs or plants at a slioit ilistance tvoim the body; niitate the iioniidini; up of the same in a vessel with the rii; ht haiul, usinj; the left as it hol(bni; one. then make the sif; ii of lo Kat. Ajinfiic I.) "The jireparation of plaids or herbs for internal admiinstration."

ineet. To. (Comiare Lol;(e.)

Brinj; the extended foretiifiers from either side, allow the ti )s to CAuic tof; ether before the liody, keeping the wiists about six iiclu s iijjart. (Kaioira I; (utikuuhc Apuphc II; Wichit(( II.) . Tie I Oil.

Fingers of the riyht hand sejjarated and curved; place the ialm about ten or twelve inches from the uronnd, tiin crs pointing forward, and iass it forward in an ui)ward curve, corresponding to the elongated and convex form of a melon. loioiirk I: Comiinclif III; Ute I; Ajxiche I, II; Wichita II.) . erry.

Extend liotli toretinj; ers, poiidiini; upward, palms toward the breast, and hold the hands before the chest; tiicii draw theiu inward toward their resi)ective sides, and jiassthem ii iward as hij; h as the sides of the bead by either cheek. (Kaiaira I; (o (((ic((III; A (c(c II; Wichita II.)

On another. To have.

Hold both hands luarly side by side before the chest, palms forward, foretinj; er, oidy exteuled and i)ointin. i;- upward; then move them forward and n )ward, as if



i)a, ssin. u- them by the cheeks of another person from the breast to the sides of the head. (Kainwa I; Comanche HI; Apache II; Wichita II.) ITie itaii. (See al. so Tribal Skjns.) Light hand (V), back outward, is held, with fingers pointing downward, at the (hin. Dalmta I.) "From the wearing of a beard. The Sioux say the Mexicans are the only Indians that wear a beard."

Move the right hand in a small circle from right to left beneath the chin, palm upward, fingers. sentuxed, thumb against index. (Dakota IV.) "From the beard on the chin of the first they saw."

Place the right hand about three inches below the chin, wrist toward the neck and knuckles forward, palm up, curve the spread fingers and thumb so that the tips are all directed to one point; then work the fingers and thumb at the second joints as if scratching, but keep the palm motionless. (Kainwa I; Gomuclw III; Apache II; Wichita II.) "Whiskers."

Place the right hand across the cheeks and chin from ear to ear and from left to right. (Ute I.)

Extend thumbs and forefingers widely about head, a few inches from the head. (Apache III.) "Who wear hats with moderately broad brims."

nine, yihoperty. Sec Po! i e!! iiiiii.

. Mirror.

The position of the hand held before the face, the fingers pointing upward. (Lohf.)

Place both palms before the face, and adorn your countenance in them. (Ii(r-toii.) Light hand (S) held in front of the face, hand and head turned as though looking at different parts of the face. (Dakota I.) "From the use of a looking-glass."

The erect extended right hand, palm backward, is held before the face, at about the distance a mirror would lie held, and the gaze is directed toward the palm. (Mandan and Hiilatsa I.)

The left arm is elevated and semi-extended; the hand is then in position (V), modified by being, palm up, held before the face and the eyes intently directed as looking therein. (Oto and Missouri I.) "The ordinary hand mirror used among the Indians."

Hand-mirror natural-vVh. Outline the shape of a mirror with the two forefingers in the air, then place the hand before the face and fix eye upon it. (Liauard.) . Thiser (a grinning man). (Compare Penurious.) Italian signs. Italians express this idea by a doubled fist, with the fingers curled very close in the palm; also with the fist drawn firmly toward one, with fingers spread like claws and clutching. (Butler.)

Wodoxity.

Italian sign. Cover the eyes with the fingers of one hand drawn apart. (Butler.) ITloiey (metallic).

With the right hand point downward toward a piece of metal, and then carry it to the left hand held in front of the body horizontally, with palm upward (X) as though pointing the piece of metal in it, and then with the edge of the fingers of the closed right hand (A I) pound in the palm of the left. (Hickitt I.) "This is slipping the metal into coins."

laper.

joint to a piece of jiaper with the right hand, and then with il make the sign for AVritillj; o-er the left hand held in front ol' the left breast, with the thumb and forefinger des'iibing a semicircle, with llie Iree ends pointing downward, other fingers closed. Ihilcota I.) "This indiales money with writing on it."

ITllooii or tloiilli.

The thumb and fingers are elevated toward the riglil ear. This sign is generally (reccded liy the sign for. ij; ilt oi- IkaikiicMM.

Dnnlxtr.)

Make the sign foi- Jiii, alter having made that for. ij; lil. ( Wicd.)

Combine signs for. i4; lil and Miin. To distinguish tiom the stars or a star, indicate relative ap iarent sizes. Ay((piili(i I.)

The right hand closed, lea ing the tiiumb and index extended, but curved to form a half circle, and hold tiie hand toward the sky nearer the eastern horizon than zenith. (A) ni(rol:( I; llidittxa I; l l ((( I; Aruutra I; Shu. ihoni and luouik I: I'tc I.)

First make the sign for; ii; iij, and then the sign tor the iiii.

(lial; tta I.) "Night sun or luminary."

First make the. sign for ivlooia, and tlien tiie right index is held upright in front of the body to indicates one. Dnkotn I.) isanu as for 8illl, but instead of tlie sign for Way make the one for Ai;; llt. For Qiarttl'-IIIOOll and llah-IIIOOll the ends of the index and thumb are kept about four inches apart. (Dakota IV.)

Same as for Sllll, excej)t that the tijis of the linger and tinunb, instead of being opposed, are approximated so as to represent a crescent. ( ahdah and llidaia I.)

Extend the curved index and thumb so as to form a crescent, close the remainiug Angers, and raise the hand toward the sky, with the outer edge of the hand forward. Kaioira I; Cowaiiche III; Apache II; Wi-diifa II.)

The index and thumb are curved so as to form a half circle, the remain-iug fingers clo. sed. Apache I.)

Make a cresent vitli thumb and index, project it toward the western horizon, and by successive jerks carry tlie same to zenith. Aparhe l l l.) " New moon first seen above western horizon, seen each nif; ht succes sively higher toward zenitli."

Deaf-mute natural sign. Move the hand in a curved line from the setting to the rising of the sun, and turn the forefinger, outstretched, around and around like a wheel. Lartmn.)

New.

Close the right hand, extend and curve the inctex and thumb so that they form a half circle; then hold the hand toward the eastern horizon.

Full.

Reach out both arms as if hugging a tree, then make the sign for ITllooii. ii'tel.)

Make a crescent with thumb and index, project same to western hori-horizon, and by several successive jerks from west to east change crescent to circle; hold at eastern horizon; retrograde toward the west with a few less distinct jerks. (Apache III.) "Apjiareut lunar course."

Month.

Sign for iuooit, and passed across the heavens from east to west. (Apache I.)

Deaf-mute natural. sifns. Make a zigzag motion in the air with the forefinger. (Ballard.)

Move the linger in a zigzag way. (Larson.) illore. See Add.

ITloriiii. See En! tt.

ITlollifi. See R(Intioii liii.

illouitnin. (Compare Hill.)

Outline its )rojection against the sky with the hand, to which may be added sign for Hi li as a hill. (Arapaho I.)

RJ ht hand (A I) to the left side on level of the face is drawn in front of the fiice to the right side on the same level, where it is held for a moment. (Dakota I.) "A height or mountain directly in front."

Strike the palm of the left hand with the back of the right fist, palm of left hand backward; close the left hand, turning its lack outward, and raise the right fist two feet above it, and then make the sign for I. ars-c. (Dakota IV.) riaco botli liands, Hat and extended, tliiind) to tliiini), witli palni. s downward, in front of and as liigli as the head; then passtlein outward and downward toward their respective sides, descrihinjj;- the npper half of a cirele, and brinu tlien l)ack to the point of starting-. Wjdiidnt I.) IMace the Hat and extench-d left liand ed;; cwise Ixfore the face, tiunili resting on the forefinger, l)aek forward, fingei- tips pointing-toward liie riglit. (f7(I.) lloklioth hands up before the liody as if uiohling a uiountain; llirust liand, on edge, (h wnward o er otlier liaiid in several directions. Aiikeiii- l l l.) "Canons down its sides."

Deaf-mute natural signs. Use one hand so as to reprissent a i)laue inclined upward, and move the otlier hand over and above it. Ballard.)

Move the outstretched baud ol)li(iuely. Zeigler.) Divide.

Hold the left hand Hat, ami extended liefore the face, Hngeis i)oiititig toward the right, the tii of the thumb slightly turned ujjward; then with the extended index indicate ilie gap over the left )alm against tin-base of the ui)turned joint of the thund), allowing the index to go (low n un the back a short distance. Aparhc I.)

Pass.

Place the Hat and extended left hand edgewise before the body, elevate the thumb, thus forming a crotch; tlien pass the index, K)inting over the left hand, between the thiub and foretiuger, from the palmar side down over the back. ( Ufc I.)

Range.

Make the sign for ileoiilllaili, holding the hand at various ioints continuou. sly toward the horizon. (Utc i.) " Mountain, and continuation of, along the horizon."

Tlove. To.

The only difference from illaroliiii;?, Travelills". consists in reversing the direction of the arched movements of the hands, bringing them toward the body instead of carrying them from the body. (Pa-hita I.) " Moving toward you."

Iflioli. See Quantity.

in lid.

Both fists pushed alternately downward to the gi-ound several times. (Aniowal; Comanche HI; Apache II; Wichita II.) " Horse's feet."

ITIile, or Ass.



Hold the open hands hijjh beside the head, and move them from back to front several times like wings. ( Wied.) This sign is still in use. Matthews.)

To denote the male or ass the long ears are imitated by the indices on both sides and above the head. Burton.)

Both hands, fingers and thumbs brought to a point, placed by the side of the head, hollows forward, moved slightly backward and forward. Cheyenne I.)

The liauds (T) at their respective sides of the head make movements resend)ling the tloi)ping of the mule's ears. Diihnta I.) "From the mule's habit of tloi) )ing his ears."

Move the opened upright hands back and forth several times above the ears. Dakota IV.)

Place both flat and extended hands to either side of the head, the wrists as high as the ears, then rock the hands to and fro several times, movement being made at the wrists. (Ute I; Apache I.) " Large ears."

Tliidei.

Italian siiH. rush the thumb against the heart with a stern look. Butler.)

Hute.

Place the extended and Joined fingers of the right hand over the closed li ts. Kaioical; Comanche III; Ai)achell; Wichita II.) ear or ouu.

The hands are brought before the body both in type position (H l)i modified by the fist being a little more closed and the index a little more extended; the points of indices then touch and are rotated together. Si)eaking of near future, the rotary movement forward is executed. Oto I.) " Ai)pr()aching contact."

Dcafiniitc natural siguk. Move the forefinger from here to there a short distance. Ballard )

Use the sign for Niiinll, at the same time point with the forefinger as if to something at the feet and then to something at a short distance.

Zciiler.) ! ej;"ro. (Compare Tribal Signs.)

First make the sign for White IWaii, then rub the liair on the right side of the head with the flat hand. ( Wied.) The present common sign for "black" is to rub or tou( h the hair, which, among Indians, is almost universally of that color.

Place the left forearm trasversely ht-lvirc llic lxxly, Imnd txlfueld, flat, palm down, then pass the Hat rijjlit hand downward from the lower portion of the breast, forward and upward (forminfi a twirve); tiien indicate any object that has a black color. Ahsaroka I; Sho-ihoni and Banal- I.) " Literally born black."

Make the sitii for Wliite. lail, then )oint at a black object, or rub along the back of the left hand with the lllgcis of the right (for black). Dalcota IV.)

Touch the hair with the fingers of the right hand, then ml) the thumb and midieue finger together as if snapping them. Kinky liair. (Wyandot I.)

Sweep the lianl over the hair(W); gather it uji in fingertips (, with thumb advanced to finger-tips). Apache III.)

Another: Sweep) the hand over the face; then touch some liack object. Aparliclw.) "(1) Kinky hair. (2) Black face."

Grasp the hair between the thumb and index, rolling it several times between them. Wichita I.)

The two liands, open and extended, crossing one another horizontally. (Dnuhar.)

The head, with the eyes closed, is laterally inclined for a moment upon the hand. As many times as this is repeated, so many nights are indicated. Very frequently the sign of the Sllll is traced over the heavens, from east to west, to indicate the lapse of a day, and (re)edes the motion. (Lan;) jmo e both liands, open and flat that is horizontal back up, and in small curves in front of the breast and over one another. (Wicil.) This I believe to be primarily the sign for darkness, secondarily for night. Night, as a period of time, is more commonly, I think, indicated by the sign for sleep. (Matthews.) The Jrinee of Wicd's sign diflei-s from the (Oto and J7mo (7 1) in execution and conception, one represents the course of the cause (sun), the other the effect, obscurity, or night. "The time or day that the sun moves beneath us when we sleep." Boteler.) The conception is covering and consequent obscurity. In the sign for Day by the same author he probably means that the hands, palms up, were moved apart, to denote openness.

Make a closing movement as if of the darkness by bringing together both liands with the dorsa upward and the fingers to the fore. The motion is from right to left, and at the end the two indices are alongside and close to each other. This movement must be accompanied by bending forward with bowed head, otherwise it may be misunderstood for the freezing over of a lake or river. (Burton.)

The sign for Day reversed. (Arapaho I.) "Everything is closed."

Both hands outspread, palms facing, passed in front of the body and crossed, the right hand over the left. Cheyenne I.)

Place the Hat hands in front of and as high as the elbows, palms up, then throw them inward toward the middle of the breast, the right over the left, turning the palms downward while making the gesture. Absa-roka I; Miflatm I; Kaiotva I; Arikara I; Comanche III; Shoshoni and Banal- I; Apache II; Wichita II.) Note. "For the plural, the sign is repeated two or three times and the number indicated by elevating the fingers of the left hand, and right if necessary. Time is reckoned by nights, and if but two or three nights (or days) are mentioned, the sign is made that number of times without elevating the fingers, the number of times the gesture being made referring to the number of days, without the accompanying numeration."

Extend the arms to full capacity to the sides of the body on the level of the shoulders, palms downward, fingers joined, etc. (as "W"), and then move them to the front of the body on the same level or on a slight curve until they have crossed each other at the wrists. Dakota I.) "The coming of darkness the closing in of night."

Extend both hands to the front at about the height of the elbow (as in "V"), and then slowly move both at the same time, the right hand to the left and the left hand to the right, passing one above the other, representing the darkness closing over the earth. Dakota III.)

From advanced positions, two feet apart, about eighteen inches in front of the line of the body, joining forward, palms downward, at the height of the lower part of the chest, carry the opened hands inward, each one describing an arc, until they join obliquely forward and outward, the right two or three inches above the left. Dakota IV.) "Darkness covers all."

Place the flat bands, palm down, in front of and as high as the elbows, then move them horizontally toward and past each other until the forearms cross. Dakota VII.)

The sign for Day is first completed; then the hand, in position (11), index finger opened, describes an arc of the horizon inverted, as the sun beneath us; this is followed by the sign for Sleep, the eyes closed and the head inclining to the right, supported in the open hand. (Ojibwa and Illinois I.)

Both hands placed in front of the eyes, palms facing, and slowly closed, the eyes being closed at the same time. (Wyandot I.)

Deamutic nafiiral. suin. s. over the forefinger (lowiwnrd (Votii the west to the east. Ballard.) I see the slight Ikiiki as if to scintillate in the air. IfhS(iisf(li.) o, not. See also Know, I do it. ((uniiiic. olliii;,.))

The hand held in the picture the face, with the palm outward and withdrawn to and from. (Dunbar.)

The hand waved outward with the little finger upward. Lou;.)

Wave the right hand quickly up and in front of the face toward the right. (Vie(J.) Refusing to accept the idea or statement presented.

. Move the hand from right to left, as if motioning away. This sign also means "I have nothing to do with you." Burtnii.) little hand finger. s. extended together, side of hand in front of and facing the face, in front of the mouth and waved suddenly to the right. Cheyenne I.)

A deprecatory wave of the right hand from front to right, fingers extended and joined. Xrapalio I.)

Place the right hand extended before the body, fingers pointing upward, palm to the front, then throw the hand outward to the right, and slightly downward. (. Ihsnrohi I; Iliilatsit I.-Lrihira I.)

The right hand, horizontal, flat, palm downward (AV), is pushed side-wise outward and toward the light from the left breast. Xo, none, I like none, etc., are all expressed by this sign. Often these Indians for Xo will simply shake the head to the right and left. This sign, although it may have originally been introduced from the white people's habit of shaking the head to express. Vo, has been in use among them for as long as the oldest people can remember, yet they do not use the action to express Ve. s. Jhd-ofn I.) "Dismissing the idea, etc."

Place the opened relaxed right hand, pointing toward the left, back forward, in front of the nose or as low as the breast, and throw it forward and outward about eighteen inches. Some at the same time turn the palm upward. Or make the sign at the height of the breast with both hands. Ikdota IV.) "Represents the shaking of the head. Our shaking of the head in denial is not so universal in the Old World as is popularly supposed. for the ancient Greeks, followed by the modern Turks and rustic Italians, threw the head back, instead of shaking it, for Xo.

Hold the flat hand pointing upward before the right side of the chest, then throw it outward and downward to the right. Dakota VI. VTF.)

The hand extended or slightly curved is held in front of the body a little to the right of the median line; it is then carried with a rapid sweep a foot or more farther to the right. (Mamlun (Iid Hidatxa I.)



Place the hand as in Ye!, and move it from side to side. Iroquois I.) "A shake of the head."

Throw the Hat right hand forward and onward to the right, palm to the front. Kalnapi 1; Comarielw-. Aichtew; Wichita II.) (quick motion of open hand from the mouth forward, palm toward the mouth. (Sdliuptin I.)

Place hand in front of body, fingers relaxed, palm toward body (Y 1), then with easy motion move to point, say, a foot from body, a little to right, fingers same, but palm upward. (Sahaptin I.) "We don't agree." To express All one, use a similar motion with both hands. "Empty."

Elevate the extended index and wave it (quickly from side to side before the face. This is sometimes accompanied by shaking the head. (Pai-Ute I.)

Extend the index, holding it vertically before the face, remaining fingers and thumb closed; pass the finger (quickly from side to side a foot or so before the face. (Aparir I.) This sign, as also that of (Pai-Ute I), is substantially the same as that with the same significance reported from Naples by the Jokio.

Wave extended hand before the face from side to side. (Apache III.)

Another: The right hand, naturally relaxed, is thrown outward and forward toward the right. Apache I.)

Extend the palm of the right hand horizontally a foot from the waist, palm downward, then suddenly throw it half over from the body, as if tossing a chip from the back of the hand. (Wichita I.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Shake the head. (Ballard.)

Move both hands from each other, and, at the same time, shake the head so as to indicate "no." (Hansenstab.)

Our deaf mutes for emphatic negative wave the right hand before the face.

The Egyptian negative linear hieroglyph is clearly the gesture of both hands, palm down, waved apart horizontally and apparently at the level of the elbow, between which and the Maya negative particle "no" given by Laniela there is a strong coincidence.

None, nothing; I have none.

"Little" or "nothing" is signified by passing one hand over the other. (Ojibwa.) 191 Motion of hand out. (Macfarlane.)

May also have sign by smartly lifting; the hand across the left from the wrist toward the fingers, both hands extended, palms toward each other and fingers joined. (Arapaho I.) Is imitated in Irish, Dr. Stoyed. Dakota I.)

Another: Raise the joined hands about a foot in front of the head, pointing forward and to right, palm obliquely upward and backward, and sweep the palm of the joined right hand forward and to the right over it and lift a foot through an arch. (Ihikota IV.) "Ail bare."

Pass the side of the right index along the radial side of the left index from tip to base. Some roll the right index over on its back as they move it along the left. The hands are to be in front of the navel, backs forward and outward, the left index straight and pointing forward and to the right, the right index straight and pointing forward and to the left: the other fingers loosely closed. Dakota IV.)

With the right hand pointing obliquely forward to the left, the left forward to the right, palms upward, move them alternately several times up and down, striking the

ends of the fingers. Or, the left hand being in the above position, rub the right palm in a circle on the left two or three times, and then mov it forward and to the right. (Dakota VI.) "Knbbedont. That is all. It is all gone."

Iass the ))alii of the flat right baud over the left from the wrist toward and ortof the tiis of the fingers. Dakota I, VII.) I. riish the palm of the left hand from wrist to linger tips with the jialm of the right. ( Wianiloi I.)

Another: Throw both hands outward toward their respective sides from the breast. ( Wyandot I.) Iass the flat right jialm over the palm of the left hand from the wrist forward over the fingers. Kaiowa I; Comanche III; Apache; Wichita II.) "Wiped out."

Hold the left hand open, with the iiabn upward, at the height of the ell)ow and before the body; pass the right quickly over the left, i)alms touching, from the wrist towanl th( ti)s of the left, as if lirushing ott dust. (Apache I.)

Deaf-mute natural siin. Ilaee the hands near each other, palo is downward, and reverse and move them over in opposite directions. (Bauanj.)

Avstrnljan sign. Paniie (none or nothing). For instance, a native says Bomal-o hujlñn (give a tomahawk). I reply by shaking;- the hand, thumb, and all fingers, separated and loosely extended, ialm down.

(ISmytli.)

Exhausted for the Heseut.

Hold both hands naturally relaxed nearly at arm's length before the body, palms toward the face, move them alternately to and fro a few inches, allowing the fingers to strike those of the o ii)osite hand each time MS far as the second joint. (7LafoMai; Comanche III; Apuchell; Wichita II.) I have none.

Deaf-mnfe natnral sions. Expressed by the signs for none, after pointing to one's self. (Ballard.)

Stretch the tongue and move it to and fro like a pendulum, then shake the head as it to say " no." Zcitrler.) jvooii. See Day.

TVose.

Right index crooked, turned, i)ointing downwanl (other fingers and thumb closed), is )assed downward from the upper part of the nose to the level of the nostrils, with back outward ami finger touching the uose. Dahlia.)

Bleeding.

Lean the head slightly forward and continue the movement, as above given, downward from the level of the nostril, and rei)eat several times, which indicates the dropping of the blood from the nostrils. Dakota I.) ow, at once.

The two hands forming each a hollow and brought near each other and put into a tremulous motion uiwar(l and downward. (Dunbar.)

Chi ) both hands together shari)ly and rei)eatedly, or make the sign of To-day. (Burton.)

Forefinger of the right hand extended, upright, etc. (J), is carried upward in front of the rigiit side of the body and above the head so that the extended finger points toward the center of the heavens, and then carried downward in front of the right breast, forefinger still pointing upright, (Dakota I.)

Place the extended index, pointing upward, palm to the left, as high as and before the top of the head; push the hand up and down a slight distance several times, the

eyes being directed iij)ward at the time. (Hidatsal; Kaiowal; Arikaral; Comanche I I I; Apache II; Wichita II.) IViiiilier. (Compare Coiintiii;;; Qiiniifty.) Ikdf-inute natural sijit. Count the liij; ci-. s until the number nine is reached, and beyond it count doubles of the bands, each denoting ten.

Cross.)

Ohjrtioii.

Italian san. A tinker )la(ed on the lower lip is understood to mean s(inu new and suddenly started objection to a i)revious ilan. Butler.)

Ohl. iin. (Compare I OM! o Mioii.)

First make the gesture for illiir, then move the riglit liaiid right and left before the face, the thumb turned toward the face. ( I Iri.) . Make the sign for Scartlilliii, hunting for, and then take hold of the object with the right hand an. I draw it iti toward the body, near which the hand is brought to a stop. Iah)t( I.) " Have hiinteil for and got it."

Icaf-inute natural sujii. In; tciid the hand, and close and move it back. Ballaril.)

Ocean.

. Make the sign for Walcr, then jdacc the tiat hands, palms downward, thumbs joining, before the breast, and move them horizontally outward to either side. Ahsiroka I: Slioshoii and luinal;) " Uroad water."

O nicer.

Turn the iiauds upward and inward, allowing the tips o! the fingers to touch the to of each shoidder. (SV(c, Fox, and Ki-kapoo I.) "Miian-lets."

Oflvgiriii;;. See Iliild.

Old. ((Compare Old ITIaii, A cd and Time, Ion;;;.)

Vitll the right hand held in front of right side of body, as though grasping- the bead of a walking-stick, describe the forward arch movement as though a person walking was using it for su ) ort. Dakota I.) 'I)ecrepit age dependent on a stah."

Place the closed right hand in front of and as high as the shoulder, leaving the index partly extended anil bent; then move it slowly tor-ward and toward the left in an interrupted mannei-. Wictudot I.) ". Slow nn)vement and bent form of an old man."

Person.

Cras ) the cheeks with both hands, using the tii)s of the lingers and thiunbs. Wrinkles. Apache I.) 2.3 194 leafminute natural sw. A trembling motion of the head. Balutrd.)

Oppo iite.

A clinched hand held n on the. side of the head, at the distance of a foot or more from it. fjoiiig.)

Bring- the ends of the ontstretched forefingers m clo. se proximity, removing them again jierpendicularly, and repeating the process several times. (Ojihica II.) "Face to face with."

Left hand stationary in front of face on level of the eyes, forefinger alone extended, horizontal, pointing toward the right, c. (as iu itI, except back outward); then the right hand is carried to the right eye, all fingers except the index clo. sed, which points outward, straight toward the end of the stationary extended forefinger of the left hand. Didota I.) Forefingers o ii)osite one another."



Otter.

Draw the nose slightly upward with the two first fingers of the right hand. (Wicd.)  
 In the end of the nose round and round with the ends of the fingers of the right hand.  
 (Iilota IV.) "White nose."

Out, Outward, Without (in position.)

The semicircle as made in the sign for In, Vitliill, with the right index placed without the circle between it and the body. (-l-ota I.) "The variant of In, Within."

Over (on the other side).

Collect the fingers of both hands to a point, place the left horizontally before the breast, pointing to the right, and the right behind the left, pointing to the right, palms down, then pass the right forward, over and down a short distance beyond the left. (Kaioicu I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) This sign is abbreviated by merely using the extended forefingers instead of the whole hand.

Pack, carrying; a.

The hands are placed each side of the head, as if they held the strap of the hojipas, which passes round the forehead, in order to relieve that part, by supporting a portion of the weight of the burden; with this motion, two or three slight inclinations of the head and corresponding movements of the hands are also made. (Lon;.)

Packing; See also Hor! e (packing a).

Paint.

Daub both the cheeks downward with the index-finger. Burton.)

Left hand held up, back and thumb upward, first and middle fingers of right hand dipped forward as thumb is, then rubbed against back of hand near the base of the thumb; is in sign for Iijre. ame. Cheimr I.)

Make the sign for Color, and then touch the cheek with the extended fore and second fingers of the right hand. Dakota I.). Mixing the paint and applying to the face."

(1) Rub the right forefinger in the left palm; (2) then rub it on the cheeks. Apache III.) " (1) Mixing or grinding; (2) applying."

Paper.

The left arm is extended, the index open in position (W), palm up; the right hand then approaches the left and in position (K) seemingly writes in the left palm; both hands then assume position (W), approximate each other, then widely diverge. (Ho and Missouri I.) "Something extended to write."

Parent. See, also. Kelatioillii.

(generally).

Place the hand, bowl-shaped, over the right breast, as if grasping a pap. (Dofhe.)  
 Like the sign for Father twice. (Ahs(i-ol: a. I; Sioslioni ami Banal- I.)

Collect the fingers and thumb of the right hand nearly to a point and pretend to grasp the left breast and draw it out toward the front about twelve inches. (al; ota W.) "When this sign is made once it means father (which may be more specifically designated by elevating the finger as for Man, i. e., son or male parent); when it is made twice it means Parents, and is used generically; when mother is meant, the signs for Parent and Woman, i. e., long-haired parent; woman parent."

The right arm is extended (with the hand in type-position JF), and made to point to the object. The hands (in type-i)ositions A A) next ai)i)roach the mammary region and thus hold for a moment. The right hand is then opened (as in type-position. S. modified by l)eing horizontal) and made to describe a semicircle downward, inward, and outward from the lower i)art of the trunk of the body. Ofo and Missouri I.) " Him or her from whom comes the offspring."

Same sign as for Fallier, also made for mother with the addition of the sign for Woman; litt-rally Woman P(rent. Kaioira I; (Jo-manchewl; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Part JMaii. See (iiief. War;

Patience. See Quiet.

196 Peace. (Compare Friendnliip.) rutertwiiie the tiigerg of both hands. (Bxfton.) rantoiiliimic. Simuhite sluikiiii;- of hands. Arapaho I.)

The extended tinj ers,. separated (R), interloeked in front of the breast, hands horizontal, backs outward. (Dakota I.) "Let us be friend. s. Let us be at peace."

The left ami seniitiexed, hand closed and elevated, tlien spirally rotated across tlie forehead for Ansel"! this is followed by the sij-n for o, indicatiuj;- no anger. The arms and hands then fall to sides, rijibt arm is now rai. sed, and closed hand clasped in the left axilla the sij; u tor A dmv friend. Tlie arms are then extended and drawn inward from before the body. OUiund Mixnoiiri I.) " What conies of mutual friend-shi ) and good feeling."

Peiiliirioiim or liiitiy. ((dm)are Hiser.) dlinch both lianils firndy, the right hand resting on tlie left, botii drawn to tlie chest, heltl tirndy with a slight shake, pressed against breast, bade of right hand above, witli compres. sed lips and light shake or (jui er of liead. Ojihiva IV.)

Permii, A. All In I! vali:8.

Ilace tlie liall-closed liands over tiie trout of the forehead, liacks outward, then pass them outffard, downward o er the cheeks and forward toward the chin. Face; visage. (Wyandot.)

Tlie ligiit aim and hand is brought before the breast; the indexfinger and tliumb in position (H) rotate together; the hand then approaches the month as in the sign tor Eat; the act of swallowing i. s then executed. The right hand then sweeps hurriedly from the anal region of body. (Oto and Mihuouri I.) " Something rolled between thiinili and tinger, then swallowed, tliat will evacuate the bowels."

Pipe.

Make the same sign as to Smoke. (Almiroka I; ISlioxhoiii and Ilanak I.)

First malic the sign of tilling the ipe, in front of the stouiacli with the right hand, left hand held representing the bowl of the pipe, with fingers nearly chised, back outward, edge of lingers downward, insert the right index from above between the thumb and forefinger as though inserting the tobacco, then knock it down with the edge of the right fist (O), then exteud the left haud to nearly full capacity, with back downward as though grasping the pipe-stem from the right side, and tliif light hand masjis tlie stem tv the left side, witli back downward near the moiitii end. (Dalout I.) " From the lillins and manner of lioldinu tlic jiiipe."

The almL of tlie light liand being npward, the lingei. s nearly.-h. sed and thnnd) extended forward, move tlie liand from the iikmtii straiuiit lbrward about four inehes,

three or four times. Or the hand may be held upright, palm toward the left, thumb pointing toward the mouth, fingers close. (Hil. ntk I.) Holding the pipe-stem and moving it from the mouth as in smoking."

Make the sign for Pipe ami then throw the hand backward as for I have. It is my pipe, hil.-ofa W.)

Pi loi.

The same movement as for gun made lower (low ii. (Iturton.)

Left hand placed in position as though holding a pistol, right; left hand forefinger resting against the lower of left hand, and motioned as though cocking (istol. ((Iiiinui I.)

The right hand in its position near the right eye, as given in the sign for (itiiil, denotes a pistol. This is from the shortness of the barrel. (I)ah(( I.)

The right arm is semi extended before the front of the body; the hand assumes the position of the trigger (88 I), undisturbed by being the opened and index crooked as hooking the trigger. From the center of the body the semi-extended arm is elevated to the level with the face and suddenly the hand is expanded as it projects forward. The right hand then drops to an extended position from the side of the middle of the body and the left hand is drawn edgewise across it, as in sign for Rati. (f(i (Dill Missitini I.) Soamtiig ti shoot down what is bail."

Place, At the. ((om are Httf.)

Place the left hand, slightly curved, about eighteen inches before the heart, pointing toward the light, the palm toward the face; collect the fingers of the right hand to a point, and strike the palm of the right against that of the left, the axes being at about right angles. (Ahxuroca I; islidfilknii inil Ilxikil, I.)

Place, To arise at a.

The hands are placed as in the sign for Place, at this, but the right hand is brought from a point at arm's length backward or out from the right shoulder, and struck against the palm of the left. Abs((rl; n I; Sitosliiii and Iaiuik.) The left hand, representing locality, is held in any direction to indicate the speaker's meaning, when the right hand follows the course and strikes the left at that position.

Plain, Prairie. (Compare Earth.)

Lay the hands flat upon their palms and move them straight from one another in a horizontal line. (Wied.) There is no similarity with Wied's sign in execution, nor is the essence of the latter as given as that of Oto (Old MhsKtno-i I). Boteler.)

Wave the hands outward and low down. (Iturtoi.)

This is expressed in the sign for Flat, Level. (Dakota I.) "The flat or level prairie."

After the hands near together, palms upward, fingers jointing forward, separate them about two feet; carry the extended right index, back upward, pointing forward, through a forward curve from side to side in front of the body three or four times, then make the negative sign. (Hil.-ofa IV.) "Nothing there."

The arms are semitended and brought, hands together, before the body. Then stoop forward and touch a piece of wood, or, in its absence, execute the sign for the same. The hands are then approximated before the chest in type position (T), then made to diverge widely, finally the right hand openly sweeps negatively to the side Oto and Missouri I.) "Extended space where there is no wood."



(1) Wave the hands horizontally and laterally, palms nii (X), holding left hand still (X); (2) thrust the right hand up, fingers extended (P); (3) rub off left palm with right (X reversed); smooth off left palm with right. (Apache III.) "(1) Level surface; (li) trees; (3) destitute of; (-) very smooth."

Plant, To.

Collect the fingers and thumb of the right hand to a point, directed toward the ground, and as the hand is moved straight forward from the body, draw it toward the ground at regular intervals. (Kaiowa I; Co-VKHirtell; Aikalic II; Wichita II.)

Plants, Vegetation.

Close the right hand; extend the index, pointing vertically, and place the tip of the thumb against the second joint, then pass the hand, back down, toward one side, in repeated moves, slightly elevating it at each rest. (Wyandot I.)

Pleased. See 414d.

Pond. See Lake.

Poor. Lean. Indigent.

The two forefingers extended, with the right as if it was a knife, imitate the motion of cutting the flesh off the left finger, beginning toward the tip, and cutting with a circular motion direct toward the base; at the same time turn the fingers a little round, so as to expose the different parts to the action of cutting; and, in this manner, that the flesh has diminished from starvation. (Loki.)

Hold the flattened hands toward one another like the breast. separate them, moving all the fingers several times inward and outward toward and outward from the breast. (Vk-L) The left forearm is elevated and semi-extended from center of side of body. Left hand is in type position (J 1, horizontal). The right hand, in a similar position, seemingly shows the left index finger toward the body. There is no apparent identity in execution or conception of this sign with that of the Prince of Wied. (Hoteler.) Reduced to small dimensions."

Pass one forefinger along the other, tracing it at the tip, both extended, as if paring or whittling it. (Idjhiht 1.)

With the thumbs about four inches in front of the chest, ends near together, pointing inward, palms backward and fingers relaxed, (puckly move them a few inches outward several times, each time nearly closing the thumbs. (Ihtkitli.) Because the ribs show and the fingers fit in between them."

Place both hands with fingers joined but inniked upon the middle of the chest, and imitate them as if tearing open the flesh. Kaiowa I: (( ) r((7r 111: Alikvli 11; Wirliitu 11.)

With the right hand to the breast, imitate the grasping and tearing of skin thereof. (Siosjoni and Ihtidk I.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Place the hands upon the cheeks, and draw in the cheeks. Ballard. j In property.

Extend the left forefinger in front of the left side, remaining fingers and thumb being closed: then with the extended index make several passes over the back of the left from tip to base. Alimroka I; Sho-ulairi and Banal; 1.)

Left hand in front of body, forefinger horizontal (I) palm of hand to the right), right hand same position excepting to have palm inward, stroke the Heiger of left with forefinger of right from end of the finger to the knuckle several times. (Clicienne I.)

Left hand as in (K) is held about twelve inches in front of the breast, and the right hand (im), forefinger extended, horizontal, palm downward, the side of the right thumb glided over the back of the extended left forefinger. Dakota I.)

The extended forefinger of the left hand is stroked rather rapidly two to many times from joint to base with the extended index of the right hand, the motion resembling that of whittling a stick. Sometimes the left hand is slightly rotated so as to present different parts of the finger to the stroking process. Mandan and Hidatsa I.)

Place the point of the extended index, upon the back of the base of joint of the middle finger of the left hand. (Wichita I.) It is then the extended index back and forth over the back of the extended forefinger of the left hand from tip to base. (Kaiand I; Comanche III; Apache II; Yuki II.)

Another: Pass the extended index of the right hand alternately along the upper and lower sides of the extended forefinger as in whittling toward the hand. (Kandian I; (im) Yuki I; Apache I; Wichita II.)

Same sign as for Apache. See Tribal Signs. Comanche II.)

Move the back of the left hand back and forth with the palmar surface of the extended index. Ute I; Apache I.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Pass the thumb over the forefinger several times (indicating "money"), next move the open hand from side to side once, and, at the same time, shake the head (indicating "no"), and then, nodding the head, joint with the forefinger to some person who is present. (Havasupai.)

Pony. See Horse.

Position, line; etc. See Ahead.

Possession sign; my property; To belong to.

The hand shut and held up to the view. Dineenah.

With the fist, pass the hand in front of the breast, then push it forward with a slight jerk. (Wied.) There is no appreciable similarity in the execution of the Oto and Miami sign and that of Wied. The conception of the latter is difficult to see. (Boswell.) It appears to be the grasping and display of property.

Touch the breast with the index-finger. Dodge.)

Right hand closed as though holding something elevated to level of and in front of the chin, drawn quickly with a downward curved motion toward the neck. (Cheyenne I.)

Both hands clinched about twelve inches before the body, palms inward, the right about eight inches above the left; both are then forcibly pushed toward the ground. Arapaho I; Shoshoni and Banal: I.)

First sign; the sign for I, etc. s (sign) (sign) (sign) point to or indicate the sign for the particular article to which reference is made, and (!) give the sign by crossing the arms at the wrists, about a foot in front of the breast, with hands natural, relaxed (V), palms inward, upright, draw the hands to the body so that they will cover the right and left breasts (the right hand the left breast and the left hand the right breast). (Ikihiya I.) ' Possession my property."

Another: First make the sign for I, first personal pronoun, and then the sign for the property, if it has one; if not, then the particular articles constituting the property must be pointed to. (Ihiltii 1.) These things are mine."

Strike the palms of the hands together, palms inward, and then make the sign for None, I have MOiiae. (Ihtkota IV.)

Throw the clenched right hand edgewise toward the earth, between and as far as the lower part of the body. (Ihkota I, II.)

The arms are crossed and the hands loosely collected as in the position (B), are folded on the chest. ((H(i) mill Missouri.)-That pertains to me."

Throw the list, edge downward toward the ground. When possession is elsewhere, the arm is extended in that direction, and the above sign made. Kaioini I; Apache II; Wichita IE: Citmoiklir 111.)

Both fists, with palms forward, are held between the body, right above left, and forcibly pushed downward a short distance. (Stoxliiii and Bamtk I.) Ikafmute natural sign. Point to the object owned, and then point to the breast. (Bnllarfj.)

Point to something with the forefinger of one hand, and, nod the head, then rest the other hand on the breast. (Haseistal.)

Slap the breast with the palm, and at the same time open the mouth as if to say "Yes." (Zcijlrr.)

Our instructed deaf-mutes press an imaginary object to the breast with the right hand.

It belongs to me.

Deaf-mute natural sign. Point to the object possessed, and then to the breast, meaning the speaker. Ballard.)

First point to the object with the forefinger, next rest the forefinger on the breast-bone, and then nod the head, (Rnsenstab.) 2G

Point with the right forefinger as if to point to something, and then from the thing to myself. Zeujler.) I have.

First make the sign for I, personal pronoun, and then the back of the right hand which joins the palm, upward and toward the left, with fingers extended and joined, is carried out from the breast about eighteen inches, and placed in the palm of the left, held joining the palm upward and toward the right, palm upward, fingers extended, joined, and then both hands drawn in to the body. Dakota I.) "Possession I have it right here in my hands."

Place the fists, backs outward, about a foot in front of the navel, the right just above the left, then move them straight forward a couple of inches. Then place the right a little in advance of the left. Dakota IV.) "Holding fast to everything."

Make the signs for I, Me, and Have. Hidatsa I; Arikara I.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Move to and from the finger several times to the breast. (Larson.)

Another has.

Pass the right hand quickly before the face, as if to say "Go away," then make the gesture for I have. (Wied.) The arms are raised and closed over the breast as in the sign for I have. They are then suddenly thrown open from the breast toward another person, with the palms outward. There is no similarity in either execution



or concejtion of this sign with that of Wied; they are evidently of different origin. Boteler.) " Xot mine."

First xjiint to the person who has the article, or who has done it, with the right index ( TI), and then make the sign for Hare it. Dakota I.) " Reverse of I have it."

Rotate the right hand, back uiiward, from side to side, six or eight inches, describing an arc, fingers separated a lith, slightly bent, and pointing forward; then make the sign for Have. Dakota IV.)

Another: Point at the person and then make tlic sign for Have. It belongs to him. Dakota IV.)

Make the sign for Po! ii! iie! ion, itliiie, in the direction of the i)er-son, or if the person is named and not present, the gesture is made to one side. Dal-ota VI.)

Same sign as for HIn. Kaioical; ComancheuI, Apaehell; Wichita II.)

To liavo.

Both liaufls clint-liid, licld f(lj; t ise, tin- rifjlit about six inches above the left, and struck (h) vu vard toward the ground as far as tlii waist, retaining the same distanct between the liands (Uuing tlie wjjole of tiie gesture. Ublatsa I; Arikara I.)

His.

Indicate tlie ixmsoii, anil liirow lie clinclied liand edgewise toward the ground a shiort distance (stopping suddenly as if striiing a resisting body), the hand directed toward the )erson or his possessions. Kiio-ira I; Vomnnhc I II; Ajxu-lir II; Wichita II.) It does not belong to nie.

First make the g( sture for itliiie, then wave the right liand (piicljy by and in front of the face toward the right. ( Wicil.)

Keferenee having been made to the paiticidar article tlie rest is expressed by the sign for. oil(, I liavf none, hikoln I.) "Not mine."

Ihdf-mutt Hdturm si(un. The same sign as ( Ikiioii; i to liii, sui)plemeute(l by a shake of tiie head. Iiallt(rii.)

LT. se the sign for It l(loii; to niv, at the same time shake liie head as if to say "No." Zci(jlcr.)

Potato.

Collect the hngers and thunii) of the left hand to a ioint, hold them upward before the body (size), then with the fingers and tliundi of the rijht hand sindlarly collected, (oiuting downward, make several motions forward and toward the eartii (planting), tiieii with tlie tingers and thumb of the right hand pointing iijrtward, ciuveil and separated, make a motion upward at arm's length (growth). (Kaioied I; (oiiiiiiiclic IIT: Apache U; Wichita II.)

Pour, To.

With the left hand held in front of tiie stomach to represent hrttle, biichrf, dc; then the right hand held (A) to the right, and below the left hand, makes the sign for Cil, and is so carried over the stationary left, and turned uj) as though i)ouring its contents into tln left. (-bita I.) "Dipping of water with a, cii ) to till a bucket."

Prairie. See Plain.

Praise.

Italian si(jn. The foretinger raised, inasmuch as to say a thing is to be extolled to the skies. Butler.)

Pray. I pray yon.

The palm of the hand is held toward the person or persons addressed. Sometimes both hands are so hehl. Tlie Omaha and Ponka Indians saj " wi-bdhrt-ha", " I pray to yon, I petition yon; or "wi-bdhistnbe," J smooth ijoh down icifh the hand. In praying to the snn the hand is elevated and held with the palm nj). Say (Long's Exped., i., 584) gives the meanng, 43: " Be quiet, or be not alarmed, or have patience." Omaha I; Ionla I.) " Soothing."

With the face inclined npward, eyes looking toward the heavens, both hands are brought together from their natnal positions at the sides of the body, describing a considerable sweep in front of the face or above or below it, with palmar. surfaces looking toward each other, ni)right, fingers extended, thnms inward (T); then the boily and hands are lowered toward the ground (nearly our kneeling), with eyes looking upward. Dakota I.)-This is much the same as with civilized people."

The countenance placid and turned upward, the arms elevated, and with ojjened palms the hands vibrate and diverge. to and fioni the body in imitation of an angel flying and in execution of the sign for Deity. The hand now assumes position (K), ancfthe semi-extended iudex-tinger points in successi c Jerks from the month upward, ji rude imitation of the sign for Tath. ((Ho and Mi. i. souri I.) "Speaking to the Winged-one above."

Deaf-mnte natural. sV( Ulas ) the hands across each other, shut the eyes, and move the li )s rapidly. Ballard.)

Prayer.

If the flat hand is pressed to the lips, and thence moved upward to the heavens, it indicates a irayer or address to Deity. OJibtra I.)

Elevate one hand high toward the sky, spread hands opposite face, l)alms uj) and liackward (X). (Ajjachclu.) " Reference to God desire to receive.

Pregiiaify.

Pantomimically expressed by passing both hands, slightly arched, palms toward the body, from the jiubis in acui 'e npward and in toward the pit of the stoumch. ( Ufe I.) " Corresjjonds to the rotundity of the abdomen."

Pretty. See also Cwood and HaiidmOiiie.

The tingers and thunil), so op )oscd as to form a curve, are passed over the face, nearly touching it, from the forehead to the chin; then add the sign for (wood. Long.)

Another: Curve the forefinger of the right hand, and )lace the tip on the ridge of the nose between the eyes, so as to represent a high Roman iio. se; tlieii bring down the, Inind in a curvilinear manner, nntil t lie wrist touclies tiie breast; after whicli a(bl tlie si rl tor ijoo(l. (Loik. j Iass the extended liand (rij iit iisnall. ), fingers joined, palm toward the body, iu a caressing or stroiving niannei-, vertically downward in front of, and thence horizontally from, the body, in immediate juxtaapo-. sition to the face or that part of the jjersoii desired to be indicated. (Araihtho I.)

Same as llail(lmlllc. (Dukoln I.)

The same sign as for 4ii4 oi. hakulii.)

Denniiitr iiktiiral siiii. Au- i the eydirow s and siriacli IJii lips. Hiil-laivl.)

Pvivist.

Itiilidii sujn. The palms laid together before the breast and the eyes fixed either on heaven or earth. (Hitler.)

Prioi(r. (Compare III, Williii.)

The forefinger and thumb of the left hand are held in the form of a semicircle, pointing toward and near the breast, and the forefinger of the right; the representing the prisoner, is placed upright within the knife, and passed from one side to another, in order to show that it will not be permitted to pass on. (Hick.)

Sign for Take the oiler made, and the hands clinched and crossed back to back as though bound tightly. (Hick.) "Taken and bound."

Cross the wrists a foot in front of the neck, hands closed, backs toward. (Hick IV.) "Tied."

Same as the sign for (Hick), with the addition of the sign for oil or I when a prisoner individual is concerned. (Oto and Missouri I.) "To seize when in battle."

Both hands clinched, the right laid transversely across the left at the wrists. (Williis I.) "Tied arms."

Make the sign for Rattle; then with the right grasp an imaginary person from the right side, extend both forefingers toward the ground, the remaining fingers and thumb closed: place them side by side and move them toward the left. (Apache I.) "One grasped in battle and led away by the captor."

Place the fingers of one hand upon the side of the other, indicating the cross-bars of a Jail, and then point with the forefinger to some person who is in Jail. (Hick.) Italian, signs. The vulgarism "to look between the fingers" for to be in prison corresponds to the gesture which is made by crossing the fingers of both hands before the eyes so as to make a clickered grate, or by covering the eyes with the fingers of one hand drawn apart. (Butler.)

Specifically for capture.

The arms hanging down and wrists together or crossed. (Butler.) To take.

Both hands, fingers slightly hooked, thumb lying against forefinger, suddenly thrust forward to the left and jerked back (quickly toward the body. (Hick I.)

The left hand held about 18 inches in front of the left breast, thumb upward, edge of fingers outward (B-), is quickly seized around the wrist by the right hand, passed from in front of the right breast, back upward, and drawn rapidly in toward and near the left breast. (Dakota I.) "Tie is come; I have taken him; leading him captive."

Both arms are raised before breast, and hands made to execute the sign for fight; the left arm then, extended, is left a second; then seized at wrist by the right hand in type position (w); palms of both face the ground. (Oto I.) "One taken in fight or misconduct."

Property. See Powekwioi.

Prii or CaiiohM. (Compare D: isi; ei.)

Hold right hand in front of right breast or partly to the right side and lower down. palm down, gently move it up and down two or three times, then hold it still a few moments, and gently depress the hand, with slight bow of the head to right (Ojibwa IV.)

See Inii; er. Prudent, cautious, are not the opposite of oo. (Hick I.)



Place the tips of the extended fingers against the temples, then point them upward, the eyes following the same direction. "Superior judgment." (Wyndirlot I.)

Piii flia! it. See Trade.

Put it back. See It alone.

Quantity, iare; many; niicci; number.

The flat of the right hand patting the back of the left hand, which is repeated in proportion to the greater or lesser quantity. (Dunbar.) Simple rejection.

The hands and arms are passed in a curvilinear direction outward and downward, as if showing the form of a large globe; then the hands are closed and elevated, as if something was grasped in each hand and held in about as high as the face. (Loncj.) Putting the hands up in front of the body with the fingers carefully kept distinct. (Cheicnnr sign. Iiciku-t of Lieut.-7. W. Ahert, loc. cit., p. 4.!!.) Hands closed, brought up in a curved motion toward each other to the level of the neck or chin. (Chejioix-I.)

Clutch at the air several times with both hands. The motion greatly resembles those of dancers playing the castanets. (Ojihirii I.) . Many.

A simultaneous movement of both hands, as if gathering or heaping up. Anipalm I.) Literally "a lieaj)."

Two hands, with spread and slightly curved fingers, are held pendent about two feet apart before the thighs: then draw them toward one another, horizontally, diagonally upward as they come together. (Ahxarolcii I; Slioxliotii and Jliiitik I; Kiiiiini I; Coniioirlii: A))(ujh II; Wichita II.) "An accumulation of objects."

Hands about 15 inches from the ground in front and about the same distance apart, held scoop fashion, palms looking toward each other, separated fingers, etc.; then, with a diagonal motion, as if scooping up corn from the ground, bring the hands nearly together, with fingers nearly closed, as though holding the corn, and carry upward to the height of the breast, where the hands are turned over, fingers pointing downward, separated, as though the contents were allowed to drop to the ground. (Dihith I.)

Open the fingers of both hands, and hold the two hands before the breast, with the fingers upward and a little apart, and the palms turned toward each other, as if grasping a number of things. (Iotjioix I.) IMove the hands on either side of and as high as the head, then open and close the fingers rapidly four or five times. (WiKudot I.) " (Counting tens an indefinite number of times."

Interlute interlute fingers. Put the fingers of the two hands together, tip to tip, and rub them with a rapid motion. (Bdlaril:)

Make a rapid movement of the fingers and thumbs of both hands upward and downward, and at the same time cause both lips to touch each other in rapid succession, and both eyes to be half closed. (Has-eiktab.)

Move the fingers of both hands forward and backward. (Zcijiler.)

Horses.

Each the right hand above the head, palm forward, and thrust forward forcibly on a line with the shoulder. (Onuiha I.)

Persons.

Take iii) a bunch of grass or a clod of earth; place it in the hand of the person addressed, who looks (hwn u) on it. Omaha J.) " Kepre-sents as many or more than the particles (-ontained in the mass."

Hands and fingers interlaced. (Macfowan.)

Much.

Move both hands toward one another and slightly upward. ( Wied.) I have seen this sign, Imt I think it is used only for articles that may be piled on the ground or formed into a heap. The sign most in use for the general idea of much or main I have given you before. (Matthetrs.)

Both hands flat and extended, placed before the breast, fingertips touching, palms down; then separate them by passing outward and downward as if smoothing the outer surface of a globe. (Absarola I) Shoshoni and Banaji 1; Kaioira I; Vomanche 11J; Apache II; Wichita 11.; "A heap."

. Iiioli is included in Ilaaiy or Big, as the case may require. J)a- kofd I.)

The hands, with fingers widely separated, slightly bent, pointing forward, and backs outward, are to be rapidly approximated through downward curves, from positions twelve to thirty-six inches apart, at the height of the navel, and quickly closed. Or the hands may be moved until the right is above the left. (Dahita IV.) "So much that it has to be gathered with both hands."

Both hands and arms are partly extended; each hand is then made to describe, simultaneously with the other, from the head downward, the arc of a circle carving outwards. This is used for large in some senses. Mandan and Hidatsa 1.)

Hands open, palms turned in, held about three feet apart, and about two feet from the ground. Hands then, about a foot, then bring in an upward curve toward each other. As they pass each other, palms down; the right hand is about three inches above the left. Omaha 1.)

Place both hands flat and extended, thumbs touching, palms downward, in front of and as high as the face; then move them outward and downward a short distance toward their respective sides, thus describing the upper half of a circle. ( Wiandot I.) "A heap."

Sweep out both hands as if inclosing- a large object; wave the hands forward and somewhat upward. (Apache III.) " Snj; f;-csting- iniiiiciisity."

And heavy.

Similar to IyInil, except when hands are raised close the lists, backs of hands down, as if lifting; -something; - idea y; then into a slight distance up and down several times. Omaha V.) Ileniv.

Place the arms above the head, fingers interlaced to represent the lodj; the poles, separate and bring in; touching; again. Omaha I.) " Voii set; how I sit in a large lodj; e and how comfortable I am."

Another: Same as the preceding; then bring open hands together in front, palms down, extended; separate the hands to their respective sides. Omaha I.) " I am sitting in a innx Iodide, or in a e a ond tent-fire here."

Amyther: Kis'ht arm curved horizontally, with the tips of the fingers toward the breast; then slightly extend the arm and describe a circle by returning the hand and

passing it inward past (lie l)reast toward the right shoulder. Omaha I.) ' V man has plenty in his tent; or I have plenty around here."

Deaf-mute natural sign. Stretch the left arm at full length, and move the forefinger of the right hand along it to the shoulder. Ilauard.)

Qiiwitiobi; inquiry: iibfeii'o af oan. ((omjiare Fool; lei-(iociixioib.

The palm of the hand upward and carried circularly outward, and depressed. (Dunbar.)

The hand held up with the thumb near the face, and the palm directed toward the person of whom the inquiry is made; then rotated upon the wrist two or three times edgewise, to denote uncertainty. Lauii.) The motion might be mistaken for the deissi-e, vulgar gesture called "taking a sight," "donner un pied de nez," descending to our small boys from antiipity. The separate motion of the fingers in the vulgar gesture as used in our eastern cities is, however, more exactly correlated with some of the Indian signs for Fool. It may be noted that the Latin "sagax," from which is derived "sagacity," was chiefly used to denote the keen scent of dogs; so there is a relationship between the nasal organ and wisdom or its absence, and that "suspendere naso" was a classic phrase for hoaxing. The Italian expressions "reslare con il dito di naso," "con tutto di naso," etc., joined by the Canou De Jorio, refer to the same vulgar gesture in which the face is supposed to be thrust forward slightly.

Extend the open hand perpendicularly with the palm outward, and move it from side to side several times. (Wied.) This sign is still used. For "outward," however, I would substitute "forward." The hand is usually, but not always, held before the face. Mnithews.)

Right hand, fingers pointing upward, palm outward, elevated to the level of the shoulder, extended toward the person addressed, and slightly shaken from side to side. Ckeienne I.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. A quick motion of the lips with an inquiring look. (Bauard.)

Auxtrallinn sign. One is a sort of note of interrogation. For instance, if I were to meet a native and make the sign: hand flat, fingers and thumb extended, the two middle fingers touching, the two outer slightly separated from the middle by turning the hand palm upward as I met him, it would mean: "Where are you going?" In other words I should say "What?" (what name?). Siiijitli.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Move to and fro the finger several times toward the person spoken to. (Lair, son.)

Have you?

Deaf-mute natural sign. Move the finger to and fro several times toward the person to whom the one is speaking. Larmon.)

When?

With its index extended and pointing forward, back upward, rotate the right hand several times to the right and left, describing an arc with the index. (Dahita IV.)

Are you?

Deaf-mute natural sign. Nod to the person spoken to and slightly nod the head, with an inquiring look. (Ballard.)



Point with the forefinger, as if to point toward the second person, at the same time nod the head as if to say "yes." Zeilyer.) (iick. Quickly.

Same motion and position as 80011, arm slightly more raised and moved out fastf. r and thrown back more rapidly by a quick motion, (Ojibwa IV.)

Both hands should be placed horizontal, palms in ) vanl, xiiintitit, forward, about three inches apart in front of the lower part of the chest, and then quickly raised about ei. yiit inches, at the same time shaking them a little from side to side. (Dakota VI.) " Idea of lightness, and therefore (quick motion."

Quiet, be; be not alarmed; have patience.

The palm of the hand is held toward the person. This is also the sign for Surrender. Lniit.) Place the forefinger over the mouth. Araxiiit I.)

The right hand with index downward, horizontal, thumb, fingers extended and pointing in forward ( V ) position. Thumb to the front median line of body, and about a foot from it, and then carried on the same level to the right side of the body, where two or three quick upward and downward movements of the hand and arm complete the sign. (Iiik(iti I.) " Sit down; be quiet."

Thumb-hold horizontal. (iis. Hold the hand still in the air. (Iiilliiit.)

Fold the arms. (Arson.)

Patience.

The open right hand is laid, palm outward, over the left breast, and then both hands, with fingers extended, separated, and somewhat curved, are held horizontally, with palm surfaces looking toward one another, a few inches apart, in front of the body (P, turned horizontally) (this is Expanded, Jufic); and then the hands are closed (fists together) passed slowly over one another with a slight shaking or tremulous motion of the hands and arms. Diil-oui I.) "A (large) patient, enduring heart."

Rabbit. See also Hare.

The fore and little finger of the right hand are extended, representing the ears of the animal; the hand is then moved forward to show the leaping motion of the animal. (Laiii.)

Kaibit. (Compare iiio)V and Ele: it.) begin with the sign of Water then raise the hands even with the forehead, extending the fingers outward, and give a shaking motion as if to represent the dripping of water. (Dunbar.)

The sign for Water precedes that for Lion. Loikj.)

Scatter the fingers downward. The same sign denotes Snow. Burton.) Imitate its fall with the hand, palm down, partially closed, fingers separated and pointing downward; then move the hand in a direct course toward the ground. (Araxiiho I.)

Both thumbs, fingers and thumbs drooping, held to the level of the head; fingers slowly closed and opened, and motion downward made, as though flinging water from the ends of the fingers. Cheyenne I.)

Carry the thumb over the head, with fingers separated, curved downward (Q), thumb inward, then make a shivering downward movement with the hands, flexing and extending all the fingers slightly and with considerable rapidity. as nearly as possible in imitation of the drops of rain falling on the face and body. (Dakota I.) " From the falling of rain."

Suspend the hands about a foot in front of the shoulders, backs forward, fingers separated and bent a little and pointing downward, and shake the fingers, or ap) nixiinate and sei)arate their ends once or several times. Some, each time while separating the ends of the fingers, throw the hands downward about eight inches. (Dcd-ota IV.)

Hold the riglit luuid i)en(lciit, witii fingers separated and pointing downwaril, before the riglit side and on a level with the lu-ad; then thrust it downward and back to its first jiosition, repeating the movement two or thlree times. Ihikata Y, VI; Hidatxa I; Arilmni I.)

The hand is held on a level with the top of the head, tingers separated and pendent; it is then moved downward rapidly a few inches and sudlenly arrested. It may be restored to its original position and the motion may be repeated once or oftener. Muntldn (tiid Ilkhitsu I.)

Both Jiands held to either side and in front of the head, palms down, fingers i)endent anil separated; then move the liands downward and back again, repeating several times. ( Wijundot I.)

Eaise right hand in front of breast, say fifteen inches from liody, l)ack upward, fingers hanging down (P I, with fingers hanging down, haiul horizontal), then make motion as tlrough sprinkling water, mo ing hand u ) and down from wrist out. (Suliitpiin I.) "S rinkliug water."

Hold the right hand in front of the side of the head, palm down, fingers pendent and separated; then move the hand up and down a short distaiue several times. Uiv I.)

Hold the right hand in front of or to one side of the face, palm down, fingers pendent. and. separated; then move the hand downward and back to its original position, several times, most of the movement being at the wrist. For a very heavy lain both liands are similarly employed, but witii a more vigorous motion. Apache I.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. s. An up-and-down motion of the extended fingers. (Ballard.)

First, point out in some direction; next, move the opeu hand down last and up slowly, successively, and then nod the head. (Hasenstab.)

Move the tinkers n )w; ii(l and (hiwiiwanl. (fjorson.) Drizzliii"-.

Place the closed hand at the lieii; it of the face, iialm down, leaving the inilex iointin. ir downward and a little toward the left, then move the hand iij) and down sesciai tinu's. Aprdric I.)

R. iiiiltow.

The lij ht hand with inde.-lini; cr only extended, and pointing; u )iii. dit (JT), is carried IVoni left to rii; ht in front of the heal, on a enr-e, and then downward towanl the horizon with a gradually deereasinu si)iral motion, until thially, without this motion, hand carried on downward, with tinker pointing upward. (Ihtkala I.) "To yo across the heavens wrajiped with ditfereut colors."

isa tli, or rashly.

Indicate ( nick. unsteady motion of hands and body, agitate both hands and liody. nio c hands (piickly to left in front and to ri. nht, palms down, with jerkin motions nji and down, most violently downward, head shaken a little. (Ojihirh I.)

Recently. Sec Tiaiae. Reeeciidy.

Relationhi.

Annt (maternal).

Make the sijiis for Vlollier, Slel (to the rij; ht), Itrotiier and Nisfer, and VGatiaii. (Kiiaick I; Comanche III; Apnche I I; Wwhita II.)

Annt (paternal).

: Iake the si. i; ns for Father. IBeri (to the right). Brother and! i) ter. and Woman. Kuitu-n I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichila II.) r. rother, sister; brother and sister.

The sign for ivIan (and for sister, of a woman) succeeded by iilacing the ends of the fore and nuddle fingers of one hand together in the mouth. (Loii;.)

The two first tinger-ti )s are put into the mouth, denoting that they fed from the same breast. (lurton.)

Place the fore and middle fingers in the mouth, thus imjilying nursing at the breast by a common mother. Arapaho I.)

Tips of the fore and middle fingers of the right hand placed between nostril. s and month; brought with a sudden ciu-ved nn)tion forward, outward, and obliipiely to the right expresses relationship) between cliildriii of saiiio. futher and luotlier; iiiiisl be preceded by the sign for ITIaii or oiiiiai, to spetiify brother or nister. (Cheyenne I.) Iut the tips of tlie fore and second linjiers of either liaiid between. the teeth. (SV(c, Foj; and Kiekapoo I.) "Two persons suckinj; one breast."

First and. second (inyers of right hand exteiuhd (IV), phiced obli(inely, backs ontward, on the lips, or their tips in the nionlli. (Dakota I.) " Nonrlshment from the same breast."

Place the tips ol the exleuded fore and middle hngers of the right hand between or against the lips, and afterward draw them forward about a foot, llie oilier lingers to lie clo. sed and the back of the hand upward; tlieii make the first part of tlie sign for. TIail, . c, the index horiy. ontall. N in Ironi of the jirixates. Sister: The same as for brother, but instead of the sign for man use the sign for woman after drawing the lingers from the mouth. (Pakotit IV.) "Sucking the same breast."

Another: Villi llie liuiil hand closed, leave llie index and second fingers extended, palm down; jilae the tip. s near the month and jerk tbein forward about six inches. (Dakota VI.) " We derived noiirish-uent from tlu same breast."

Iiring the right hand to the li )s, touching them with the index and middu lingers. (Oimtha I.) "To suck from the same breast." Obtained Irom,l. La I lehc, as a laui and Omaha sign.

Thrust the lirsf lingers into the mouth. (Oiiiaha I.)

Tlie left arm is semi extended, with hand in position (JI), modified by being held horizontal ontward and index exlemhd; the right arm, hand and linger now assume the same jiosition above and behind left. Now, the right index is brought aside of left, each extended parallel. Finally the right index is brought to point to the (tardiae region. (0 )I.) "Two se aralc births, alike in apiiearauc(! and at heart."

Thrust the index and second lingers into the mouth. (ro)ik( I.) "We two sucked from the same breast."

JJrother (said bv male).

Bring the left arm and hand to the left breast, as if in embracing. (Wiandot I.)

Brother (said by sister or other brother).

Make the sign for ICrotlier and iixtoi, followed by that for ITiau. (Kaknea I; Comanche 11; Ajiache I; Wichita 11.)

Extend the first two finders of the iif; lit liaiid; lriiir the li: iii(l,-vv-iui-fiigerg thus extended, ) jiosite the iiiioutli; tlicii i)lace thicse; two tiii icrs lietween the lips. Comanche 1.) " Doth took iioiiislimciit fimi the same lircastr."

Kijjlit-liaiid fingers and thuiub (; losed; lriiiji; in front of the, ri; ht side, extending and seitaralinj;- the fore and second fingers, which an; slowly brought together so as to lie side by side. I'tiillr I.)

Both hands (dosed, foictingers extended: i)ring them logeilier,-erti-eally, in front of the body, with the alms forward. (Iai-i'tc I.) Hlaee the first two fingers of the rigid hand lielween the lips. ( Wichita 1.) 15rother"s daughtler.

. Make the signs foi- lfim (li(i', Woiiaaii, and ISOiii (quickly or continuously, with termination of last sign to the light of the body). (J)ahotu VI.) IJrother's son.

. Make the signs for Itroliirr. Ilan, and Rorii (to the right side of the body, and i iicldy after or coiitiiiuously with termination of gesture for Mail). (Diikiilii.) lirother's wife.

Make the signs for ISrotlier, Tlaai, Woiaaii. and I OMNt wioii (His). (Dakota.)

Make the. signs for lly. Itimtllicr i ICrollirr an l ii l T and ITIaii), Bli (made to the right), aiir or. iniilar, and Woman.

Kaioiva I: Comanche I Apache II; Wieliita 11.) lirother and sister.

With the right hand closed, leaving the imiex and second finger. s extended and slightly bent, lining the hand liefore the chin, palm down, finger tii)s nearly touching the mouth; then draw them downward and forward. This sign is made when the jierion alluded to is i)re. sent, and has been referred to by i-ither jierion, oian inipiirer. Kaioiva; Comanche III: xlpache 11; Wichita II.) " Nnr. sed from the. sain( breast."

The first phalanges of the first and second fingers are placed between the lip. s and then withdrawn. This re resents somewhat faultily that both have been nourished from the same source. The sign is for common gender. Masculine or feminine nniy afterward be indicated by the appropriate signs. Mandan and Iidatsa I.)

Brother and. sister (sail by female).

Indicate the individual, then grasp the tip of the forefinger with the thumb and index. ( Wyandot I.)

Diiuffliter.

Make the same sign as for Girl; then indicate Parent or Possession by pointing to the person, or laying the index vertically against the breast or jioiuiting to it. Absarokit I; Shoslioni and Banal; I.)

First make the sign tor Ofllipriilg, then designate vlc as described in the sign for Cliild, and complete by the sign for Woman. Dakota I.)

Make the signs for Birth and Woiinn. Kaiowal; domanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Deaf-mute natural siin. Point the linger to the ear (because of the ear-rings) and then put down the hand, when naturally stretched out, to the knee. (Iairnon.)

Daughter's daughter.

Make the signs for Woman and Brotiier (Sister), Born (to the right of the body), and W OIII. in. (Ial; ita VI.)



Daughter's son.

Make the signs for Woman and Brother (Sister), Born, and ITian, both off from the right side of the body. (Dakota VI.)

Family, members of one.

Grasp the tip of the forefinger with the thumb and fingers of the right hand. When more fingers are used than the index thumb, it indicates more individuals. (Wiandot I.)

Father, mother (cuts).

The same sign of issue from the loins as Olini; with additions: e. (., for Ifollier, give I or illy, next Woman, and then the symbol of parentage, for Grandmother add to the end clasped hands, closed eyes, and like an old woman's bent back. Burton.)

With the right hand reach to grasp the right breast with the extended fingers and thumb; then draw them outward about twelve inches (are) Parenla e. Alis(u-ol: a I; Shoshini and Iianak I.)

The right hand, with fingers arched, separated tips, pointing inward toward the abdomen, is carried in and out two or three times with a sort of grabbing motion. (Dakota I.) "Part of the same body."

After making the sign in front of the privates for Ulan, make the sign for jltotlier. (Dakota IV.)

Another: Touch the right or left breast with the joined ends of the fingers of the right hand, and then make the motion in front of the right breast with the list as for Old man. (Dakota IV.)

Same sign as for Parent. (Dakota I; Wyandot I.)

Collect the fingers and thumb of the right hand to a point or nearly so, and pretend to grasp the breast, and draw the hand forward about eight inches. (Kaioical-Comanche III. Apah: Wichita II.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Close the hand while the thumb is still up and then rest the thumb on the lips. (Hahenstab.)

Move the forefinger along the jaw because of the beard. (Larson.)

Father's brother.

Make the signs for Parent (Father), Pownem Mion Hi (to the light), ITian, and Brother.

Father's father.

Make the signs for My, Father, Over, and Father. Sometimes, for illustrating more clearly, the sign for Ajsfed is added. (Kaioical; Comanche III; Apache I; Wichita II.)

Father's mother.

Make the signs for My, Mother (parent and woman), Over, and Mother. (Kaioical; Comanche III; Apache I; Wichita II.)

Father's sister.

Make the signs for P. trent (father), Poiek ion Hi!, ITian (to the right), and. Sister. (Jhilota VI.)

Grandfather.

Make the signs for Parent. Time ionj asro. Ajsfed and Born.

Dakota VI. J

Grandmother.

Ends of fingers of both hands touching the breasts on their respective sides, (this is mother), then make the sign for Woman, by drawing the hand downward at the right side of the head as though jpassing a comb through the long hair, and then come)lete by the sign for Old, by describing with the right hand in tion of the right side of tiit l)oil part of a circle after the manner of using a cane for support in walk ing. Dakota I.) "Denotes an aged person. Decrepit age dependent on a staff."

Make the signs for Parent. T oman. Time Ions' a Oi A ed and Born. Dakota Yl. j Husband.

Sign for Companion, Dakota 1.) United."

Husband (said by wife).

Make the sifjii for Sniie, followed by that for Itlan. (Kaiowa I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Mother.

Touch the breast and place the foretinfier in the mouth. Arapaho I.) Ivij hthand tingers and thumb closed Inward as though clasping breast (mainime) and drawn outward three or four times. (Gheycniicl.)

Make the sign for Fnher, followed by that for AVoilini. (Absarol; a I; tshonhoni atxl Uaiiak I.) " Woman i)arent."

From a toot in front of the right or left breast, move the right hand, its palm backward and its fingers semiflexed and spread, near to the breast, and after bringing the ends of the fingers together, move the hand foiward again and half oi)en the tiiigers and spread them. Make these motions two or three times, somewhat rapidly. (T)alota IV.) "In imitation of sucking the bieast."

Ends of the fingers of both hands (S) touching the breasts of their resjjective sides. (Dakota I.) "Indicating the mammie one who has nursed a child."

Make the signs for Parent and Woman. Dakota VI; Wyandot I; Kaiowaj; Vomaitech III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Deaf mute natural si(ji. Close the hand except the little finger and then rest the finger on the li )s. Haaenstab.)

Mother's brother.

Make the signs for Woman and Parent (mother), Po!)!)es! iion (Hers) (to the right), iflan, and Brother. Dakota VI.)

Mother's father.

Make the signs for JTly, ITIotlier, Over, and Father. (Kaiowa I; Goinauehe ill; A2)ache II; Wichita II.)

Mother's mother.

Make the signs for my, itlollier, Over, and itlother. Kaiowa I; Comanche III; A2)ache II; Wichita II.)

Mother's sister.

Make the signs for W oman and Parent (mother), Po! i e!! ion (Hers) (to the right), and Nister. (Dakota VI.)

Nephew (brother's son).

Make the signs for ITIy, Brother, His, Born, and Woman.

Kaiowa I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Xepilew (sister's son).

Make the signs for iwy, Sii iler, Herw, Born, and. Tlan. The signs for Hem, Born, and Man, are made to the right of the body, nearly at arm's length, as hehinging to anothei. Kdioini I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II).

Niece (brother's daughter).

Make the signs for My, Brother, His, Born, and Woman.

Kaioica I; Comanche II; Ajxichr II; Wichita II.)

Niece (sister's daughter).

Make the signs for lly, Siller, Her, Born, and AVoninn.

The signs for Hers and Horn aic made to the lighf of the body ncaily at arm's length, as belonging to anothei-; altlioigh tlu sign must be made at the speaker's head, the sigti is understood as referiing to the preceding signs. Kinoica I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) . Sister.

Sign foi- Brof lior, and, if Ticcessary to distinguish gender, add that for Sqiiaw. (Arapaho.)

Same sign as for Brof lifr. e. ct))t designation of the sex. (Dakota I.) " We are from the same brother."

Make the signs for AVoilian and Brollior. (Dakota VI.) Sister.

The right arm is flexed n ) vai(l, and hand, in )osition (i l), nioidily by fingers being approximated, is then apiuoacled to the mouth and ends of fingers approximated and inserted l)et veen lips; the hand is then withdrawn, and the indexliiiger, extended, points to tiie cardiat; region; the hands are then collected, as in type (A), and held in mammary region. (Oto I.) "A female dear to my heart and lii)s."

Pass the flat right hand, jialm t()ward the body, from the i)ubis downward, forward and upward, then elevate the first two fingers of the right hand. (Utel.)

Deaf mute natural sifn. An uninstructed deaf-mute, as related by Mr. Denison, of the Columbian Institution, invented, to exi)ress. Sister, first the sign for Female, made by the half-closed hands, with the ends of fingers touching the breasts, l)llowed by the index in the mouth.

Sister (said l)y brother or other sister).

Bring the left arm and hand to the left breast, as if in an embrace, then elevate the forefinger. ( Wijandot I.)

Make the sign for Brother and Sister, followed by that lor Woman. (Kaiou-al; Comanche I; Apache W; Wichita W.)

Sister's daughter.

Make the sigus for H oiiian and Brother sister), Tfoiiiiiai and Born (to the right ide of the body) in a continuous movement. Ihtlcota VI.)

Sister's hiishaud.

JIake the signs fur Brother and AVoiiinn (sister),;? Inii and

Possesixioil (Hers), both to the right. (Dakota VI.)

Make the sign for itly, Siixter, (lrother and sister and woman), Hern (made to tlie rigid), Maine or Siinilar, and Tlaii. (Kaiowa I; o((( (7(( III; Ajmclie II; Wichita li.)

Sister's son.

Make the signs for IVoiliail and Brother (sister), ITail and

Born (to the right of the body). Dakota VI.)

Son. See Child (off riiai); IWale, andean. (Arapahol.)

Same as the sign for Daughter, excepting designation of sex.

(Dakota I.)

Make the signs for Birth and illan. (Kaiowa I; Coiiianclie III;

Apadie II; Wichita II.)

Son's (huighter.

Make the signs for Born, Born, and AVonian. (Dakota VI.) Son's son.

Make the signs for Born, Born, and Vlan. (Dakota VI.) Uncle (maternal).

Make the signs for Fattier, His (to the right), Brother and Sister, and Woiian.

(Judowal; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Uncle (paternal).

Make the signs for Fattier, His (to the right), Brottier and

Sister, and lan. (Kaiona I; Comanche III; Ajiachell; Wichita II.)

Wife. (See also Coinpanion.)

The dexter forefinger is passed between the extended thumb and index of the left.

(Burton.)

Same as Coinpanion. (Dakota I.)

Make the sign for Woman, and then lay the two forefingers together side by side, straight and pointing forward, the other fingers loosely closet. (Dakota IV.) "Two joined as one."

(1) Make the sign for Woman; (2) two fingers left hand extended forward, and the other fingers touching; (3) both fists to the chest, con amore; (4) left arm circled before and drawn toward the body. (Apache III.) "(1) A woman (2) mated, (?) very dear to me, (3) and whom I embrace."

For wife.

Make the sign for Woman, followed by that for Woman. (Kaiowa I; (2) H((Hr7(-111; 4; (2); YI hit(1 II.)

Make the sign for Woman, and then move the right hand, back on-ward, forward a foot or eighteen inches from six inches in front of the navel. Dakota IV.) "Woman I have."

Wife or mother-in-law.

The hands, in position (A), are brought to the chest and slid; the right hand then passes sweetly downward and outward, palm toward the body, describing roundly the exit of the child from the loins in the obstetrical curve of Carus. The right arm is then raised and the extended index touches the heart. 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Retreat, or to return through fear. Begin with the sign for Traveling moderately or flareliin;;;, then draw the tips of the fingers and thumb together and retreat the hand to the body. (Lony.)

Both hands closed (18) at the left breast on the same level and nearly joined; then carry them outward right to right, left to left, in front of the shoulders, with arms more than half extended, and in transit open the hands so that when brought to a stop the palms will be inward, fingers slightly separated, curved upward. (Bahotn I.) Heart was not brave; what was I to do?; would seem to indicate utter helplessness under the circumstances. In such cases the man would not be stamped a coward. See the conception of Brave."

Right hand horizontal, back outward, fingers extended, edge of hand downward, is drawn from left to right about a foot in front of the face; if a jagged ridge, indicate by upward and downward sharp movements of the hand; if a level one, by drawing the hand on as nearly the same level as possible. Dakota I.) " From the appearance of a ridge."

Riding (horseback). See Horse and Child;

River. (Compare Broad.)

The hand, in the form of a spoon or ladle, is carried to the mouth, as if conveying water, and drawn along in a horizontal line with the edge downward, about the height of the breast. (Lomj.)

Another: Hold up the fingers of the left hand, a little diverging from each other (representing a mountain range), and to convey the idea of the streams flowing from them, place the index-finger of the right hand alternately between each two of them and draw it away in a serpentine manner. (Long.)

Open the right hand and pass it before the mouth from above downward. (Wijj.) If Wieits sign is complete there is a similarity in conception, but the (00 I) sign represents the conception "water," and that which retains it at sides and directs the flow. " Something we drink, retained by banks at sides." (Botckr.)

The finger traces serpentine lines on the ground. Ojilna I.)

Make the sign for Drink;;, and then wave both the palms outward. A rivulet, creek, or stream is shown by the drinking sign, and by holding the index tip between the thumb and middle; an arroyo (dry watercourse), by covering up the tip with the thumb and middle finger. (Btir- toH.)

A movement of the extended hand, palm down and horizontal, fingers joined, indicative at once of the flowing of water, and the meandering of its current. Arnpaho I.)

Sign for Water, followed by the sign for flowing. Cheyenne I.) "A river is flowing water.

Make the sign for Water, then place the extended flat hand, palm down, before the breast, and push it forward to arm's length. Absa-roka I; Shoshoni and Banal; I.)

Right hand to the left side of body, level of shoulder, edge of fingers outward, extended, pointing obliquely downward toward the left (S turned downward), carry the hand downward on a double curve in front of the body and toward the right. Dakota I.) " Running water."

Make the sign for ater, i. c, i)lace, tin rigiit liaiid, uitrifilit, six or eight Inches in front of the mouth, hiwk outward, index and tliunib crooked and tiieir ends al)out an incli ai)art, tiie other fingers nearly closed; Tuove it toward the mouth, and then downward lu arly to the top of the bieast-bone, at the same tinii turning tiu hand over toward the mouth until the littit fitiger is uppermost); tiien draw the right hand, its back forward, the index extended and pointing toward tiic left, and the other lingers closed, from about two feet in front of tiie left shoulder toward the right until it is a foot or so outside of the line of tiie right shoulder. Ihiknui.) Long water."

Itight hand liriitiglit, cup sliajied, jialiii iipwaid, to the moutii; iiaid, as in tvi)e (Fl), nuiddlied l)yleiug a little niore relaxed: liotli hands are then extended and the edges hehl vertically, i)alms facing, but hands a )art; the hands in sanu relative positions ai-e then moved to and from the body. Oto I.) "That wi drink; llowing and jclained l)etween banks."

Collect the lingers of the rigiit hand to a i)oint and bring it to the mouth, i)alm tirst, then wave the Hat hand, palm down, horizontally from rigiit to left. ( Widiilil I.) " Jlrroad water."

Raise hands to sides, lingers extende(l. palms obliiph(X I, with ) alm oblipie), then at sanu time move both on iiarallil lines as far as arms can reach, showing a trough; then i)lac, e right hand three or four im-he. s from uu)uth, ialm upward and hollowed as though holding water, and move it (piickly past the mouth, resling in last position just in front of chin. (Siiehtitfin I.) Water running in a trough."

Put hand in front of mouth, palm upward and hollowed as though holding w ater, and mo e it past the mouth, resting in front of chin; then from a i)oint in trout of breast make winding movement to a point as far from the body as arm will reach, tiiglers naturally relaxed, (Y I, palm vertical), as though tracing course of stream. Suhaptiii I.) riold the right hand Kattened and extended,. with palm down, to the side of the right hip, then pass it forward toward the left side in a serpentine movement. Vommiche II.) "The hand represents the flat surface of the water, the movement the serpentine course."

Make the sign for Water, then hold the extended forefinger of the left hand diagonally in front of the body; jialm down, then i)ass the point of the index along the left from th( base of the palm to the tip of the forefinger. Utc I.)

Hold the right hand Hat and extended at the height of the hip, and push it, palm downward, in a serpentine manner diagonally across toward the left. (Apache I.)

Deaf mute natural signs. An undulating motion of the hand. Ballard.)

Move the forefinger forward in a circle just below the mouth, indicating the motion of rolling waves, and then point to the place of it.

(Hiiscn. itah.)

Kaise the hand toward the month and then move the same hand in a line showing the tlowiig of the water. Larson.)

Across a.

With the forefinger of the right hatul descriie near the ground a wavy line in the direction of the geograjjhical course of the stream indicated, and then with the same finger describe a short, straight line across the former and from the direction of the journey. Dakota II.)

Headwaters or source of a.

Hold the extended and fiat left hand vertically before the body at the height of the elbow, then point to the palm with the index and make the sign for River away from the left hand with the right. Apache I.)

Road.

Having the opened hands eif; ht inches ii )art, )ointing forward, )alms upward, in front of the cliest, ni() c tliem, each one alternately, back and forth about eight inclies. Dalota IV.)

Both hands tiat and extended, )ointing forward from the chest, palms upward, thumbs an incli higher than the outer edges which are placed nearly together, in this ixj. sition jmss the hands lbrward nearly to arm's length. Kaioiral; Comanche III; Apache II; yichual.) "From the depression usually indicating a traveled trail."

On, or i)j the middle of a.

First make the sign for Road, extend the left forefinger pointing forward and to the right, then hie the tip of the extended index, pointing downward, upon the second joint of the forefinger. Kaioira I; Comanche III; Apache V; lvichil(t II.)

AAa; on.

Make the wagon sign, and then wave the hand along the ground.

Burton.)

With the right hand, forefinger extended and pointing downward, other fingers closed (J turned downward), describe from its natural position outward in front and to the leit of the body as far as the arm can be exteiuled the winding course of a prairie wagon-road. Dakota I.) " From the winding course of roads."

Robe. See Clothing-.

Rocky (as a bill).

An ascending motion of the extended lii lit hand, liiif ers joined, palm down, toward and over tie elinelied left, wiicli is constantly interihtsed as an obstacle. If impassable, the li lit hand siioidd not i)ass over the left, or the sij n may be completed in this manner and tliat ol iiaidtion added. Arajidl(i) I.)

Koiihii (ij 4: itlse, To. See Cattle.

Run, Ri(iiiibBt;,. (impare Walkiij.)

Tlie arm nearly doubled upon itself, and then tlie (dbow thrown forward and backward, as in tlie act of rnnni(iii;,. (Loiui.) Imth hands, fists (B), carried n iward on tliiir respecixe sides lo the level of the shonhhrs and then make the npward and downward millions from the shoulders in imitation of their movements held in this jiosition when running. Dakota I.) 'From the movements of tin, arms when running."

p xten(l atid ioint bdtli foreliiigers inward, the right three or four inches behind the left, jialms backward, at the hei-ht of the breast, then, while moving the hands forward; dtein itely, throw the right index over the left and the left over I he right. ( Dakota I V.)

Both arms are flexed and lists brought before liody at center, about fonn inches apart. The hands in position (B) are then moved forward suceessi-ely ami alternately as an animal galloping oi trotting. (Oto I.) "IMotion of limbs in movement."

With one or both lists *lac*. ed near the side of the chest, move them forward and backward as in *riuininu-*; the motion being at the shoulder. *Kawa al*; *Vomatiehe ii Ai*((*vju*; *Wichita II*.)

Deaf-mute natural *siiiiis*. *V* rapid motidu if the lect on the floor. *Ballard*)

Use both arms and both open hands in a way similar to that in which the legs are used to run. (*Ifa. seiistah*.)

Move the hands up and down in the two )arallel lines from the breast. (*Larnori*.)

Rapidly, swiftly.

Lay both hands *tiat*, palm downward, and pass the right rapidly high and far over the left, so that the body is somewhat raised. ( *Wieil*.)

Saored.

Eight hand upright (*S*), palm toward the left, is moved straight *uj*)-ward and downward in front of the face. (*Dakota I.*) *L'tt*

Sad, Sony, Troubled. (*Ooinimre Angty*.)

The right hand is partly, *soiiietimea* quite, closed, *hrld* in front of the chest, almost or quite in contact with it, and made to *desciilx*: i circle of three or four inches radius, once or oftener. *Mandan and Ildatm I.*) "This indicates the various *contii*(; tins emotions which may be re-feired to *ly* an Indian when he says *My heart is bad*."

*lotli fists* )laced before the *l*)reast, )alins down, *thuml*s touching, move *tiie* outer edges downward as if *brci*aking a stick, then *i*)lace *tlie* palm of the hand (or the fingers) over the heart. ( *Wyaudiit I.*) " *r. roken heart*."

! *n(lille*.

I first make the sign *foi- Il4rw* then turn *tiie* left hand outward to the left, and extend the *Hexed* fingers so that the hand is horizontal, *l*)alm downwaid (*lk* )' "" same time the fingers of the right hand are likewise extended, and then on a *cnive*, first to the right, then upward and to the left, *th*( hand is brought, with palm downward, nearly crosswise over the back of the left, which it *jjats* gently several times. *Dahotd I.*) " *Indicating saddle from its )osition on the horse*."

The sign for *H4ri e* is first made by *di-awing* the *o*)en hand edge, wise across before the face; the front and middle tingers of the right hand then straddle the index and middle tingers of the left. Finally, in *rei*)resentation of the handmade and reclining saddle-tree of the Indian, the two front fingers of the right are made to stand inclined on the front and back of the left. *Olo and Mismniri I.*) "Something astride of a horse that inclines before and behind."

Pack, To.

The clinched fist is held before *tlie* chest at a variable distance, the second row of knuckles to the front, usually, the forearm being *senii*-pronated so as to make the metacarpophalangeal articulation of the index the highest point of the *liand*. The fist is then struck by the *l*)alinar surface of the extended fingers of the right, first in the back and then on the side, or *vim verm*. (*Mandan and Hidutsa I.*)

Halt.

The body is bent forward, and the palm print of the *riglit* fingers, *iu* type position (*W*), touch the earth before the body. The open hands are then a *)i*)roximated *l*)efore the body, palms in contact, then diverge, the right index touching the tongue in *type-i*)osition (*K*). The *couu-tenance* assumes a mien of dislike. The motion to the ground



woixhl indicate th( salt-licks of the phiins. Ofo and Missouri I.) " Something from the ground savory to the taste."

! alitiation. Uand-sliiikiii;

He; shook hands" with thu party greeted "and then prt'ssed Ids own open bosom." A Knnxmmij n. (Indian sketches I. v John T. I ivinr, Pliiladelphia, IS; "), vol. I. p. 01.) It is noticeable tliat while the cerenioinal jiestuie of ninon or linking hands is counnon and ancient in token otieace, the pijictice of sliakinjf hands on nieetinj;, now the annoyins; eti(iuette of the Indians in their inter; ourse with whites, was not used by them between each other, and is clearly a forei; ii importation. Tlieir f; incy f r atlecfionate jrreetinj was in riving a )leasant l)odily sensation i y rnbbing each other's breasts, arms, and stomachs. The sen. seless ami inconvenient custom of shak-inj; iands is, indeed, by n(j means j'reneral tlii-onirliotit the world, and in the extent to which it prevails in the United States is a snl)j(! ct of ridicule by foreijjiiers. The Chinese, with a lii; her (; oncei)tion of jiolife-uess, shake their own hands. The account of a recent observer of the meetin 4of two )olite Celestials is: " Kacil jilaceil the tinjiersof one hand o- r the fist of the other, so that tlie thumbs met. and then standintf a fe V feet apart raised his hands gently up and down in front of his breast. For s )ecial courtesy, after the foregoing gesture, they place the hand which had been the actor in it on the stomach of its owner, not on that )art of the interlocutor, the whole proceeding being subjective, imt perlimps a relic of objective jjerformance."

aiiie; iinitar tonhnt i mentioned before. (Conipare

Companion.)

Place the two forefingers i)arallel to each other, anil push them forward a little. (I)unhnr.)

The two forefingers opened forward, laid side by side as in sign for Companion, and gently i)uslied forward. (Cheyenne I.) ISame. sign as for Companion. Dakofn I.)

The forefingers of both hands extended, joined, backs upward, are carried outward from the breast on the same level for a foot. (Dakota I.) " Xo difference l oth the same."

The hands are placed in the same po-itions as in Ahead and Behind, except that the forefingers are placed exactly side by side. If it is to he. shown that two things are exactly alike or constantly alike or beside one another, the hands are moved forward together for a short distance. Mandan and Hidatm I.)

Extend forefinger and middle finger of right hand, pointing upward, thumb crossed over the other fingers, which are closed; move hand downward and forward. (Omaha I.)

With the forcfiusers only extended, phice the hands in front of the chest, palms down, so that the extended Hnsers lie side by side. (Kaio-wa I; Comanclie III; Apache II; Wichita II.) " One like the other."

The forefingers only of both hands extended, placed side by side before tlie body, i)alni down. Apache I.) Italianaiijn Lay the two forefingers together side by side. (Butler.) "Union or harmony."

Satisfied. See (wlad.

ISaw.

Same as the sign for Clieyeiiiie Indian. (See Tribal Signs.) (Dakota I.) " From the use of the saw."

Scalp.

Grasp the hair with the left hand, and with the right one flattened cut away over the left. ( Wicd.) Still in u. se. (Mutthcws.) Although Wietvs sign seems inexplicit in description, there is a remarkable similarity in the execution and conception between that and the (Oto and Mis-nouri I.) (Botcler.) 'That art removed by the knife, as represented."

The left hand stationary, eighteen inches in front of stomach (D), as though grasping the scalp-lock, and then the right hand (X), with palm upward, fingers extended, pointing obliquely toward the left, is passed with a backward or inward motion under the left hand from in front of it, just as though drawing the knife inward in scali)ing. (Dakota I.) " From the act of scalping."

Rapidly carry the left hand to the front of the upper part of the chest and close it, back forward, as if grabbing the hair; then draw the right hand, i)alm downward, from left to right beneath it, as if cutting. (Dakota IV.)

The left hand is raised to the vertex of the head and seizes the hair called by the Indians the scalp-lock; thus firmly held, the right is raised and edgewise executes a severing sweep around the forehead. (Oto and Missouri I.) "That which is removed as represented."

Grasp the hair on the top or right side of the head with the left hand then draw the flat right hand with the edge toward and across the side of the head from behind forward. (Pai-Ute I.)

Scarce, Few.

Place the hand in the position given for Come, when it is moved from side to side, arrested in its motion at intervals, and where so arrested is depressed an inch or two. (Mandan and Midatsa I.)

With the fore and middle (infers imitate the opeiiiiij and siutiiii of the blades of the scissors. Loikj.)

Nenrili lor. S( lliiiiiliii.

Secret; To? eerele. See Hide.

See; Seeing; Saw. (Coniiare look al.)

The foietiiiiijier, in the attitude of jiointini;- , is passed from the eye toward the real or imaginary object. (Loii;-) Pass the extended index finger forward from the eye. Wicd.) Same as my description, but briefer. Miilllicrs.)

Strike out the two forefingers forward from the eyes. liurton.)

Two fingers project, i;- . (Mdcioirdii.)

Place the fore and middle fingers (of the right hand usually), separated, extended, and pointing; outward, in front of the eyes, indicating the direction of supposed lines of sight. (Ardpitho I.) Pass the extended index forward from the eye. (Ahsavokd I; Shos-hoiii and Banak I.)

Same as Look, To. fhthttt I.)

With the index and middle fingers of the right hand extended, and their ends separated about two inches, joint forward at the height of the eyes, the other fingers

to be closed and the thumb on them, back of hand upward. Hold the hand still or wave it forward a few inches. Dakota IV.) "Two eyes."

With the fingers of the right hand as for "Seeing", move the hand from side to side several times at the wrist, describing a curve. Dakota IV.) Extend the index and second finger of the right hand, and move them horizontally forward from the eyes. Dakota VI, VII.)

The right hand, held as an index, is placed near the right ear, its back almost or quite touching the cheek, and is then moved forward. Mandan and Hidatsa I.)

Close the right hand, leaving the index (or both index and second fingers separated) extended, pass from the eye forward, the finger tip pointing in the same direction. Kiowa; Comanche I; Apache U; Wichita II.)

Another: Draw a circle around the eye with the extended index, or with both index and second fingers. (Kiowa I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Close the third and little fingers of the right hand, lay the thumb over them, separate the extended index and second fingers as far apart as the eyes, bring the hand to the eyes, fingers pointing outward, and pass the hand outward. (Wichita I.)

Deaf-mute natural. Open the eyes wide and strain them at vacancy. (Ballard.)

Point the finger to the eye. Larson.)

Move the open hand up and down successively in front of the eyes. (Hidatsa.)

Place the forefinger on the eye as if to see something. Zeigler.)

One another.

Both hands closed with the palms facing, forefingers straight, flexed at metacarpal joint so that they are horizontal and pointing toward one another at a distance of eight or ten inches; sometimes slightly crossed to and from one another. Absaroka I; Hidatsa; Kiowa and Banak I.) "Sign of To See with both hands, as representing two individuals."

Seen, or Discovered.

The sign of a bird or other animal is made; after which the finger is pointed toward and approached to your own eyes. It is the sign for "Seeing reversed." (Lodge.) - Same as Found. (Hidatsa.)

This is made in a manner the reverse of See. Mandan and Hidatsa I.) Deaf-mute natural sign. Nod, having touched the eye. Cross.)

Slanting.

Both hands to front of face, hand and fingers upward, back outward (S), pass the left hand slowly from left to right in front of the eyes, and the right in same way to the left. Cheyenne II.)

Head inclined forward and downward, eyes looking directly downward; place the upright hands, with backs outward (S), about three or four inches in front of face so as to hide it from view as much as possible. Dakota I.) "From covering the face to hide the shami"

Both hands flat, with extended fingers joined; place the left outward before the left cheek, pointing upward and backward toward the right side of the crown, and the right several inches from and before the left, pointing upward and forward, back outward, the face at last; same time being turned toward the left. (Lodge I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Sheep.

liijilit hand hehl forward from the lower part of the right. side of the abdomen, palm down, arched, fingers. slig itl. v. se )arated, and make ari-hed interrupted movements forward. (Utel) ". Manner of the movement of the animal while grazing."

Ewe.

The right hand, extended and slightly arched, held helbic the body, about two feet from the ground; then imslit it forwaidd over a slight arc once or twice. Apache I.) " Illuktrales the aimmal's height and interrupted manner of moving forward while browsing."

Mountain; liighorn. (Oris moilana, i; i(-h.) . Move the hands in the direction of the horns ou both sides of the head by passing them backward and forward in the form of a half cir(; le. ( Wied.) This sign is still in use. Uatflicirs.)

Place the hands on a level with the ears, the palms facing backward and the Angers. slightly reversed, to indtate the ammonite-shaped horns.

Burton.)

Move the opened hands backward, one on, ach side of the head above the ears, palms inward, fingers slightly tlexed and pointing ba(; kward. Dakota IV.)

Place the right hand at the height of and straight forward from the elbo y, palm downward, close the two ndddle fingers, extend and crook the index and little fingers, at the same time extending the thumb. so that it passes downward and below the closed fingers. (Utel) " Ciuvded horns and nose is represented."

Wether.

Make the sign for Slieei, ewe; then place the arched left hand trausversensly in front of the body (pointing toward the right) and nearly close the right, and make a movement tvom the left backward and downward toward the body as if drawing a rope. (Apache I.) "Height of the animal, walking as it grazes, and the long tail."

. Shield.

Is shown by pointing with the index over the left shoulder, where it is slung ready to be brought over the breast when recpiired. (Burton.)

Both hands made to describe a circle slightly to one side and in front of the body. Cheyenne I.) 8hoe, iiiocca in!.

Raise the foot aud stroke it from front to back with theiindex-finjjier of the hand on the same side. (Wiid.) I have seen this sign. Matthews.) The simihirity between the Ota ami Missouri I) sign and Wit(Vs exists more in the idea or conception than the motion excited. It is not )rob-able that they ever were identical in execution. (Batcler.)

Dr. iw the foot upward and incline the body forward so that the hands can reach the foot when the drawini; on of the shoe or moccasin is imitated. Dakota I.) " From the drawing on of the shoe."

Stoop and, witiit the tiitiu, ers in the same position as for li e!!!, tunic e. xcepting that the forefingers are to point downward and the thmmbns nwaril, move the hands from the toes backward through slight cnrves, one on each side of one of the feet. (Dakota IV.)

Another: Make the same sign above the foot without stooi)ing. Dakota IV.)

Both hands in type-position W) are approximated at the points of the inditx fingers before the toes of either foot. Then the hands diverge and describe a cnrve around



the sides of the foot to the heel, from which joint both hands are pulled suddenly upward. The sign is perfect, representing the pointed oval of the moccasin and the use of both hands in drawing them over the heel. For Boofs the last motion is extended up on both sides of the limb to midway the foreleg. Oto and Missouri I.) "Tliat which incloses the foot and is drawn on."

! lioot; Nliot. See, also, Arro and,; nil.

Discharge of a deadly missile.

The hand is clinched in such a way that the thumb covers the nails of the other digits; the forefingers are then suddenly extended as in the act of sprinkling. This is much like the sign for Bad, but here the arm is not moved and the fingers not strongly Mexed. Maiifjan and Hi-datsa I.)

Struck by a deadly ni. isile.

The left hand is held before the chest at a convenient distance, thumb upward, back outward, fingers slightly bent, and is struck in the palm with the back of the clinched right fist. Mandan and Hidatsa I.) !! lioil. In stature.

A short person is described with right hand brought nearly as high as the head on right side, forefinger straight upright (J, back outward); move the hand down, keeping fingers upward till it reaches the waist or below. The body is usually bent to the right a little in the movement as the hand goes down, short distance is described the same as Clot or ear. Cheyenne I.) !!! extent.

Place the hands, palm to palm, a short or the required distance apart. (Arupuhn I.) Curtaileil.

The arms are semitended before the body; the hands are approximated at palms, then made to diverge to indicate some length. The right hand then approximates the left and, edgewise, imitates a cutting off of a short piece of the twig or reeds. The word does not seem to be well understood by the Indian unless applied to some object, in which case there is a compound sign. Oto and Missouri I.) "Length reduced by cutting off."

A little, short extent, or time, according to connection.

Raise left hand to position in front of body, forefinger extended horizontal (if left, changed to left); then raise right hand, first finger extended (MS); place end of the finger near end of forefinger on left hand, and move it slowly up the finger, resting near its base or near base of thumb. Sahajitin I.)

Only by less separation of hands. (Apnche HI.)

Sick; ill.

Hold the flattened hands toward one another before the breast, bring them, held stiff, in front of the breast, and move them forward and backward from and to the same. (Wicd.) As is evident, no similitude of execution or design exists between Wicda sign and the (Oto and Missouri I.) Boteler.)

Contract shoulders and chest, bring hands in front of throat and chin, with a shrinking, contracting motion and a shiver (if ague) or blow short breaths as if panting; then carry the left hand to the forehead and press, indicating headache. (Ojibira IV.)

Touch the part that is the seat of the ailment and then withdraw quickly the touched limb, or flinch at the pressure made on the part, at the same time the emotions of the face express suffering. Dahjta I.) "From the fear of increased pain by pressure."

The open, relaxed hands are to be quickly thrown about four inches forward and outward, several times, in front of the stomach; fingers spread a little, ends about four inches apart, palms backward. Da-tiota IV.) " The pulsation of the heart."

Assume an appearance of distress, with general features relaxed. Both arms are then elevated, semiflexed, and the hands assume the type position (Q 1), modified by fingers being more curved and less rigid. The hands are brought tremblingly thus to the sides of the body, chest, etc., and then raised to the forehead and the extended indices made to compress the temples. Oto and Missouri I.) " That which produces inward or bodily distress."

Place the tips or ends of the extended fingers and thumb gently over the heart, leaning the head slightly toward the left, accompanied by a drooping or closing of the eyelids. (Ute I.)

Another: Collect the fingers and thumb of the right (or left) hand to a point, and place the tips alternately to the right and left sides of the chest, accompanied by a simultaneous dropping of the head, with the eyes partially or entirely closed. Cte I.) "Location of pain."

Deaf-mute natural signs. Place the hand upon the breast and jut out the tongue. (Kdhw.)

Place your palm on the forehead and shudder. (Cross.)

Place the open hand on the forehead, and then move the head down, with the mouth half opened. (Ha. sen. stah.)

Put forth a part of the tongue out of the mouth and at the same time raise the hand to the breast. (Larson.)

Place the hand on the breast, at the same time open the mouth as if to vomit. Zeiyh-r.) -ery.

Both hands flat, extended, and fingers joined, place against the cheek bones and withdraw slowly. ( Wyandot I.)

Sift the fingers.

Tap the back of one hand with the palmar surface of the fingers of the other, alternately and repeatedly, then close both hands, leaving the forefingers and thumbs fully extended and separated; place them about four inches apart, palms facing, and rotate them in short vertical circles, in such a manner that when the right hand occupies the upper portion of its circle the left will be below. Kaiotca H; Comanche III; Ajmche II; Wichita II.) "Hands and conversation."

Silence.

Lay the extended index, pointing upward, over the mouth so that the tip extends as far as the nose, or alongside the nose. (Shoshoni and Banal- I; Ute I.)

Sing, to.

Eight-hand fingers and thumb partially unclosed, placed in front of the mouth, shot upward, and slightly shaken. Cheyenne I.)

Ball of the right hand resting on the chin, fingers extended obliquely upward and toward the left, as though catching the words thrown out of the mouth. Balot.) " Catching the words."

Move the right hand through a small circle in front of the mouth, back forward, fore and middle fingers spread a little, extended and upright, other fingers closed, thumb

on michlle lingei-. Ihiknta I.) 'Opening and closing the mouth and the sounds coming forth."

(1) Put thumbs and forefingers s read to make large circh-;!) beat tip of right hand several times towards it; (3) wave forefinger several times (juickly from lipsnjjward. Apavhc.) "(1) Drum: (2) beating accompaniment on it; (3) singing."

Deaf-mute natural sujn. Put one linger to your mouth, opening and shutting it alternately; set in motion your arms, after the manner in which a singer acts. Crass.) iii ih i,. Sacred.

I love the upright right hand in a (; ircle in front of the mouth, the Augers slightly bent and separated. so as to form a circle, l)ack outward. (Dakota IV.)

Sister. See Relatioii ilii.

Sit domi.

The tist is clinched, and the motion of it is then the same as if it held a staff and gently stamped it upon the earth two or three times. ( Lony.)

Make a motion toward the ground, as if to pound it with tiie ferient of the closed hand. (Burton.)

Quickly lower the extended hand, palm down, indicating spot and action. (Arapaho I.)

Right hand held to one side, fingers and thumb drooping, struck downward to the ground or object to be sat upon. (Cheyenne I.)

Shut both hands, thumb)S up (or above), raise liand. s a little, and lower at same time with a squatting or sitting motion of body if the person giving the sign is standing; if sitting, point to the i)lace and make motion with the hands and arms. Ojihwa IV.) I)ight hand clinched, outer eilge downward, and j)ushed toward the the ground. (Absaroka I; Slioshoni ami Banak I.)

Another: Iake the sign of To sil, but make it toward the spot indicated for the visitor to occupy. (Absaroka I; Shoshoni and Banak I.)

Eight hand in natural position, fingers closed (A), palm ujiward, extend the forearm, with elbow fixed, straight toward the front (L), and carry it toward the ground or seat. (Dakota I.) " Sitting down ou a chair or the ground."

Incline the body forward and move the right list downward about eighteen inches from in front of the stomach, at arm's length forward, bent upward at the wrist, and back outward. Dahita IV.) " Down in a bunch."

The clinched list, thumb upward, is held outward, usually to the right, the elbow forming nearly a right angle, the hand is then depressed and suddenly arrested. This is a modification of the sign for Stay, or Abi le. When the sign is made imperatively the arm is sometimes stretched toward the place where it is desired that the person addressed shall sit. Sometimes a i)articular spot, mat, or seat, if convenient, is struck with the fist in uiking the sign. Mamlan and Hiilatka I.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Point at the place where you wish the person (spoken to) to sit, and make the motion of sitting. Crons.) and smoke.

Used as an invitation to a visitor, and is made by carelessly pointing to the individual, to indicate person, then make the sign Sit do vn and To l)loke. (Ahsarolia I; Shoshoni and Banak I.)

Australian sign. See Wait.

Slave.

Slave is describeil the same as a Captive. The only persons used as slaves, or so considered, in wild tribes of i)lains are captives. Mexican children have been often taken as well as young people of hostile tribes. The right hand clinched (C with palm forward), upright, on a level with and to the right of right shoulder, is clasped around the wrist by the fingers and thumb of the left hand witli back of hand (left hand) to front, and pull the right hand to the front twelve or fifteen inches. Cheyenne II.)

Sleep, sleeping:.. (Compare IVig-ht.)

Point to the ground and make a motion as if of lying down; then close the eyes. Burton.)

Close the eyes and incline the head, the cheek resting upon or supported by the extended hand. Time may be indicated by this means; "one sleep" (the sign for sleep and one finger touched or held up alone) being the equivalent of twenty-four hours or a day. Arapaho I.)

Right hand, palm inward, placed by the side of the head; head drooped to the right, as if to fall into the open palm, and eyes partially closed. This also means to go to bed. Cheyenne I.)

Another: Forefinger of right hand crooked and placed against or near the upper lid of the eyes; very short motion downward and outward. Cheyenne I.)

The head incliuml sidewise toward the rif; lit, apiust tliu iialiu of the right hand with fingers separated (P). (Dakota I.) " Head suiipported by a i)illow."

Close the eyes, inelliie the head toward the right, and l; iy it in tlie opened right hand. (Dakota IV.)

The arm is brought to the side of liead, witli liaud in j)osition (T), and Lead inclined to right slioulder, resting in palm, eyes closed. (Oto I.) "Rest."

Incline the head to one side, close or partly close the eyes, and place the flat hand to within about six inches of the ear. (Iai-Utc I.)

Deaf-mute natural si(ius. Place the hand ui)on the cheelc, inclining the head to one side, and closing the eyes. (Hallard.)

Close your eyes and bend your head sidewise on the oj)en hand. (Cross.)

Fir. st place the oien iiaud on one side of the head, next move the head, the eyes having been shut, down to the side, and then joint to the place to sleep. (Hasnistah.)

Close the eyes. (Larson.)

Shut the eyes, and incline the head as if to sleep. (Zei(j)lcr.) Italian sign. Lay the open hand under the cheek. (Butler.)

To sleep with another.

The person is first indicated by pointing, then place the forefingers of each hand side by side in front of the breast, back upward, at the same time inclining the head a little to tiie left and partially closing the eyes. (Dakota V.)

Cross both closed hands anil arms before the breast as if in an embrace, then lay the extended index and forefinger side by side, palms down, i)ointing forward, and move tlicm over toward the right so that the backs of the hautls point downward toward the right at the termination of the sign. (Ftc I.)



The head is held nearer the middle line than in the sign for ileep. The hand is then raised in i)()sition ( ), and made to quiver with palm outward. (Oto I.) "Unrest."

Slow.

Extend the left arm, curving the forefinger and holding it still. The right arm does the same but is drawn back with several short and circular movements. ( Wied.)

Both liaiuls ill trout of breast with tiugers extended, c., as (W), pass the right hand forward over the back of the left slowly. Dakota I.) " Slow ill motion."

The hands, four to eight inches apart, about a foot in front of the lower part of the chest, with the forefingers extended, pointing forward and backs upward, should be slowly lowered about eight inches and at the same time separated by bringing the elbows to the sides. The other tingers are to be nearly closed, thumbs against the middle fingers or under them. (Dakotu IV.) "Going backward, and therefore slow."

Deaf-mute iitutnil suiufi. A slow, horizontal movement of the hand. Ballard.) In reference to walking, walk slowly for a little distance; to sewing, slowly copy such a manner as a dressmaker actually does, and so ou.

(Croa. s.)

Lilian; r ittle; a few; iiiinnll anioiiiiit. (Compare Hfotli- ins;. Pass the nearly closed hands several times by jerks over one another, the right hand above. (It7e(.). There are various signs for Litde, depending on the nature of the oliject describled. I have given you one. I do not remember tins of the Prince of Wied. ( fattheu. i.) (1) Fingers and thumb of both hands closed, hands bent backward from the wrist, and thus (2) crosses right above the left before the breast. Cheyenne I.)

First lay the open hands on the body, backs outward, and then make the sign for ihail, or the animal or thing to which the sign is to be applied, and then close the hands, fists (A 1), left outside of the right and about a foot and a half in front of the left breast, and the right held just in front of the left breast; carry the left hand inward, and the right hand outward, to the body on a curve until the riglit fist is over the left. Dakota I.)-Denotes small in body or stature."

Place the right fist or half-closed hand about three inches above the left, in front of the navel, radial side of the fists upjs ard; then bend the hands backward as far as possible at the wrists, and move the right wrist over the left, at the same time turning the palms a little upward. Dakota IV.) " So small or so little that it can be held in the closed hands."

The extended forefinger of the left hand (usually erected) is pinched near its extremity between the thumb and index-finger of the right hand. The degree of smallness is to some extent shown by the height of that portion of the left forefinger which appears above the right thumbnail. For extra demonstration the eyes are often partly closed and the forefinger pinched tightly. Mandan and Ilidafxa I.)

Tlie thumb and front tiigcivs of tlic rij; lit hiiiul are ( olkctcd ami, as in type-position (ii), are made to grasp something; or both hands in like position are held parallel, facing each other. Oto (iiul Mixtioiiri I.) "That contained between the tinger-ends."

AVith the forefinger only extended, jilace the inner edge of the extended index about half an inch from the tip of the forefwiger. ( Ute I.)

Extend the thumb and index, bringing their palmar surfaces to within half an inch of one another, the remaining fingers closed or nearly closed. (Apache I.) "The positions of the fingers are the same as if holding a very small body."

Hold imaginary object between left thumb and index; point (carrying right index close to tip) to the last. (Apache III.) In size and also in position.

Right-hand in front of the body, mark off on the index-finger, with the thumb, a small portion of it, other fingers closed. (Dakota I.) "A portion of anything, a small amount."

Bring the index-finger upon the other a little way from the tip. (Balut.)

Place the tip of one forefinger on the first joint of the other, and then half close the eyes, and move the lips from each other, while the upper and lower teeth are kept toward each other. (Havas.)

Put the open hands together. (Tairson.)

Use the teeth as if to press the end of the tongue between. (Zuni.)

Klick.

Touch the nose tip. A bad smell is expressed by the same sign, ejaculating at the same time "Pooh!" and making the sign of Bad. (Burton.)

Pore and middle fingers of right hand placed at or near the nostrils, drawn downward and forward with slightly curved motion. Cheyenne I.)

Fore and second fingers of right hand extended (others closed) (I). carried directly to the nose and then forward for a few inches in front of the nose, fingers pointing obliquely downward. (Havas I.) From the act of smelling."

Denote natural signs. Hold the nose with thumb and forefinger; or imitate the act of sniffing. (Ballard.)

Point at the nostril with one finger, with a displeased or pleased expression. (Gross.)

Place the forefinger beneath the nostril, at the same time raising the upper lip several times in succession, as if to smell something. Zuni.)

Smoke.

Begin with the sign for Fire, then raise the hand upward, with the fingers open as if to represent smoke. Dunbar.)

Snuffle the nose and raise the fingers of both hands several times, rubbing the fingers against each other. (Wied.) The rubbing suggests the old mode of obtaining fire by friction, and the wrinkling or snuffling of the nose indicates the effect of the smoke on that organ.

With the crooked index, describe a pipe in the air, beginning at the lips; then wave the open hand from the mouth to imitate curls of smoke.

(Burton.)

Similar to the sign for Fire, the fingers still and the hand ascending by a constantly revolving motion. (Arapaho I.)

Sign for Fire made slowly. Cheyenne I.)

Clinch the right hand, and hold it, palm toward the left and downward, about twelve inches in front of the lower portion of the chest. (Ahasarah I; Shoshoni and Banak I.) "Holding the pipe."

Same as the sign for Fire with the hand carried up higher. Da-hota I.) " From the ascent of the smoke."

Make the sign for Fire, and then hold the opened up)right hands, fingers a little spread, side by side, in front of the face. Dakota IV.) " Hides everything."

Close both hands, place them side by side toward the ground, palms downward, then raise them quickly, extending the fingers and thumbs in doing so, and make spiral curves upward a short distance. ( Ute I.) ! naked.

The forefinger is extended horizontally, and passed along forward in a serpentine line. Long.)

A gliding movement of the extended hand, palm down, fingers joined, in imitation of reptilian locomotion. Arapaho I.)

Right hand forefinger pointing, placed in front of and on a level with left shoulder, drawn along to the right with undulating sinuous motion, imitating the motion of a snake crawling. Cheyenne I.)

Extended forefinger of right hand (others closed) (J pointing downward instead of upward) in front of the breast, move it in imitation of the movements of the snake in crawling. Dabitu I.) 'I-nim the crawling of a snake."

The hand, held as an index hand, pointing forward, is held near the body in front and usually to one side; it is then advanced rapidly and with a tortuous motion, like that of a snake crawling. Mithitn a ml Hidatsa I.)

Same sign as that for Mithitn I. in. isi-e Tkiha Suix.) Conkuicjiell; rai-Vtv I.)

With the index only extended, palm down and the hand at the right hip, pass it forward and toward the left, moving it from side to side (in a serpentine manner) in doing so, the motion being made at the wrist. Apache I.)

Deft-mut luttural. signs. A zigzag motion forward with the forefinger. Bauarii.)

Move the arm in a serpentine form. (Lursan.)

Point with the forefinger as if to point to something, at the same time move it crookedly, and also at the same time stretch the tongue and move it to and fro like a pendulum. (Zccr.) 8ilotv. (Comi)are F10 I.)

Begin with the sign for ISnail. then the sign for Air or Cold, and conclude with the sign for AVhilt". (Kiaihar.)

The hand is held up about as high as the head, with the fingers suffered to dangle downward; it is then bobbed a little up and down, as if to throw off drops from the ends of the fingers. (Lonij.)

Scatter the fingers downward. The same sign denotes rain. (Burton.) Imitate its fall with the hand, palm down, partially closed, fingers separated and pointing downward. To indicate Rain, the hand is moved in a direct course toward the ground; 8llon, the hand moves other than in a direct course to show drift, lighter fall, is: c. (Arapaho I.)

Same sign as for Kniil, though the hands are moved in and out more than in that sign, as if covering the body. (Ihtl-nia I.) From the falling of the snow."

The same sign as for Rnill; but when it is necessary to distinguish it from rain, it must be preceded by the sign for Cold, which makes it the same as winter. Often the sign for Rain or snow is made with one hand alone. (Dakota IV.)

Make the signs for Rain and Deep. Dakota VI; Hidatsa I; Arikara I.)

The hand in position of sign for tsniis is moved downward slowly and with a wavering motion. Mandan ami Tlidatsa I.)

The face is cast in(isitively toward the sky and the arms and clothing collected around the body as when one is chilly. The right liand is then raised above the leiad with the tingers collected much as in tyi)e-position (H 1), modified by finger ends being held a little more curved. The hand then falls by jerks, opening and closing successively. (Oto and Missouri I.) " Something falling that makes us chilly."

The hands are held as in the sign for Rain, but are then moved down toward the ground and outward to either side. Literally, "deep rain;" rain being indicated, the depth is shown by i)assing the hands outward toward their res )ective sides. Wyandot I.)

Place the right hand as high as the head, in front or toward the right side, palm down, moving it (quickly up and down several times for a short distance, then indicate the depth upon the ground with the tiat hand, palm earthward. (Apache I.)

Make the sign for Cloiidw; then the hand descends from above the head (Q), tips down; when near the earth wave the hand. To show depth of snow on earth spread both hands, palms down (W). Apache III.) " Represents the varying motion of snow-dakes."

Deaf-mute natural sifns. Point to the shirt bosom, signifying the color white, and move u ) and down the extended tingers. Ballard.)

Do the same as to say rain, except point with the forettnger to some object that is white, indicating the whiteness of snow. (Hananstab.)

Put the hands toward the breast and shake the body, and then move the outstretched hands upward and downward. Larson.)

Soap.

The right-hand clinched (D), is rubbed on the left forearm, just above the wrist. Dakota I.) "From its use in washing clothes."

Son.

Oijen the left hand and strike against it several times with the right (with the backs of the fingers) which also means Hard; then strike on the opposite side so as to indicate the reunion. Wied.) The supposed yielding substance is restored by the second stroke to its former shape.

Tiike some soft body in the liaiul, ami touch ami liaiidlc it lij htly, alteruately with each haml, held as tliouj h moldiifi- it into a round hall- Dalvta I.) "Ilandlini; the substance f, Mntly, so as not to injiin it."

With the hands thri-e or four inches apart, jointinj, toiward, palms downward, linjiers relaxed, lower them aliout four inches slowly and raise them rather rapidly several timea. (Ihikaln IV.) "Yields ami springs back; therefore is soft."

With the linger and thnml) of the right hand approximated to a joint, pretend to pick some pulverulent substance from the palm of the left, keep working the tips of the right as if allowing the contents to fall slowly back again into the left. Iuiioirn I; Coninnvhv III; Ajkirltc II; Wichita II.)

Made only l)y rubljug folds of cloth (tle. xibility;, or imitating the crumbling of bread. (. I ) c7u III.)

Deaf-mute nnlkral sifjii. Stpieeze softly the clinched hand. (Cross.) oil. See I: irtli.



ioidier (American).

Pass each hand down the outer seam of the giants. (Sac, For. find KiclajkXt I.) "Stripes."

Sign for IVliite!? Iail and then for Fort. (Dakota I.) "From his fortifieil place of abode."

Extend the fingers of the right hand; jilaci the thumb on the sanu plane close beside them, and then bring the thumb side of the hand horizontally against the middle of the forehead, palm downward and little linger to the front. (Dakota II.) "Visor of forage cap."

The nearly closed hands, thumbs against the middle of the forehngers, being placed with their tliumbs near together in front of the body, palms forward, separate them about two feet. (Dakota IV.) "All in a line in front."

Another: First make the sign for soldier, then that for Wliitr man. (Dakota IV.)

Place the radial sides of the cunched hands together before the (; hest, then draw them horizontally apart. (Dakota.) "All in a line."

Place the flat and extemled right hand, iialm downward, horizontally against the forehead. ( Ute I.) " Visor of the caji."

Arikara.

Make the sign for Arikara, and that for llavr. (Arikara I.

Dakota.

Make tlie sign for Dakota, and that for Soldier. Dal-ota VI.) inoldieik coiuiuii:,

Both hands extended, fingers spread, phice obliquely upward and in front of the breast, right above left a short distance; moved alternately and successively from right to left. ( Ute I.) " The movement of bayonets iu a charge."

Some. (Part of a number of persons or objects.)

Extend the index, hold the palm down, and imitate the motion of indicating different individuals or articles from left to light. (Kaioica I; Ciwianvhe III; Apache II Wichita II.)

Son. Bee Reiatioiili lip.

Soon. Hee Time, Soon. (Compare ivear.)

Sorrow. (Occasioned by tilial disrespect.)

Right hand next to the heart, palm iu, fingers slightly curved; then make a circular movement foiward and outward toward front. ( Omaha I.)

Sorry. See Sad.

Soup. Sign for Kettle, setting on the fire, and then that for Drinking.

Dakota I.)

Sour.

Simulate tasting anything sour, i. e., act of tasting and expression of face. Arapaho I.)

Tip of forefinger touched against the tip of the tongue; then make the sign for Hard. Cheyenne I.)

Eaise the right hand to the mouth, as though having the substance to be tasted in it, and then spit. Ial-ota I.) " Not liking the taste."

Deaf-mute natural. sign. Make wry mouths. Baltard.)

Touch the tongue, shaking the head, with a look expressive of displeasure. (Cro. s. s.)

Close the eyes a little and shake the head. Lamon.)

Space; extent.

The left arm and hand are extended. The right hand is then brought (as in S 1 modified by being horizontal) to left and drawn across left arm edgewise at successive points. Oto I.) "That is composed of smaller parts; many added."

Speak; xipeeli.

The motion is like sprukliis' water from the iikmth by si)riiif; ino; the forefinger from the thuiob, the hand following a short distance from the moulti at each resilience, to show the direction of the word, or to whom it is addressed; this motion is repeated three or four times. (Ijduj.)

Place the flat hand, back downward, before the mouth, and move it forward two or three times. Wied.) My description is the same as this, but more precise. I believe I said the thumb is held forward. A knowledge of this fact would be essential to one who wished to imitate the sign correctly. Mattheis) There is sufficient similarity to Wied's sign in the position of the hand and forward movement to justify a supposition of former identity between that and (Oto and Mixxuhri I.) The curved position of the fingers in the latter sign is not invariable. Bote-kr.)

Extend the open hand from the mouth. Biirtun.)

Fingers used as if picking something from the mouth. Mticjotrni.)

Point the extended forefinger as from the mouth. Arapulio I.)

Forefingers of both hands crooked inward, as in making the sign for iriorniiii; motion backward and forward from mouth. (Vheijvne I.)

The gestures by which "speaking" is described are made close to the mouth. If the hand is passed several times across the lips it means addressing the people, Haraikjia: If the fingers of both hands are crossed before the mouth like a pair of scissors, it means a liuhxjhe. Qjibwa I.)

Same as the sign for J iia; the thumb the hand is carried farther outward from the mouth. Ihikatu I.) Carrying the words out of the mouth.

Place the right hand just in front of the mouth, palm forward, index half flexed, other fingers closed, thumb against middle finger; move the hand at the wrist forward two or three times through an arc of about six inches, each time bringing the end of the index against the end of the thumb. (Dalcotalv.) "Opening and closing the mouth, and the sounds coming forth."

Pass the tips of the fingers of the right hand forward from the mouth. (Fai-Utel.)

Place the knuckles of the right hand against the lips, and make the motion of flipping water from the index, each time casting the hand and arm from the mouth a foot or so, then bringing it back in the same position. (Wichita I.)

Place the flat right hand, palm up, fingers pointing to the left, a short distance before the mouth, and move it forward. This is sometimes repeated three or four times. Dakota VI, VII.)

The right hand, not very rigidly extended, palm upward, thumb forward, is held in contact with the lower lip; it is then moved forward a few inches, and restored to its

original position. These motions are repeated once or oftener. (. anijaii and Iliadafsa I.)

The right hand is brought to the mouth, palm upward, index-finger crooked, the others somewhat collected, and hand slightly cup-shaped. The hand and arm is then extended from the mouth, opening and closing partly by successive and delicate jerks toward the person or object addressed. The position of the hand is not invariable, and the true origin of the sign seems to be more in the conception of something coming at intervals from the mouth. Ofo and Missouri I.) "Opening of the mouth and that which issues therefrom."

Close the hand, except the index-finger, and, first touching with this the mouth, move it forward, back upward, partly closing and opening the finger with a rapid motion. Iroquois I.)

The right hand is held to the right side of the mouth, fingers pointing forward, palm down, when the fingers and thumb are slowly opened and closed, representing the opening and closing of the lips in speaking. ( Wiaudot I.)

Pass the right hand, palm up, forward from the chin. Shoshoni and Banal- I.)

Deaf-mute natural. Move the lips as if to speak. Zeigler.)

Another speaks.

Place the hand as in the sign for Sienk, beginning farther from the mouth, drawing it nearer and nearer. (Tl((7.) I have seen this sign.

Mattheics.)

Conversation.

Several repetitions of the sign for Speak. Arapaho I.)

Make the same sign as Tell, but with both hands, and toward each other, Iliadatsa I; Arikara.) I will speak to you. An interview.

Eight arm flexed at elbow, and hand collected as in type H 1), modified by being inverted and palm turned up. The arm and fingers are then suddenly extended, after being brought to the position of the heart. (Oto I.) "Approach; I will open myself to you."

Talking (one person).

Throw the opened, rehooked, right hand, pointing forward, palm upward and inward, six or eight inches toward the left, several times. naknia TV.)

Two or more persons conversing.

Both hands being opened, relaxed, and pointing forward eighteen inches apart, palms upward and a little inward, move them inward until near together three or four times; or, having the hands near together, move them from side to side several times, turning the ends obliquely, first toward the right and then toward the left, moving them from the wrists alone, or moving forearms also. (Jhibit IV.)

Or talk in earnest.

The right arm is raised, flexed at elbow, and the hand brought to the mouth in type-position (i 1, modified by being inverted), palm up, and the index-finger being more open. The hand then passes from the mouth in jerks, opening and closing successively; then the right hand in position (S 1), horizontal, marks off divisions on the left arm extended. (Ojibwa and Missouri I.) That which issues from the mouth continuously or in parts."

Tell me.

Ilaethe Hat right hand, palm upward, about fifteen inches in front of the right side of the face, fingers iointing to the left and front; then draw the hand inward toward and against the bottom of the (hin. Ab-sarokal; Jliilafsa I; Kdioivt I; Arikitrii I; Comanche III; A2)achell; Wichita I.)

Place right hand (Y I), slightly strained at the wrist, as though holding something on it) at a point, say a foot from the mouth, and move it toward the mouth two or three times. All the motion by the forearm, the arm to the elbow lying against the side. Saha jtin I). Touring in or being fed."

I have told you.

Move the opened relaxed right hand from the mouth straight forward about a foot, fingers pointing toward the left, palm u iward. Dakota IV.)

Told me, a person.

Eeverse the movement of the right hand as given in rlie sign for Talk, i. e., the hands drawn inward toward the face, as though catching the words as uttered by another person, and carrying it to your own mouth. Dakota I.)

Deaf-mute nntural sign. A rapid iikitioii of the lips as if in the act of speaking, ami move the fluger to the bosom after some sign for the person telling. (Ballard.)

Spear. See liaice.

Spoon.

liight hand in front of body with thumb and forefinger bent in resemblance to the shape of the bowl of a spoon as much as possible. (Da-Jioia I.) "Bowl of a spoon."

The left arm is elevated and semi-extended, the index-finger and thumb are approximated at ends, as in position (H), other fingers are closed. Tlie right hand is then made to scoop downward and inward, with the index and michlle fingers approximated and curved, palm inward. The ring and little fingers are closed. The right hand then approaches the left in the above position, which is now taken to the mouth. (Oto and Mis. sonrl I.) 'Theshape, size, and use of the instrument is indicated."

Spotted.

"With the extended index make repeated transverse cuts across the extended forefinger of the left hand. (Absarol-a I; Shoshoni and Banal-I.)

Hold the left hand with its palm inward and fingers pointing forward, and alternately draw the palms and the backs of the right fingers across its up )er edge several tiues from left to right. Or draw them across the hand and arm at different places as if wiping off the fingers. (Dakota IV.)

Extend the left forearm horizontally, pointing forward, then pass the left palm alternately across it from below upward (but not touching it) on the inner and outer sides. (Ridatsa I; Arikara I.)

The sign for the animal or thing is made first, then the arms are flexed, hands brought together in front of body, opened in fidl, flat, palm of one on back of other a cross duplicate of position (W). Flat surfiiees then pass horizontally over each other. (Oto I.) "That which has been rubbed or blurred."

Spring (season).

The sign for Cold, to which add the sign for being Done or Fill-i lied. (Dunhar.)



Signs for Day (or Daylight) and Ciira! i. The seasons may also be distinguished by indicating a greater or less meridional altitude of the sun. (Arapaho I.)

With the right-hand tinkers and thmiih curved upward and separated (P with knuckles and back downward) hei; inniiifi- with the iiaand in this position as low down on the right s'uau as you can reacii by Ixmiding tlie body a little, then bring the hand up a few inches, keeping fingers up. Cheyenne II.) Ile presents grass growing."

Nlake the sign for ()irakK. (Dakotnv: Knhm-n I: Comanche III; Apache II; ircn7(r II.) From tlie season the grass sjirings up."

Make the sign for lloioc. (Itidiii;; a li r o); and then hold the left hand, palm looking ol)li( Ucly downward and liackward, in fnuit of the abdomen, and pass the right hand, back upward, iinderneatl it from beliind forward: or, nialvc tlie sign tor Ofiv riiv. (Dukota IV.) The mares have colts."

Iake the signs for IS. liii. rj?. and (kooii. Pakold I.)

The right hand is gradually drawn toward tlie body, tlieii approaches the ground, in type-position (J I), lingers more couecttil at the ends and less rigid. From tlie ground tlie hand is made to rise slowly and successively in representation of the U )ward tendency of vegetation. Oti (inij Mis. sunri I.) "The time wlicii grain and grass grow."

IMake the sign for Itniii. then with the cui e(l index only pointing upward, hold the liacle of the right hand near tlie ground and elevate it, gradually and in an interrupted niovimucut, upward. (Ute I.) "After the rains the sprouts appear."

iqiinn. See Voiiiiai.

St. trs. (Compare looi.)

The right-hand, forefinger and tliunib crooked, is pointed in various directions above the head toward the ieavens, ami a moderately (luick under-and-over movement of the tiuger and thumb, forndng a crescent, is made. (Ddkiiita I.) "From tlie twinkling of tlie stai's."

Make the sign for M;: iil, and then, bringing the ends of the right tliunib and forefinger togetlier, or Hexing the forefinger within tlie thumb, (piickly move the upright liaiid four or five times forward, here and there above the head. For stkr. liold the hand abo-c tlie head, its inner edge uppermost. (Dakota IV.)

Stay, abide. I live or. lay here.

From a foot in front of the neck move the right hand. Us back forward and index extended, several times through a curve toward the right shoulder, each time rotating it to turn the palm forw-ard: then throw the fist forward in front of the lower part of the chest and move it a foot or eighteen inches up and down, back outward. (Dakota IV.)

The clinched fist, back forward, thuiil) upward, is hekl before the chest, then depressed a few inches and suddenly arrested. If you wish to tell a person at some distance to stay where he is, stretch the arm out at full length toward him in making the sign, otherwise the hand is held near the body. Mandan and Hidatsn I.)

Clinch the right luuul as if holding a stick, and malvc a motion as if trying to strike something on the ground with the bottom of the stick, held in an uiright position. (Wichita I.) . Steal, To.

The left forearm is held, horizontally, a little forward across the body, and the right hand passing under it with a quick motion seems to grasp something and is suddenly

withdrawn. Lomj.) (Seize an imaginary object with the right hand from under the left fist. Burton.) This implies concealed action and the transportation forming part of the legal definition of larceny. Our instructed deaf-mutes make the same sign.

Left arm and hand held diagonally to the body on level with elbow, right-hand forefinger hooked, quickly drawn under left hand and back to the side (sometimes all the fingers are hooked as though grabbing something or tearing it away). (Chajenne I.)

Left hand held about a foot in front of the breast, horizontal, back outward, fingers extended and pointing toward the right; then the right hand, with the fingers extended, hooked, tips outward, hand horizontal, is passed outward under the left hand, and quickly drawn backward again behind the left hand, as though seizing and subsequently concealing the article. I(d-)(ta I.) "Stealing and concealment."

The left arm is partly extended and held horizontally so that the left hand will be, palm downward, a foot or so in front of the chest. Then with the right hand in front, a motion is made as if something were grasped deftly in the fingers and carried rapidly along under the left arm to the axilla. Mandan and Hidatsa I.)

No special sign for this unless the portrayal of a Texan (see Tribal Signs) be accepted as the Mescalero type for a thief, as these poor wretches are said to have been dreadfully harassed and plundered by Texans (tay-ha-nas) for many years. Patricio gave several narratives; in one the Texans came and drove off Indian horses; in another the Texans entered a house and took (shown by a quick grabbing) property. Apache III.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Look around, put forward the hand, and close it as if to take something, and move it to the side. Ballard.)

Blmki fuiwurd sour btidy and liriij; (lie liaiil, cliiclicd. in the iikiniur of taking point thing tiikkr your anii, at the same time looking around as if to see that no one has seen your deed, (roxs.)

Take anything quickly of and put the hand in the KM-ket, and turn and run away. (Larson.)

Use the hand as if to take something, at the same time look around as if to see if somebody comes. Zii;ltr.) Ititlidh si(n. The open hand held before the face, and the fingers, he-inning V (Bnthr. j) ginning with the little one. turned round in a wheel, signifies a whirl.

A horse.

To express horse-stealing they saw with the right hand down upon the extended fingers of the left, thereby denoting rope-cut ring. (Union.)

Left hand horizontal, flat, in front and as high as the elbow. Right hand arched, joined, thumb resting near end of forefinger, downward (similar to V), and passed slowly under the left, backward toward the elbow and (quickly across to its own side, to show crawling up in a horse, cutting its lariat and making off quickly. (Dakota II.) steamboat.

The sign for itgiioke is made with the right hand extended upward at the side and above the head, and then with the mouth make the puffing sound in imitation of the sound from the escape-pipes. (Palo-ta I.) "From the puffing sound of the escape-

ii)C. s, which can be heard a considerable distance on a still day. and the smoke from the smokestack."

Make the sign for Water, b- placing the flat right hand before the face, i)outing upward and forward, the back forward, with the wrist as high as the nose; then draw it down and inward toward the chin; then with both hands indicate the outlines of a horizontal oval figure from before the body back to near the chest (being the outline of the deck): then place both flat hands, pointing forward, thumbs higher than the outer edges, and push them forward to arm's length (illustrating the forward motion of the vessel). (Kaion-a I; Comanche HI: Apache II; Wichita II.) . Stiii; y, Covefoii!, Cowarily. A: o.

First lay the palm of the right hand, horizontal, over the left breast; then make the sign for Anger, by carrying the list (B 2) downward, in front of the body, from the face toward the left to the level of the heart, but not with any emphasis; and then the sign for limod is made by opening the hand, turning it palm downward (SI), and carrying out from the breast for a foot or more, and then turning the hand, thumb downward, back toward the left, and carrying it out to the right side of the body on the same level, which is the sign for I o or IV t. I)((l-ota I.)

Make the sign for Brave, Cijeiioii, at the end of which sign the right hand is opened as in (T 1), modified b i back of hand being more concave and swept semicircularly outward and downward from the right side of head. (Oto I.) "No good will, generosity, or courage."

Bring the left hand against the shoulder, with the elbow slightly before the hip, then tap the elbow with the knuckles of the right hand from below upward. Apache I.)

Curve the fingers of the left hand so that their tips rest against the inner edge of the thumb, which should be about an inch from the palm; then bring the hand slowly to the pit of the stomach, back to the front.

stirrup.

Make first the sign for Horse and next the sign for Saddle; then catch the right hand, with its index hooked as in position (I), index more opened, by the left in similar position. Then raise the foot (either) and catch its sole by the hooked index of the left hand. Holding the leg thus, as half-mounted, throw the left arm into the air as the leg over a horse. Oto ami Jlissimri I.) "Something hooked to catch the foot when mounting a saddled horse."

Stone.

The right hand shut, give several small blows on the left. Dunbar.)

Close the right hand, and strike the palm of the left hand two or three times with it. Loij.) If light, act as if picking it up; if heavy, as if dropping it. Burton.)

Fingers of right hand closed, thumb lying along the tips, struck once or twice into the palm of the left hand. Cheyenne I.)

With the back of the arched right hand (H) strike repeatedly in the palm of the left, held horizontal, back outward, at the height of the breast and about a foot in front; the ends of the fingers point in opposite directions. Dakota I.) From its use when the stone was the only hammer.

The right hand points to the earth with the extended index; then both hands, fingers divergent (as in P 1), inverted, approximate at the points of index-finger and thumb,

then diverge until in descending the points of ring and little fingers touch the ground. The fingers then approach each other at their joints. s uiiitotiiily and (liver, u( three times. Oto and Missouri I.) " Soinethiiiij-, that would kill the hand, which lies scattered on the earth."

Deaf-IIIitf luitnni si(in. Imitate the action of jickiiii; and throw-iii a stick, and sometimes with indications of the size and form of the object! v iiieans of the left list. Hiilliird.) itore.

First make the sign for White man, then for Ti i, and finally for Tralii: (Dal-ota I.) " White man's house where we swap goods."

Make the sign for Vliijc iiiiaii liiij e, and To Iney. ( hnoien I; Vomanche; Apiu-ltr V iiliui W.)

Stove.

First point to a piece of iron, and then with the hands in front of the body make the shape of a box-stove, and complete by the sign for Fire. (Ihil. iifn I.) 'Iron of the stove and fire."

istiiicy, To; to ilelilrate.

The arm is flexed and the hand assumes type-i)osition (O 1) modified by the fingers being more curved, cup-shaped. The arm is then elevated and the hand twisted spirally from left to right upward before the center of the forehead. (fi uml Miy sinii-i I.) " To revolve in mind."

! i illbli( To.

Hold the left hand flat, edgewise, extended before the breast, back to the front, fingers pointing to the right: then move the flat right hand, palm toward the body and fingers pointing downward, forward toward the left, and as the backs of fingers of the right strike the palm of the left drop the right hand over to the front and downward a short distance. Kiiiotcal; Cinikiiirhc I: Aikiciw II. Wiehik II.) " To strike an object, and to trip or stumble."

Storm, Teiiii e! it, or Ifiirric-aie.

The three signs for Viiki. Biiu, and Ft, "!, in that order. Dun-bar.)

Make the Rain sign, then, if thunder and lightning are to be expressed, move, as if in anger, the body to and fro, to show the wrath of the elements. (Bin-ton.)

Sign for Clouds is also used for storm. (Ihihita I.) '(lathering of the clouds before a storm."

Deaf mute natural sign. Rain indicated by a repeated downward motion of the extended fingers. Wind, by a sidewise sweeping motion of the hands and blowing through the lips. Ballard.) from, strength.

The hands are flexed; the left forearm is held almost perpendicularly near the chest, so that the fist is nearly opposite to the throat; the right arm is then carried up between the left and the breast, and continued on over the left fist to the outside of the latter; the right arm is then brought down so as to have the same direction with the other, and the fists rest opposite to each other in a line from the breast. This motion resembles the act of wringing a thick towel. If he would say " I am strong," he strikes himself upon the breast two or three times with his fist previously to the motion above described. If he would say "you are strong," he jerkily points to you, etc. (Loh.)



Deaf-ninte natural sljn. Imitate the action of a person exerting muscular force. Ballard.)

Applied to man or animal.

Both arms raised on their respective sides to level with the shoulders, back of hands upward, fists (A.) are quickly thrown downward to the level of the stomach on their respective sides, and brought to a sudden stop with a rebounding motion. The muscles of the arms, chest, and back are all brought into action in making this sign. Dakota I.) "Ex. hibiting nuiscular jjuwer."

As a cord, rope, etc.

With both hands in front of the breast, fists (B), hands separated a few inches, make movements as though pulling on a cord or rope that would not yield. In addition to the muscles of the arms, etc., those of the face are brought more into action than in the above sign. Dakota I.) "Cannot break it. It is strong."

8iib ii ioia,

With both hands in front of face, open (W, palms obliquely downward, with the little-finger edge of the hands lowest), the fingers close to and join together, the head is slightly inclined forward and eyes cast down, hands are moved obliquely inward and downward till they come close to or reach the breast. Generally repeated two or three times Cheyenne II.)

The right hand, with fingers extended (S), is carried to the right and to the left in front of the body and back to in front of the right shoulder, where all the fingers are closed excepting the index, which points upright, back of hand outward, and then the hand is thrown slowly forward in front of the body so that it is horizontal, back downward, index-finger pointing forward and downward. Dakota I.) "The first part of this sign means evidently is clear; the latter part of this matter to come up hereafter; and the latter part, I accept, I yield, submit."

Nil;;). (Compare with.)

The rigid arm is bent at a rigid angle, and the hand, in the position (K 1, modified by the palm facing the mouth), is made to slowly and gently touch the tongue with the palm joint of the index finger. The hand is then dropped and approaches the tongue a second time in a semicircle, the countenance and mouth indicating pleasure. Oto and Missonri I.) "Something that can be tasted twice with pleasure."

The right hand, back outward, fingers as in (C), turned downward, is carried from in front of the body backward to the back, and a sound made by sucking in air. Dakota I.) "It is sweet; I like it."

Siiianier.

Both hands, fingers and thumbs separated (J, fingers downward), are moved outward to front and upward as far as arms will reach. The hands need not be in shape till they are out at arm's length. The sign is stationary. Clatskanie I.) "Supposed to represent rays and heat of sun striking down."

Make the sign for rain in front of the body, carrying the hand upward two or three feet from the ground, indicating that the grass is growing; and then the left hand, representing a tree, is held in front of the breast, and with the right hand make movements as though picking something from it and putting in the mouth. Dakota I.) "The time when the grass is growing and the berries are ripe: hence, summer."

Take the sign for 4iranw j iowiiii; , i. e., move the right hand from the ground upward three or four inches at a time, (Hakota I.) "The grass getting higher and higher."

Point to the sky, then pass the palms, turned upward, to the right and left, horizontally, before the breast. Dakota VI.)

The conformation assumes an oblique position; the right arm is elevated and the index-finger in type-position (I), points to the sun in the zenith; both hands then wave above the head, in type-position (I) modified by being inverted; the hands, thus resembling the direct rays of the sun, approach the head. Oto and Missouri I.) "The time when the rays of the sun descend directly oppress us."

Same sign as for Ilol. (Kaioini I; Coinancu III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Made in the same manner as that for Warm. Apache I.)

Sim. (Cuiviviviviv Day.)

The thumb and finger, forming a circle, elevated in front toward the face. (Dtmbar.)

The forefinger and thumb are brought together at tips so as to form a circle, and held up toward the sun's track. (Long.)

Form a small circle with the forefingers and hold them toward heaven. (Wied.) I have given you this sign. Matthews) There is no visible identity in the execution of the Ofo I) sign and Wuvvs, although a seeming similarity in conception exists; the similarity in the signs for day explains the practice of speaking of a day as after one or more suns. Boteler.)

Join the tips of the thumb and forefinger of the same hand, the interior outlining approximating a circle, and indicate thus the projection of its disk against the sky. (Aru alio I.)

Eight-hand finger crooked, elevated, and held toward the east. (Chicteinc I.) The crook is an abbreviation of the circle representing the orb.

Right hand closed, the index and thumb curved, with tips touching, thus approximating a circle, and held toward the sky. Absaroka I; Shdshdni anil Banal; I; Ute I; Wiandnt I.) Right hand extended at side of body on a level with the head; with the forefinger and thumb describe a crescent, other fingers closed. Dakota I.)

Make the sign for Day, and then touch the right index and thumb until their ends are about four inches apart; or, as some do, until they are an inch and a half apart; or, as usual do, bring the ends together; nearly close the other fingers and raise the hand in front of the forehead. The ulnar (inner) edge of the hand is usually turned toward the part of the sky where the sun is supposed to be: for sunrise, toward the east; for noon, toward the zenith; for sunset, toward the west. (Dakota IV.)

Close the right hand, curve the index-finger in the form of a half-circle, and in this position hold the hand upward toward the sun's track. Dakota V.) (Close the right hand, forming a circle with the thumb and index, then hold the hand toward the sky. Dakota VII.)

The partly bent index and thumb of the right hand are brought together at their tips, so as to represent a circle; and with these digits next to the face the hand is held up toward the sky, from one to two feet from the eye and in such a manner that the glance may be directed through the opening. Mandan and Hidatsa I.)

The right arm is elevated, then extended to the left on a level with the left deltoid prominence. The hand is in type-position (I) modified by being horizontal. The

iiand and aim tius pointinj;-to the Orient, describes next the arc of the vault of the heavens and slowly sinks, wavering, extended from shoulder, pointing; to the west. The sign for Iis"ht is next executed. (Oto (uid Missouri I.) " Tiat which passes through the heaven's vault, shedding light."

Raise the right hand above the head, holding the open palm toward the sky (sun in prayer). P( ik(( 1.) " Vakanda Praying to the sun."

Join the tips of the index and the middle finger so as to form a circle, close the remaining fingers and hold the hand toward the sky, with the outer edge forward. (Luidict I; doniinifl III Aiktche II; Wifhila 11.)

Form a circle with the index and thumb, the fingers touching, the remaining fingers closed, and hold them toward the sky. Apacla I.)

Deaf-mute luititnil sign. Point toward the sky, make a circle with the forefinger, and wink as if da, zletl by the sun's rays. Iuihrd.)

Eclipse of.

First make the sign for the Kiini, and then the sign for Dead, Death. (Dal-nta I.) "The sun is dead."

! Kiini los! i. (Compare Aurora borealis!.)

First make the sign for the kiini, directly in front of the body with the right hand, and then the sign for Fire, on the same side and at both sides of it at the same time. (Ia I; i)ti I.) " Fire built to heat the winter sun.

Sunrise.

Make the sign for Day, at the same time indicating position of the sun. Just above the horizon, as in sign for Sun. (Arupitho I.)

Make the sign for the moon, but join the crescent in the direction of the rising sun in the horizon, and then carry it slightly upward. (Child I.) "The coming of the sun."

Make the sign for. Kiini; and then the sign for Xui, holding the inner edge of the hand toward the east and raising it a little. Tuh)ta IV.) " Uncovering the sun."

Deaf-mute natural sign. The same sign as sun, with the addition of pointing to the eastern horizon. Ballard.)

Suimel.

Make the sign for ii; lil, at the same time indicating position of the sun, just below horizon, as in sign for Sun. (Arapaho I.)

Kighthaud tbrelugcr crooked, as in sign for ITIoiitiini; lowered toward the western horizon. Cheyitiie I.)

Point the crescent sign for! kiini, in the direction of the setting sun in the horizon and below it. (Dakota I.) "Sun has disappeared from view."

Make the sign for Siil, holding the inner edge of the hand toward the west and lowering it a little, then make the sign for IVigii. JM-I-ota IV.)

Deaf-mute natural. sh. The same sign as for the kiini, and pointing to the western horizon. Ballard.)

Superior. See Ahead.

Siil lieatioii.

Italian sign. Falling upon the knees and clasping the hands or laying the palms together shows the supplication of a beggar. (Butler.)

Surprise. (Compare Adiiirnlion and AVoinder. j

Throw the head and body backward with a (quick motion and express surprise by facial emotions and the eyes. See connection with Horror under that word. Wonder is included in the sign for Surprise. (Dakota I.)

The right hand, palm inward, with the fingers slightly bent, is placed over the mouth in such a way as to leave the lips free to articulate. The index rests on the upper lip, but the palm does not touch the mouth. The thumb commonly rests against the right side of the nose, and one or more finger-tips on the face to the left of the mouth. While the hand is thus held, low groans, exclamations, or expressions of surprise are uttered. (Mandan and Hidatsa I.)

Clinch the fists and shrink away. Fists must be near waist and not at chin, if in Fear. (Apache III.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Part the lips, arch the eyebrows, and raise the hand. (Ballard.)

Surrender. See (quiet).

Surround.

At the height of the breast, backs of hands obliquely upward, thumb and forefinger of each extended, curved, and brought nearly together; other fingers of both hands closed. (Dakota I.) "Closing in on or surrounding anything."

Surrounded.

Form a circle about eight inches in diameter by extending and separating both thumbs and forefingers, and holding the hands opposite each other with thumbs inward; then move the hands about six inches from side to side. (Jihita IV.)

Surrounding, the bison.

The sign for iron is first made: the hand is held with the forefingers and thumbs in a semi-circle, are then brought two or three times to; then the

(L)(H). - first make the sign for Ull and then the sign for Miiroiiid-illg". Id-ot(i I.)

Miiimpirioii.

Italian sign. Draw down one lower eyelid, which is as much as to say, "Let me open my eyes a little wider." A man convinced that others wish to injure upon him, and wish to let them know that he is not injured upon, points at his eye as if to say, "My eye is wide open and sees what you are about." (Butler.) wallon. To. Kwallon iii.

Slightly the. the tint; the hand and place the thumb against the side of the index, the hand directed forward, palm upward. in front of the right breast, and, while turning the hand over, move it first upward, then backward through a curve to the mouth, and then downward to the top of the breastline. Dakota IV.)

See. (Compare! the's arand Moir.)

Tip of forefinger touched against the tip of tongue: sign for (hood. Clitine I.)

Same as the sign for Suiir, omitting the sitting, and smacking the lips instead. Dahita.) "Good; I like it."

Deaf-mute natural sign. Any agreeable taste would be indicated by smacking the lips. (Ballard.)

The two index-fingers are held parallel together and pointing forward; the right one is then passed rapidly forward. (Lony.)



Left hand held horizontal, with palm downward, fingers extended, joined, pointing outward (W), about Li inches in front of breast: passes the right hand, carried outward from the right breast, by the stationary left, with a rapid motion. (Ihivita I.)-The swift passing the slow."

Dead-mute natural sign. A slight moving of the body from side to side in succession, and a slight movement of the feet on the floor. Ballantray Italian sign. The colloquial phrase, "bald over hand," exactly describes the Italian motion to express the same idea, namely, to do anything rapidly. (Butler.)

Swim, Niviiiiiiiiiii;-.

The forefinger of the right hand extended outward and moved to. and fro. Dunbar.)

Hands brought together in front of the body about a foot (W), with fingers pointing outward; make a series of sidewise movements of the hands toward the right and left, on a curve, in imitation of the movements of the hands and arms in swimming. (Dakota I.) "From the act of swimming."

Swoimi.

Make the motion of drawing it. (Burton.)

Eight hand flattened, fingers pointing upward, little finger front; motion made forward to imitate cutting. (Vhetenn I.)

Syphilid.

The left hand is closed, allowing the forefinger to be extended and pointing forward before the body; then, with the thumb and index of the right, pretend to pick off small particles of imaginary foreign bodies from various sides of the forefinger. (Absaroka I; Shoshoni and Banak I.) "From the ulcerating or eating nature of the disease."

Talk. See Speak.

Ta! te. (Compare Sweet and Sour.)

Touch the tongue-tip. (Burton.)

Right-hand fore and middle fingers, pointed upward, touched to tip of tongue. (Cheyenne I.)

Simply touch the forefinger of the right hand to the tongue. (Dakota I.) "From the act of tasting."

Put one forefinger in the other palm, then to tongue. (Apache III.)

Telegraph.

Left index extended and held in front of the body, horizontal and pointing toward the right, back outward, is struck smartly crosswise several times by the right index, edge of hand downward, and then the sign for "Talking" or "Speaking" is made to complete it. (Dakota I.) "The first part of this sign denotes the striking of the key."

Tell. See Speak.

Texan. (Coi); ire Ktenl.)

Place widely extended thumbs and forefingers as if closing a very large hat brim, out by sides of head. (Apache III.)-Signs of esteem by Texans."

Thiaik. (Compare Cnld.)

Thank you, or, more strictly, Invoke; a sign;

The right hand upright, opened and relaxed, (in. fingers separated a little, palm forward, is placed near the person's forehead and then moved downward in front of the face to the sternum, the hand being at the same time bent at the wrist until it

beeonu's horizontal. (Jhtbilit W.) "Both hands are frequently drawn downward in front of the face."

Til ell. See f ileal.

There, I have heen.

Hold the open left hand, its palm obliquely backward and upward. a foot in front of the chest; then, the right hand Index-closed exciting the index, which is to be extended upward, strike its palm and then: first the palm of the left and hold the two hands still for a few seconds. (Dhith IV.)

Thick.

First make the sign for Ihin, and then the sign for IVo, or i ot, and then the two hands, with the index fingers extended and joined, are held horizontally, six or seven inches apart, in front of the breast, with their inner surfaces toward one another. (Dakota I.) "IS otthin."

Thin. Hee Poor.

Think; Ciihe!! (Compare Sjiidy.)

Pass the forefinger sharply across the breast from right to left. (Birti)it.

(1) Pigeon fingers and thumb loosely closed, forefinger crooked, slightly extended: (2) dipped over toward and suddenly forward from left shoulder or upper arm. (Cheyenne I.)

Right hand carried to the left breast, with the fore and second finger extended, pointing downward, obliquely toward the left, back outward (Hand turned obliquely downward), and several outward and inward movements of the extended fingers only. (Dakota I.) "Sto i! let us think." The heart is regarded as the seat of all the functions of life, hence the sign of thinking from that organ."

Hold the left hand, pointing toward the right temple, backward, a foot in front of the neck: then move the right hand, palm toward the left, from an upright position just below the temple over the left to arm's length, turning the end of the right hand downward until it points forward. (Dakota IV.) "The mind going straight forward."

Clinch the right hand and place the radial side (either the thumb or the middle joint of the index) against the lower portion of the forehead; the list is usually placed between the eyes. At the same time the head, with eyes to the ground, is inclined and rested against the fist, as if in meditation. (Ihita VI, VII.)

Hit the chest with closed fist, thumb over the fist. (Omaha I.)

Deaf-mute natiml sign. In the sense of ISupixme or Ire. some the sign was made by nodding the head slightly, accompanied by a steady fixing of the eye. (Bajlavd.) Italian sign. The forefinger on the forehead denotes either effort of thought or force of talent. (Butler.)

Thindei.

The sign of Raii accompanied by the voice imitating the rumbling sound of thunder. (Dunbar.)

Hands partially closed, backs outward, elevated to the ears; moved slightly out and in; face expressing annoyance or pain. (Cheyenne I.)

Another: The sign for To illg" exaggerated. (Cheyenne I.) "Great voice or big sing."

Right hand raised as high above the head as possible (with the hand as T), bring it down in front of the body with a quick motion, snapping the fingers, and se

)aratiugthem (as Q), the fingers pointing downward, back of haiul outward. Same sign includes Lii; hliliai. Thunder and lightning so fretpiently accompany each otier as to suggest to the Indian the idea of constancy; hence no separate sign for lightning. Da hi fa I.)

From positions near together in front of the face, palms forward, separate the ujiright clinched hands about eighteen inches, and then, turning the palms inward, move the bauds backward, one on each side of the head. Dakota IV.) " Spreads and goes away."

Tie, To.

Make a circular motion around, over, and above the left hand held in front of breast (fist, A. 1) with the right hand, with thumb and forefinger extended, crooked and meeting (other fingers closed), back of hand upward, of closed fingers outward, and then jiaass the right hand under the left, with 'thumb and forefinger separated and drawn inward or backward again as though having seized hold of something and pulling hard on it, after wliich the liglit liaiid is (ln)i if(l downward. Dakota I.) " Putting- a lariat around the pole and making it secure. Securing the horse."

Time.

The seasons, corresponding with our livisioiis of winter, si)ring, summer, and autumn, are denoted by tlirir aipjiropriate signs Wijitir, hy Cold or iiow;. Vy ;.. by the K i iii; iii; up ol" llir (r: i; Sidiivier, hy Ijunii; tminss. tlif I'titk li i'i it i art ICi M, etc.; and Ai(fi(mn, hy the Ialliiii; of (lir li: v ". " of ilic day is ap roximately denoted by the osili ni oi'the Mini. A Month (one moon) is also denoted by its appropriate sign. Days and nights can also be so denoted. Dakota I.)

Deaf-mute natural. sipi. No general sign. A ilai is indicated l)y moving the forefinger across the sl; y; jxtrts oi thi-ilaihy portions of this movement; lais numbered by sleeps, that is, by iulining the head on the hand repeatedly; ( mo; by the iudex-tinger of tiu rigiit iiaand applied to that of the lett. as tor the tune when the hands of the clock meet and both iioint to the hour twchc. Bauanl.)

Future.

The arms are liexeil and hands brought together infront of body as in type-position (AV). The hands are made to move in wave-like mo-th)n uji and down together and from side to siile. Oto I.) "Floating on the tide of time."

Count off fingers, then shut all the fingers of both hands sexeral times, and touch the liair and tent. Apache III.) ". Many years; when I am old (white-haired)."

Deaf-mute natural sitn. To denote a future time, the sign is made by putting the hand on the cheek with the head slightly inclined, meaning lat. s. and counting on the fingers to denote Jiow mani. There is no specific sign to distinguish the jiaast from the future. (Ballard.)

Long.

Ilace the hands close together and then move them slowly asunder, so slowly that they seem as if they would never complete the gesture. (Slieyenne sign. Eeport of Lieut. J. V. Abert., Ine. ci7.,. tjC.)-This was used in narrating a traditi(ui and referring to great antiipiity in tinu; also applied to great,-indefinite distance."

Signs for Sleep and. Ha iy. Arapahol.) Literally, many sleejis."

Fingers of both hands chispt d as though holding a string, left liand remaining stationary, right hand drawn along the imaginary string in proportion to the length of time to be represented. It also means old in the abstract. (Cheyenne L)

Placl' the liauds as iu Time (Short); thou chaw them apart any distance thought necessary by the talker to convey the idea. (Cheyenne II.)

Both hands in front of the breast, thumb and forefinger of each extended, curved, and meeting at tips (other fingers closed), hands horizontal, backs outward, second phalanges of little fingers joined, then the hands are separated by slowly carrying right to right, left to left, still horizontal, and ou the same level, by a series of short stops, as though passing a string between the thumb and forefinger of each and tightening on it, arms carried to full extent at siles of body. (Dalrita I.) " Making time."

Throw tlie upright ojened riglit liand forward thlree times from the wrist Just in front of the right ear, the palm inward, fingers joined, thnml) separated a little from the index. (Dakota IV.)

Hold the left hand, closed, about a foot in front of the left shoulder, the forefinger extended and pointing upward; then close the right hand, index only extended, horizontal; touch the tip of the left forefinger with the tip of the index, and draw the right liand backward to the right shoulder. (Shoshoni and Banak I.)

Place the left hand in front of the chest, the tips of the thnml) and forefinger touching, with remaining fingers tightly closed; with the fingers and thumb of the right hand similarly placed; bring the tii)S of thumb and index of the right against those of the left, and draw them slowly apart, the left hand forward and outward from the left side, and the right backward over the front of the right shoulder. (Kaioica I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Another: Hold the left hand about twelve inches in front of tlie left shoulder, tiis of forefinger and thumb touching; then bring the tip of the index against that of the thumb, the right touching those of the left, and draw them slowly apart, bringing the riglit hand toward the right shoulder as if drawing out a long thread. ( Wyandot I; Kaioica I; Comanche; Apache I; Wichita II.)

Place the thumb and forefinger of each hand as if holding a small pin, place the two hands (in this jiosition) as if holding a thread in each hand, and between the thumb and forefinger of each hand close together, and let the hands recede from each other, still holding the fingers in the same position, as if letting a thread slip between them, until the hands are two feet apart. ( Wichita I.)

Lately, recently.

Eight-hand fingers and thunilj extended straight njiward, separated (R), is broiijjiit up to side of face (riuiit) with palm toward face, and moved backward and forward two or three times. (Iicicnuc II.)

Hold the left hand at arm's length, closed, witli f)retiii; er only extended and pointing in the direction of the place where tlie event occurred; then hold tlie rij; ht liand auaiust the ri lit shonlder, closed, hut with index extended and )ointinj;- in tlie direction of tlie left. The hands may be exchanged, the right extended and tlie left retained, as the case may reiiiire for ease in description. (Absdroke I; Slioxlmni and Bdiial; I.)



Tiie tlat open right haiul, turned liack towanl the riglit, fingers extended, pointing upward (S), is canied liadiward and forward at tlie right side of the head, and then the right hand is passed by the lett hand, held horizontal, back toward the left (S turned horizontal instead of upright), about a foot and a half in front of the face. (Ihikota I.) "Gone by in time."

Extend the right index, half close the other fingers, thumb against the middle linger, and after placing the hand, liack outward and well-extended, ou the ui)right forearm, four or six inches in front of tiie riglit ear, throw it forward about four iiclies three times, by Jerks, from the wrist. (Dakota IV.)

Long ago.

Both hands closed, forefingers extended and straight; lace one liand at arm's length, pointing horizontally, the other against the. shoulder or near it, pointing in the same direction as the o iposite one. I reipiciitly the tips of the forefingers are placed together, and the hands drawn apart, until they reach the positions described. (Ahfiaroka I; SImshoni and Jianak I.)

Place the tlat riglit hand, iialiii forward, near the side of the head, and wave it by interrupted movements outward toward the right, gradually turning the palm more and more to the right. (Kaiou-a I; Conidnche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Another: Pass the right hand, tlat and extended, edgewisi- and jioint-ing upward from over the shoulder, outward toward the right in a waving motion, so that at each moveiuent the hand is farther from the head, and at last the palm is turned nearly to the right. lunou-a I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Short.

The sign for Time (I OSIS) followed by that of negation. Arap-aho I.)

Both hands in front of breast, about six inches ajiart, arched (II, back outward), thumbs and forefingers horizontal, and pointed toward each other; move su)wly together till thumbs and fingers of each hand touch, if a very short time is nieaut. Cheyenne II.) Indicate by pointing to the sun or above, as at the sun at high meridian, and move right hand to riglit a short distance. Or, if sun or moon is seen, point at, with same indication, a slow motion and short distance of rotation or change. Ojibica IV.)

The right index extended and pointing obliquely upward (K), is held ten or twelve inches in front of the breast, then the hand is turned horizontal, back upward, and drawn slowly inward to the body, tingers pointing toward the left and obli(iuely downward. D(kota I.) "A short distance in time."

With the tips of the index and thumb of the riglit hand touching, pretenil to draw a short tiber held by the forefinger and thumb of the left. Kaioua I; Comnnche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Another: Place the tips of the forefingers and thumbs together as in Time (Iioll ); then draw them about an inch apart. Kaiaica I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Some time ago. From aeertaiu time mentioned.

Haring placed the nearly closed left hand, back outward, about two feet in front of the lower part of the chest, and the right hand, back outward, about six inches back of it and a little to the right, fingers relaxed and separated a little, push the left hand a very little forward and toward the left, and draw the right backward and toward the right until it is about six inches in front of the right side; then drop the left hand and

move the right one from the wrist up and down about eight inches two or three times. ( Dakota IV.) Soon.

Raise left hand and arm partly, palm toward the body, arm bent at right angle, hand and forearm drawn forward toward the body slowly, with slight bow of head toward body. (Ojibwa IV.)

Very long ago.

Wave the extended flat right hand in an interrupted manner outward and slightly backward from the right side of the head. ( Wyandot I.)

Of day. See Ho III.

Today. See Day. (Couii)are. ow.)

Tipi (tepee). See I. edge.

Tired, weary.

Strike the palmar surfaces of both hands (W) against the legs about midway between the thighs and knees, and carry out to the sides for a few iulies with both hands as in (W), with extondihl finj ors ijoiitiii-i forward, carrying the hands (h)wnward for nine or ten inches with a quick motion and coining to a suchlen sto y. Daliota I.) " Legs have given out."

The left arm is partly exteti(Ud forward and is gently struck near the bend of the elliew, usually aloive it. with the i)alm of the right hand; at the same time tiie head is usually inclined to the left side; then, in similar manner, the right arm is extended and struck t)y the left hand, and the head, in turn, inclined to the right. If the sign-maker aims to be particularly ex )re, s. sive, iu- assumes an appearance of weariness. (Mandan and Ildid((fs(( I.)

Pass the hands down the legs, hands trembling, gather anus to side, lists before chin, and settle elbows down in the lap; facial expression corroborating. (Ajmahe III.) " Vction of an exhausted man."

Toitalia vk.: t, hatohcl.

Cress the arms, and slide the edge of the right hand, iield vertically, down over the left arm. (Witd.) Still employed, at least for a small hatchet, or " dress tomahawk," as I might call it. The essential i)oint is laying the extended right hand in the liend of the left elbow. The sliding down over the left arm is au almost uuavoidal)le but (piitc unnecessary accompaniment to the sign. The sign indicates the way in which the hatchet is usually carried This is illustrated in Catlin's Xorth American Indians by lu) less than fourteen portraits. In se ii of these portraits the hatchet is rejyresented iu ditierent positions. In one of these the position a )proximates that of this sign; iu otiur the subject is so loaded down with weajions tiat he ( annot give his ax the usual position, and in others tiicre are some evidences of "lyosing" by the artist. Pipes, whips, bows and arrows, fans, and other dress or em-blenuitic articles of the " buck" are seldom or never carried in the bend of the left elbow as is the ax. The jiiiie is usually held in the Ict't hand. Matluics.) There is not the least similarity in exewition or concei)tion between Wied s and the (Otn I) signs, the former being also very obscure. Something with a long handle and wide Itlade, used for choi) jing. Bofeler.) Is denoted by cho )ping the left hand with the right, linrtoi.) I)ight hand elevated to level of chin, tingers oijen and flattened, thumb lying close to and along the forefinger, whole hand bent in the direction of the little finger and at a right angle to the wrist.

(Clicienne I.) "The motion of chopping imitated, using the forearm as the handle of the ax."

Eight hand in front of the body as though grasping the handle of a tomahawk, and at the same time a slight ugiwan ami downward move- ineut of the hand is made. Dakota I.) " From the manner of holding the tomahawk."

Yitli rislit hand closed or opened, and the palm obliquely upward toward the left, and the left hand opened, palm obliquely downward toward the right, and fingers forward, move them downward toward the left several times to imitate chopping with an ax. Dakota IV.)

Place the extended flat right hand edgewise above the left, similarly held, both jointing toward the left and downward, and make a simultaneous cut in that direction with both. Dakota VI; Eidatsal; Ari-kara I.)

The left arm is extended, the hand edgewise, thumb up and fingers inclined downward, much in position (L 1), fingers opened. The extended right index is then brought to touch the lower thick part of the left hand, and then slowly drawn downward and backward to about the length of the handle. Both hands then, statu quo, exert a uniform and simultaneous up and-down motion, as in chopping wood. Oto and Missouri I.) " Something with a long handle by which we choi."

The right hand, with extended index only, is brought to the mouth and the finger inserted; the act of smoking is then imitated as the pole of this instrument is hollowed and handle perforated to be used as a pipe. The right hand is now extended in position (li 1), modified by fingers being opened and inclined downward. The left hand is then superimposed to the left in position (L 1), modified by index being closed. Oto and Missouri I.) "An ax through which one smokes."

To-morrow. See Day.

Tr. ide; barter.

First make the sign of E chahi? e, then pat the left arm with the right finger, with a rapid motion from the hand, passing it toward the shoulder. Long.)

Strike the extended index-finger of the right hand several times upon that of the left. ( Wied.) I have described the same sign in different terms and at greater length. It is only necessary, however, to place the fingers in contact once. The person whom the Prince saw making this sign may have meant to indicate something more than the simple idea of trade, i. e., trade often or habitually. The idea of frequency is often conveyed by the repetition of a sign (as in some Indian languages by repetition of the root). Or the sign-maker may have repeated the sign to demonstrate it more clearly. Matthews.) Though some difference exists in the motions executed in Wlavs sign, and that of Oto and Missouri I), there is sufficient similarity to justify a probable identity of conception and to make them easily understood. Boteler.) In the author's mind Exchange was probably intended for one transaction, in which each of two articles took the place before occupied by the other, and Trade was intended for a more general and systematic barter, indicated by the repetition of strokes, which the indexfingers mutually changed positions.

Cross the forefingers of both hands before the breast. Burton.) "Diamond cut diamond." This conception of one smart trader cutting into the profits of another is a mistake arising from the resemblance of the sign to that for Cutting.



Cross the index-fingers. (. fac(iotrai).)

Cross the forefingers at right angles. Arapaho I.)

Both hands, palms facing each other, forefingers extended, crossed right above left before the breast. (CJiciniic I.)

The left hand, with forefinger extended, jointing toward the right (rest of fingers closed) horizontal, back outward, otherwise as It), is held in front of left breast about a foot; and the right hand, with forefinger extended (J), in front of and near the right breast, is carried outward and struck over the top of the stationary left (+) crosswise, where it remains for a moment. Ddl-ota I.)

The sign should be made at the height of the breast. Raise the right index about a foot above the left before crossing them. Dakota IV.) "Yours is there and mine is there; take either."

Place the first two fingers of the right hand across those of the left, both being slightly separated. The hands are, sometimes used, but are placed edgewise. Dakota V.)

Another: The index of the right hand is laid across the forefinger of the left when the transaction includes but two persons trading single article for article. Dakota V.)

Strike the back of the extended index at right angle against the radial side of the extended forefinger of the left hand. Dakota VI, VII.)

The forefingers are extended, held obliquely upward, and (crossed at right angles to one another, usually in front of the chest. Mandan and Hidatsa I.)

The palm point of the right index extended touches the chest; it is then turned toward the second individual interested, then touches the object. The arms are now drawn toward the body, semiflexed, with the hands, in the positions CW V), crossed, the right superposed to the left. The individual then casts an interrogating glance at the second person. Oto and Missouri I.) "To cross something from one to another."

Close the hands, except the index-fingers and the thumbs; with them open, move the hands several times past one another at the height of the breast, the index-fingers pointing upward and the thumbs outward. (Iroquois I.) "The movement indicates exchanging."

Hold the left hand horizontally before the body, with the forefinger only extended and pointing to the right, palm downward; then, with the right hand (closed, index only extended, palm to the right, place the index at right angles on the forefinger of the left, touching at the second joints. Kiutca I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Pass the hands in front of the body, all the fingers closed except the forefingers. (Isahaptin I.)

Close the fingers of both hands (K); bring them opposite each shoulder; then bring the hands across each other's pathway, without permitting them to touch. At the close of the sign the left hand will be near and pointing at the right shoulder; right hand will lie near and pointing at the left shoulder. (Comanche I.)

Close both hands, leaving the forefingers only extended; place the right before and several inches above the left, then pass the right hand toward the left elbow and the left hand toward the right elbow, each hand following the course made by a flourishing cut with a short sword. This sign, according to the informant, is also employed by the Banak and Umatilla Indians. (Comanche II; Lai-Ute I.)



The forefingers of both hands only extended, pass the left from left to right, and the right at the same time crossing its course from the tip toward the wrist of the left, stopping when the wrists cross. ( Ute I.) " Exchange of articles."

Hands pronated and forefinger crossed. (Zuni I.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Close the hand slightly, as if taking something, and move it forward and open the hand as if to drop or give away the thing, and again close and withdraw the hand as if to take something else. Ballard.)

Our instructed deaf-mutes use substantially the sign described in (Man-dan and Hidatsa I.)

To buy.

Hold the left hand about twelve inches before the breast, the thumb resting on the closed third and fourth fingers; the fore and second fingers separated and extended, palm toward the breast; then pass the extended index into the crotch formed by the separated fingers of the left hand. This is an invented sign, and was given to illustrate the difference between buying and trading. (Ute I.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Make a circle on the palm of the left hand with the thumb; or of the right hand, to denote coin, and move the thumb and index as if to take the money, and put the hand forward to signify giving it to some one, and move the hand a little apart from the place where it left the money, and then close and withdraw the hand, as if to take the thing purchased. (Bauard.) Italian sign. To indicate paying, in the language of the fingers, one makes as though he put something, piece after piece, from one hand into the other and gesture, however, far less expressive than that when a man lacks money and yet cannot make up a face to beg it; or simply to indicate want of money, which is to nil together the thumb and fore-finger, at the same time stretching out the hand. Butler.)

Exchange.

The two forefingers are extended laterally, and the hands are then passed by each other transversely in front of the breast so as nearly to exchange positions. Lang.)

Pass both hands, with extended forefingers, across each other before the breast. ( Wicd.)

Hands brought up to front of breast, forefingers extended and other fingers slightly closed; hands suddenly drawn toward and past each other until forearms are crossed in front of breast. (Cheyenne I.) " Exchange; right hand exchanging position with the left."

Left hand, with forefinger extended, others closed ( flat, except back of hand outward), is brought, arm extended, in front of the left breast, and the extended forefinger of the right hand, obliquely upward, others closed, is placed crosswise over the left and maintained in that position for a moment, when the fingers of the right hand are relaxed (as in V), brought near the breast with hand horizontal, palm inward, and then carried out again in front of right breast twenty inches, with palm looking toward the left, fingers pointing forward, hand horizontal, and then the left hand performs the same movements on the left side of the body. Dakota I.) "You give me, I give you."

The hands, backs forward, are held as index hands, jointing upward the elbows being fully bent; each hand is then, simultaneously with the other, moved to the

opposite shoulder, so that the forearms cross one another almost at right angles, ftlnllan ami Ifidatsa I.)

Trap (beaver.)

The two forefingers brought suddenly together in a parallel manner, so as to represent the snapping of the steel trap. Lung.)

Travail; plural, Travaux or Travois. (The corrupt French expression for the sledge used by Indians, probably from traieau.) The same sign as for DOS. (Dakota IV.)

Traveling-. See woin;;.

Moderately; marching. See (iroiilg-.

With great rapidity. See Swift.

Tree, trees. (Compare Forest.)

Vertically raise the forefinger, pointed upward, other fingers and thumb closed, bade of hand down. Arupaho I.)

Point with forefinger extended in front obliquely toward the ground, and with an extending motion of arm raise the hand and arm (juickly to an angle of over 4.5; extend arm at full length, then with fingers and thumb extended, shake the hand once or twice to indicate the branches, look up as if following motion of hand. (Ojibwa IV.)

First hold the right index in front of the breast, upright (J, back outward), for a moment, and then open the second and third fingers, separate them and let them point upward in different directions, thumb resting on the closed little finger. Dakota I.) "The trunk of a tree and its branches."

With the hands upright, l)acks forward, fingers a little separated and slightly bent, the right behiil the left aud a foot in front of the chin, move the left a foot or so obli(iuely forward toward the left, and the right obliquely backward toward the right until it is in front of aud near the right shoulder. Dakota IV.)

Hold the right hanl before the body, back forward, fingers and thumb extended and separated; then push the hand slightly upward. Made more than once in succession and at different points of the horizon, means trees or groves. Dakota V, VI; Hidatsa I; Arikara I.)

Move the right hand, fingers loosely extended, separated and pointing upward, back to the front, upward from the height of the waist to the front of the fiice. For trees, not referring to a dense grove or a forest, the same sign is repeated several times toward different points in front of the body. Eaiowal; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) "Trunk and branches."

Grove of.

See Trees. Dakota V, VI; Ilirlatsa I; Arikara I.)

Eaise the right arm vertically, with fingers and thumb spread, then grasp the arm near the shoulder with the left hand. ( Wyandot I.)

"Trunk and bnukhes, the leff liaiid l)resentiug the earthi iii(h)sing: tlie base of the trunk."

True, truth.

The forefinger passed in the attitu(h of pointhig, from the mouth l)er-ward in a line cuiving a lith ui)waid, the other tinkers l)ix-ing caicully eh.)sed. (Ldikj.)

Lower the hand in front of tlii breast, then extend tlie inchx linger, raise and move it straight forward before the person. ( Wied.) I have described the sign for tliis in niucli

the same way. I think "h)wer the hand" refers simply to a preparatory motion; if the hand were lying by the side, "raise the hand." I do usually see the index-finger held horizontally, not perpendicularly, if that is what he means by raised. (Methew.) The rigid arm is flexed at the elbow and the hand drawn up to the mouth, the index-finger is extended palm downward and made to pass steadily forward, describing an arc of a quadrant downward. Though Wiav's sign is very inexplicit, there is much similarity between it and the (Oto and Kiowa) both as to conception and movement. In the former, the stress is on what comes from the mouth; in the latter what comes from the breast. (Bottler.) That which comes straight from the mouth is "straight."

If one finger is thrust forward in a straight line from the mouth, it means a straight speech, or speaking the truth. (Ojibwa I.)

Thrust the forefinger from the mouth direct to the front, i.e., "straight," not "crooked speech." Also, the sign for Lie, Falshood, followed by that of e; i.e., ali. (Arapaho I.)

Right-hand fingers and thumb drooping, hold thumb inward against the heart; brought up to the level of the middle, third, and little finger closed, forefinger extended pointing forward, thrust suddenly, with a curved motion, straight forward from the mouth, (Hidatsa I.)

The extended forefinger of the horizontal right hand (i.e., the thumb), other fingers closed, is carried straight outward from the mouth. This is also the sign for Yes. Dakota I.)-One tongue; straight-forward talking."

Place the right hand in front of the mouth, back upward, index extended and pointing forward, other fingers half closed, then as you please, move the hand forward about eight inches. Some join the index forward and upward. Dakota IV.) "One tongue."

Touch the breast over the heart with the fingers of the right hand; then with the extended index-finger of the right hand pass it forward from the mouth, elevate and hold it a moment. Dakota V.) "This signifies one-tongued, and coming from the heart as 'sincerity of thought.'" The breast, being the initial point, the sign nearly always responds with the French deaf-mute sign for sincere.

Pass the extended index, pointing upward and forward, forward from the mouth. Dakota VI, VII.)

The sign is the same as that for Yes, except that the hand is held before and often in contact with the mouth and the motion made from that point. (Mandan and Hidatsa I.)

The right hand is gradually brought to the mouth which is in motion of talking. The hand is in position (I) modified by the index-finger being more extended. The hand and index then describe the arc of a quadrant, the index-finger pointing forward, outward and downward. (Oto I.) "What comes straight or unvarying."

Make the sign for Speak, then point upward with the extended index. Wyandot.) "Talk good."

Pass the extended index, pointing upward and forward, to the front several times. (Ute I.) "But one tongue; only one way in talking to the front."

With the index only extended, pointing forward, push it forward from the mouth in a slightly downward direction and terminating as high as in the beginning. Apache I.)

Strike with right index, erect, from lips forward; repeat the movement with the same, not returning to lips each time. Aimche III.)

"That is so."

Run the finger straight out from the center or middle of the mouth.

Zuni I.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Nod the head several times with an earnest look, in answer to an indication of doubt on another person's face. Ballard.)

Deaf-mutes generally give the gesture of running one finger straight from the lips. "Straight-forward speaking."

Try, To; To attempt.

With both fists (A, knuckles outward) in front of breast, the left a little in rear of the right, move outward briskly and repeat the motion two or three times. Cheyenne II.) "Keep pushing."

Right index, as (J), carried to the right and to the left, and in front of the body, when the hand is turned horizontal, finger pointing straight outward, and then the hand is drawn inward toward the body and slightly upward and then thrown forward and downward, on a curve, with a quick strong movement, so that the arm is fully extended in front of the body, with finger horizontal and pointing outward. Dakota I.) "Anything it is I will try to do."

Turkey.

The open hand, with the index up, imitates the motion of the wings of a bird, to which it is the sign for Chicken. (Dunbar.) Compare Hem mihi Kiion.)

The tip, index and thumb of the right hand brought together near the tip, and then approached and receded, to and from the ear two or three times, with a quick motion, made within the distance of two or three inches. The motion of the fingers is designed to represent the sound entering the ear. Loiu.)

Vertically lower the hand (right usually employed), forefinger and thumb extended, other fingers closed and nails up, in a decisive or emphatic manner. This is often received by the sign of affirmation, i. e., Yes, I understand. Anijhilm I.)

Right hand, middle, third, and little fingers closed, forefinger extended, thumb cocked upward, held a short distance in front of the mouth; sign for Yes. (Vhftjenni I.)

To point with the forefinger to the ear means "I have heard and understand." Ojibwa I.)

Make the sign To Hear, then place the hand (puckly before the chin, the index pointing to the left; then move the hand forward and downward a short distance until the palm comes nearest. The motion takes place at the wrist. When the motion is quickly made at the termination of the sign Hear to the beginning of that for Understood, it is equivalent to the conjunction (i. e., Union of the two signs; I.)

Forefinger of the right hand extended and crooked, other fingers closed, thumb resting on the second, is carried behind the right ear, and then in the same position



in front of the left breast, where it is held for a moment with hand upright, edge of fingers outward, back of hand toward the right. (Dakota I.) "I hear: I understand."

After making; - the sign for To hear, throw the back of the hand forward (retaining the position of the fingers), and move it forward and downward. (A hunroka I; Hidatsa I; Arikara I.)

Both arms are flexed and folded on the chest; the fingers are closed except the index, which is hooked much as in position (I), index more opened and hand horizontal. The hands thus are made to touch the sides of the chest and then passed uniformly forward toward the object; the same several times repeated. Oto and. Missouri I.) "Something known between you and me."

Alaska the sign for To Hear, and by merely reversing the palm conclude by that for To Know. Sometimes the sign for To Know is made only, as an abbreviation. (Kaioira I; Comanche III; Aymche II; Vkhall.)

Forefinger of right hand moved (quickly) from behind the ear to the front. Sahaptin I.)

Another: Move right hand, palm toward head, all fingers extended (T I), to a position behind ear; then move it past the ear to a point in front of breast; then turn the hand, palm down ("W I), and move to a point, say a foot from body, and a little to the right. This last is sign for Cwood. (Sahaptin T.) "Cutting off the sound or words."

Index to breast, then to lips with a vigorous thrust upward and forward, with an affirmative nod. Apocha III.)

Deaf-mute natural. sign. Look down at vacancy, with the eyebrows knit, and placing the hands on the forehead and then raising the head, slightly arch the eyebrows. (Liaard.)

Do not. See also Hear, do not.

Move the flat hand (quickly) past the ears means "I have not heard" and may mean that he will not understand, or that the request passes his ears unheeded. According to circumstances it may mean that it passes his ears because he considers it untrue. Slightly modified, it will indicate, "You are trying to take me in." Ojibwa IV.)

Sign for Under! (index, followed by that for I o. (Arapaho I; Cheyenne II.)

Point to the ear with the right index, slightly curved and remaining fingers closed; then place the tips of the fingers against the ball of the thumb, and snap them off" as if sprinkling water, from the ear outward and forward from the ear. (Lisianshoni and Banak I.)

First make the sign for Under! (index), and then the sign for I o. (Dakota I.) "Do not hear you, understand you."

The sign for Hear, followed by that for H o, made to the side of the head. (Apache I.)

Pass one or two fingers from lips to the ear and make the sign for I o. Apache III.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Look down at vacancy, knit the eyebrows, putting the hand on the forehead and shake the head. Ballard.)

Unready, unprepared, etc.

The arms are raised and extended parallel before the body. The

Fingers assume position (K I) in which the index-fingers are then approximated and rubbed together at the joints. Oto and Missouri I.)

Ve-if. See Ciolhill;: r. Duhota ly.)

Vain.

(aiinot be separated from Proifi. Prile. Dtilcula I.)

Deaf-mutt nntuvul siijn. love tlic finders of both hands npand down. (Zeiiijer.)

Purse-proud.

Tnilinn si)). Both Iiaids stuel; in the jkicket. (BauKril.)

Yeriiillioii. See Color.

Villas't (Indian). (Compaiv Keltic.) IMace the open thuinl) and forelin;; xr of each hand opposite to each other, as if to make a cirek, i)ut leaving between them a small interval; afterward move them from above downward simidtaneously. ( Wicd.) There is no similarity in execution of the Oto and. issouri ) siun and that of Vi(l s, nor in their concei)tion, as the villaie is not surrounded by a stockade. Botekr.) The villa;;; es of the tribes with which the author was longest resident, particularly the landaus and Arikaras, were surrounded by a strong circular stockade, sjiaes or breaks in the circle being left for entrance or exit.

Repetitions of the sign for Ijohs'P. or that sign and that for. Ilaaiy. (Arapaho I.)

Partly extend tlie tijis of fingers if both hands, slightly cross the hands i)erpendicular in front of breast, then describe a circle by a slight circular move of the hands and wrists, )alms inside, and drop the hands a little, and in both descrijitions jioint to the direction of the illage, and repeat several times the form sign within reach of the arms and band when a village is described, and but once if only one house is to be described, saying Wifi-icam! (Ojihint IV.)

First make the sign for Lod;:('. tipi, and then the sign for Ilaaiy. (Dal-oia,.) 'Many tipis."

The arms are elevated and the hands api)roximated at the finger ti )s before the face; the hands and arms then diverge from points of contact to form the triangular representation of the wigwam door; the sign for wigwam or house being thus completed, the right fist, in type-positiin (A), marks the same successively around the subject's i)osition on the ground. Oto and Missouri I.) "Many houses collected in one locality."

Raise both liaiuls to a position iu trout, a little to right of the face, fingers extended, pointing upward, palms facing each other (R I, right and left). Then, with zigzag luoveiuent, up and down, pass theiu iu front of face to left, hands say five inches apart. (Sahaptin I.) "Village things standing on ground."

Wliite man's.

Repetition of sign for Hoiuwe, also that sign and the sign for itilailv.

Arapaho I.)

Move both hands with two motions, first back of left toward palm right, about twelve Indies apart, then forming a right angle formiug a square representing the four sides of a house; then place the hands, thuiubs under so as to show a cover, as a roof of a house, and pronouncing Wificam. OJibica I.)

The sign for IVIiite lll.lll is prefixed to that for Villajfe. Dakota I.) "Many white men's. houses."

Make the sign for House, and then the sign for. Ilaaiy. (Dakota IV.)

Make the sign for Village, followed by that for AVIiite man.

(S((htq)tin I.)

Outline with extended hands (T on edge) the vertical walls and peaked roof; also between earth and roof pass the hand (X reversed), horizontally, indicating house divided into two stories; dimensions large; wave hands about horizontally, level of chin, palms down (W), great extent of town. (Apache III.)

Volley.

The two hands as in sign for discharge of a deadly missile, are held in front, a few inches apart and directed toward one another, then the fingers are suddenly straightened as in the same sign; this may be repeated to represent the volleys of contending forces, and each hand may make its sign simultaneously or alternately with the other. (Mahdani Hi-da tsa I.)

Vagooi.

Roll hand over hand, imitating a wheel. (Burton.)

The right hand, with fingers closed (fist B), is rotated at the right side of the body. (Dni-ota I.) "From the motion of the wheels."

Both hands held in front of the body, the fingers extended, the right fingers pointing to the left, the left fingers to the right, the tips of the fingers opposite the wrist of the opposite hand, the hands about six inches apart, both palms toward the body. By a movement of the elbows, rotate the hands over each other to the front, like a revolving wheel. (Dakota IV.) Place both hands, palms backward, at the height of the shoulders and a little in front of them, or place them near the sides of the body, the forefingers and thumbs until their ends are about an inch apart, the other fingers nearly closed, then throw the hands forward several times, each time bringing the ends of the thumbs and forefingers together, to imitate the rotation of wheels. (Dakota IV.) Both arms are flexed at a right angle before the chest; the hands then assume the position (L), modified by the index-finger being hooked and middle finger partly opened and hooked similarly; the hands are held horizontally and rotated forward side by side to imitate two wheels, palms upward. (Ofo and Missouri I.) "The erect wagon-standard and curved rolling wheel."

Both hands closed in front of the body, about four inches apart, with forefingers and thumbs approximating half circles, palms toward the ground, move forward slowly in short circles. (Kaioira I; Jomanrhic III; Apachew; Viliita.) Wheels and revolving motion forward."

Swing the forefingers of each hand around each other, representing the wheel running. (Saiiplin I.) (1) Circle both thumbs and indices, and hold them parallel; (2) place these circles with slight emphasis in two places; (3) seize left circle with right thumb and index and move right hand as if removing it; (4) dip right index downward; (5) sweep it around extended left index; (6) remove left circle. (Apache III.) "(1) Two wheels; (2) circle of progression; (3) took off one wheel; (4) dipped up grease; (5) greased axle; (6) put on wheel again." This probably means more than the simple idea of "wagon."

Deaf-mute natural. v;,. An upward-down motion of the bent arms in imitation of a man riding on horseback, and moving the fingers in circles to denote the motion of the wheels. (Ballard.)

AVail.

Australian sign. " Jliniiieninnie." (Wait a little) Hand with fingers half clinched, between type-positions (A) and (D), (tiuml) straight, shaken downward rajiidly two or three times. Done more slowly, toward the ground, it means fiih donii. (Sniitli.)

Want, To.

Curve the index, and bring it in a curve downward toward the mouth, past it, and forward from the breast a short distance. Kaioira II; Comanche III Apache II; Wichita II.) 280 Var. Sec Battle.

To (Uclare.

First make the sign for Battle, and then the sign for. llarehiii or Traveling:. Of course Indians do not make any formal declaration of war, and the above sign would be rendered fioinr to battle, (jobui to fight. Dakota I.) " From lighting, battle."

War-path, On the.

With its index at a right angle with the palm, and pointing toward the left, its thumb exteudeil and upright, back of hand forward and outward, the other fingers closed, move the right hand rapidly forward about a foot from just in front of the right shoulder. Dakota IV.) "The thumb chasing the index."

IVarii. (Compare flot.)

Draw the hand across the forehead as if wi )iug off the persi)iration. Apache II.)

Eub the hand as with invisible soap in imperceptible water. Burton.)

Back of left hand brislclly rubbed with palm of right. Cheyenne I.)

Precisely the same as thoughli washing the face with lioth hands with water contained in a wasli-basin, about the height of the stomach. Dakota I.) "From the act of washing." ater. (Compare Drinkin.)

Tlio hand formed into a bowl and brought up to the mouth, passing a little upward without touching the nmuth. Dunbar.)

The hand is jiarially clinched, so as to have something of a cup-shajjc, and the opening between the thumli aiid finger is raised to the nu)uth and continued above it. Lomj.) 0 )en the rigiit hand and jlass it before the mouth from above downward. ( Wied.)

Wave the right hand, held 0 )en, palm to the mouth, as if about to hold the mouth shut, lick the jjialm of the hand with the tongue, moving the hand from above downward on the tongue. Burton.)

Present the hollowed hand, cup shaped, other fingers and thumb closed, back of the hand down. Arapaho I.)

A hollow hand, with the motion of drawing water. Ojibira I.)

Right hand flat and slightly arched or curved; pass it downward before the face from the forehead to the cjiin, palm inward. Absaroka I; Shoshoni and Banak I.) "To wash the face."

Same as the sign for Driikiiii;; or for River, wliicli of course includes water. (Dakota I.)

Place the riieht hand npri; ht six oreijiht inches in front of (he mouth, liack outward, index and thumb crooked, and their ends al)out an inch apart, the other tinj; ers nearly closed; move it toward the mouth, and then downwaid nearly to the top of the breastbone, at the same time turn the hand over toward the mouth until the little tinnier is u )per-most. (Dakota IV.) 'Carryinji a cuj) to the montii and cmjityinir it."



Collect the fingers and thumb of the right hand to a point, and bring them to the mouth, (i)alm uj). ( Wianll I.) Place the right hand before the face, jointing upward and forward, the back forward with the wrist as high as the nose; then draw it downward and inward toward the chin. (Kaioiral; Coiitixchr IW; Apache II; Wichita U.) From the former custom of drinking with the bowl-shaped hand."

Pass the extended flat right hand downward before the face, fingers to the left and back forward. (Sliosumi and lianak I.) "From the manner in which it is used in washing the face."

Hold (if in natural position). Raise and depress the hand in imitation of a man handling a lump, and move the hand to the mouth and raise the head in imitation of the act of drinking. (Hauanl.)

A drink of.

; Make sign for Right; fingers still crooked as in sign for Left, brought over forward from the mouth with sudden downward curve; Chijienne I.)

Spring of.

(1) Hold the hands down, thumbs and indices widely separated, as if inclosing a round object twenty inches across; (2) trace a serpentine line from it with finger tip. Apache III.) "(1) A spring; (2) a rivulet."

Vateriieloii!, 8qii: imlick, mid. liikiieluiiw.

Pantomimically expressed by illustrating their form on the ground, and according to size for specific designation. (L'tc I.) Weak, Weakness.

Left hand is held in front of the body about a foot, hand horizontal, fingers extended and pointing toward the right, back of hand outward (S I), and the right hand (S I) is passed from the right breast forward by the left, with the fingers pointing straight outward, back of hand toward the right, and then the right hand carried directly out toward the right side of the body. Dakota I.) "Xo; no go; cannot go; am weak, sickly."

Well, Good Health.

Have a simulating countenance, raise both hands quickly to lower part of face and mouth as if in the act of eating, shake and gently touch the breast and body, as hands descend in front, separate over the abdomen with quivering motion, then move both hands outward, raise hands quickly, back of hands above, stand erect and throw chest forward. Ojibira I.)

Palms of both hands, fingers extended, touch the body over the breast, stomach, abdomen, c., and then make the sign for Good. Dakota I.) " Body is all good; I am well."

The arms are passed tremblingly up the sides of the body, then the extended indices are made to press the temples, the countenance assuming all the while a visage of distress; the sign for Sick being thus completed the hand is thrown open negatively from the body to indicate emphatically no sickness. Oto and Missouri I.) " Not sick or in distress."

Weep, To; To Cry.

The forefinger of each hand extended, carried to its respective eye, back of hand outward, all fingers but the index closed, carry the fingers down the face as though following the course of the tear-drops. (Dakota I.) ' From the dropping of the tears."

Make the sign for Rain, but in so doing hold the backs of the pendent fingers toward the face, and drop the hand repeatedly from the eyes downward. (Ute I.) "Literally, eye-rain; drops of water from the eyes."

Sign for Water made from eyes. Gheyenne I.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Hub the eye with the back of the hand as children do when crying. Ballard.)

What; AVIat do you say? See Qiieslioi.

"lieat. (Compare Grass.)

Same sign as for Grass, begun near the ground, and gradually and interruptedly elevated to the height of about three feet. ( Ute I.)

When t See Question.

Whence come you t

First the sign for Yoi, then the hand extended open and drawn to the breast, and lastly the sign for Rin;; ing. Dunbar.)

Where?

With its back upward and index pointing forward, carry the right hand from left to right about eight inches, raising and lowering it several times while so doing, as if quickly pointing at different objects. Dakota IV.)

Whiskey.

Make the sign for Bad and Dri, for "liad water." (nurfon.)

Sign for Water and Fire. (Iiciciin- I.)

Another: Sign for Bi, and right-hand fingers outspread, tips pointing upward, shaken before forehead with wave of head to indicate unsteadiness. ((Iicicihc I.)

First make the sign for Dliil4iii;;, and then the sign for l'(ol. (Dakota L) "Very expressive."

The right arm is raised and elevated, the right hand approaches the chest in position (ii 1), modified by being held edge up. The hand thus seemingly grasping a bottle is passed semicircularly upward toward, then to the mouth and from it, the head receding. The hand then falls to the side, and the head inclining to either side is swayed to and fro, indicative of lost equilibrium. Oto and Mixnouri I.) "Something drunk that stupefies the senses."

Deaf-mute natural sign. Raise the hand, fingers placed together, toward the mouth, and shake the body to and fro sidewise. Larsen.)

White. See Color.

White. Iai; Aiiierieai.

Place the open index-finger and thumb of the right hand toward the face, then pass it to the right in front of the forehead to indicate the hat. (Wted.) Still used to some extent. (Matthews.) There is a plain and evident similarity in both execution and conception in the (Oto I) sign and Wied. s. (Boteler.)

The sign for Trade also denotes the Americans, and, indeed, any white men, who are generally called by the Indians west of the Rocky Mountains "Shwop," from our "swap" or "swop." (Burton.) This is a legacy from the traders who were the first representatives of what used to be called the Caucasian race, met by the Indians.

A finger passed across the forehead. (Macgoicun.) Indicate upon the forehead with the hand the supposed line of contact of a hat. (Arapalto I.) "Literally, the hat-wearers."

Hold one hand horizontally over the forehead. (Sac, Fox and Kickapoo I.)

The extended forefinger of the right hand (TI, turned inward) is drawn from the left side of the head around in front to the right side, about on a line with the brim of the hat, with back of hand outward. (Dakota I.) "From the wearing of a hat."

Draw the opened right hand horizontally from left to right across the forehead a little above the eyebrows, the back of the hand to be upward and the fingers pointing toward the left. Or, close all the fingers except the index, and draw it across the forehead in the same manner. (Dakota IV.) "From the hats worn by the whites."

Close the right hand, and draw the back of the thumb horizontally across the forehead from left to right. (Hidatma I; Arikara I.)

The right arm is raised and the hand assuming position (I 1), index not entirely closed but loosely hooked, is then drawn across the forehead in a line corresponding to the hat mark. The Indians wearing generally a rudely constricted turban would most likely select the sign for hat to distinguish the white man, from its being his universal address. (Ofo and Missouri I.) "The man that wears the hat."

Point to the eye with the index, then place the half-closed hands, palms toward the forehead, over the eyes and pass them downward over the cheeks and forward toward the chin. (Wyandot I.) "Stated to be based upon the fact of the generally gray or light eyes of Americans first seen, followed by the sign for Person."

Pass the palmar surface of the fully extended and separated thumb and index of the right hand across the forehead from left to right. Although this is the essence of the gesture, numerous slight variations or abbreviations occur. Frequently the extended index only is drawn across the forehead; sometimes the thumb is placed against the right temple as a support for the hand, as the index is drawn across to it. The hand and arm may be placed in almost any position, as it does not form an essential feature in expressing the idea. The left hand has also been used in instances when the right was engaged, as in holding a pipe while smoking, or from other causes. (Kaiowa I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) "The line at which the hat rests against the forehead."

Raise right hand to side of head, arched, thumb and fingers horizontal, pointing to temple (H 1) then pass hand in that position over the forehead, at same time turning head to right. (Sahajjin I.) "Man with hat."

Place the extended and separated index and thumb of the right hand, palm downward, across the right side of the forehead. (Pai-Ute I.) Imitate the stroking of the whiskers, then place the back of the wrist against the chin, allowing the spread fingers and thumb to point forward and downward. (Ute I.)

Another: Draw the radial side of the extended index across the forehead from left to right. (Ute I.)

Make the sign for Hail; place the hands on face; touch the temples or some other white object, point to the hands. (Ajxiche III.) "Man with white face or hands."

Another: Hand turned, tips down under chin (Q). (Apuche III.) Bear; the Mescaleros being beardless."

Deaf-mutes generally, in especial the French, Tnake tlii "hat" sign for iikiii as distinguished from icoiikii.

livicked. See Bml licarl.

Wide. See Biar ill tlie sense of wide.

Wif e. See Hii bnii I, K(latioiilii i, and Coiii ari oii.

Irvijw. iijj. See Ijod e.

Wild.

The hands in front of their respected breasts, with fingers and thumbs extended, separated and jointing downwanl, backs of hands outward, are (puckly carried outward with a tremulous motion of all the fingers, and as the hands are carried outward increase the distance between them, . (., carry the hands out obli(picly. Dakota I.) " Probably from the movements of some kinds of game on being surprised."

AViid (air in motion). Air.

Eight hand held perpendicularly upward and brought forward with a tremulous or vibratory motion until it passes beyond the face. (Dunbar.)

Stretch the fingers of both liands outward, puffing violently the while. Bio-ton.) Indicate with the extended hand its direction and force, and emit a whistling sound. Arapaho I.)

Both hands held up carelessly before the body, fingers naturally extended, swept suddenly with downward and ujward curve to the left. (Cheyenne I.)

Eight hand with the fingers slightly separated, upright palm forward or outward (R), is carried, held in this i)osition, from behind the body, by the right side of the head, to the front of the body, on the same level as far as the arm can be extended, and at the same make with the month asonnd in resemblance to the whistling of the wind. (Dakota I.) " From the whistling of air in motion swiftly by a person."

Make short, rapid, vertical vibrations of the hand, spread and palm down (W), sweeping it from behind f(n-ward, about height of waist; accompanied l)y a whizzing sonnd from the mouth. Apache III.)

Deaf mute natural si(iis. Blow through the lips and move the uplifted hand horizontalj. Ballard.)

Blow the air Inim the mouth, and then move the stretched hand in a line before the breast. Lfirson.)

Winter. (Cnuipare Cold.)

A shrinking, shivering condition; move as if drawing a blanket around the head and sin)ullers, tlien nn)veboth hands above the head, shaking the hand as in the case of F. illiirii leaves; bring the hands (fingers down) toward the ground and undulate them near the ground; then with the right hand indicate the depth and level of the snow; pronounce the name of SIUIW, Occone. (Ojunca IV.)

Make the sign for Cold, and then for Snow. (Dakota I.) "Cold weather tiie. season of snow."

Shake the upright nearly closed hands back and forth several times in front of the shoulders as if shivering, palms inward; then suspend the hands about a foot in front of the shoulders, backs forward, fingers separated and bent a little, and pointing downward, and move all the fingers as if shaking something from them, or approximate



and separate the cuds once or several times, and while doing so, each time throw the hands downward about eight inches. Dakota IV.) "Cohl and snow."

Make the signs IVn- Rain, Deep, and Iold. Dakota VI.)

Make the. sign for Rain with both hands, then pass the hands with palms down horizontally to the right and left before the lower part of the body. Dakotaxl; Iliilatsa I; Arikara I.) "Precipitation and depth."

Both hands in position (A) tremble before the breast. This being enacted, the hands of the subject are extended, the arms likewise on a level with. shoulders pointing to the horizon, both hands now describe the arc subtending the (putrdrant of the horizon until they meet over the head. (Ot and Missonri I.) " When cold days spread over us."

Same sign as for Cold. Kaioicn I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Bring both fists together in front of the breast as if drawing together the edges of a blanket. Apache I.) liaise the rijjlit liaiid ami fiiifjers, oently taj) the furiliead over the liglit eye. and ias. s l iekward aloiij; side of liead with three or four taps of fingers on head. Ojihicu IV.) " rrobahly intimating a level liead."

Touch the forehead with the right index and then make the sign for Big- directly in front of it. (Dakotd I.) " Big brain."

Touch the side of the head with the flat right hand, then elevate the hand toward the sky. Widiilot I.) " Superior in intelligence."

Tap the forehead with the index, and make the sign for Kpcilk. Ajkirlie I.)

Wish; dt'sire orpof ie! siioi.

Hook the foit'finger over the nose. Antjxtho I.)

Right hand, with thumb and forefinger extended, is brought upward in front of the body, with the back of the hand outward, thumb and forefinger jointing toward the left, to the level of the breast, when the hand is quickly thrown upward, outward, and then slightly downward, (i. e., on a curve, so that the hand is horizontal with the palm upward. (I)Hl-ot (I.) I like it, wish it."

Holf. (Compare Dosf.)

Same sign as for Do. (Oto I.) I Place the right hand, fingers joined and extended, above the mouth, pointing downward and forward. ( i'te I.) Long nose."

Woman. (Compare Female.)

The finger and thumb of the right hand, partly open, and placed as if laying hold of the breast. (Jtunbar.)

The hands are passed from the top down each side of the head, indicating the parting of the hair on the top, and its flowing down each side. Long.)

Pass the palm of the extended hand downward over the hair on the side of the head, or downward over the cheeks. ( Wied.) Same as my description, but less precise. Matthews.) The arms were flexed and the hands, fist-like, held at either side in the position of the female mammary glands, then sweeps semicircularly downward. There is no appreciable similarity in this sign and Wied's, the conception and execution of which are wholly different. Boteler.) " One with prominent maninne, who can bring forth young."

Pass the hand down both sides of the head, as if smoothing or stroking the long hair. (Burton.)

A finger directed toward the breast. Maegoican.)

Turn the right hand about the right ear, as if putting the hair behind it. ijo(lf)e.)

Draw the hand, the fingers separate and partially closed, palm toward the, cheek, downward, as of combing the hair. Arapaho I.)

Right-hand fingers close together, thumb lying along basal joint of forefinger, placed above the top and side of the head, bent and suddenly brought down and outward to the level and right of shoulder, finger ends still bent in toward the latter. Cheyenne I.) "To express shortness as compared with man."

Pass the palm once down the face and the whole body. Ojibwa I.) "The long, waving dresses. or the graceful contour of the female body."

Hold the hands cupped over each breast. Sac, Fox, and Kickapoo I.)

Pass the extended and flat right hand, back forward and outward, from the side of the crown downward toward the shoulder and forward. (Abmro I; Sisseton and Banat I.) "Represents the long hair."

The right hand brought to the top of the head and then carried out sidewise toward the right and downward as though drawing a comb through the long hair of a woman's head. Dakota I.) "Long hair."

Right-hand fingers extended and joined (as in T), horizontal, held on the left side of the face, the fingers pointing to the rear, the thumb grasping and sliding downward to represent stroking the long braided hair of a squaw. Dakota III.)

With the right hand, back forward, fingers slightly flexed and joined, thumb close to index, the little finger near the head, make a motion as if brushing the hair behind the ear by moving the hand backward and downward through an arc of about six inches. Dakota IV.) "The women wear the hair behind the ears and plaited."

Pass the flat right hand, palm of extended fingers resting near the right side of the crown, and downward and to the front of the collarbone. Dakota VI.) "Represents long hair."

The extended hands, palms backward, and pointing upward and inward, are held each near the temple of the same side. They are then swept simultaneously downward a foot or two. Mandan- and Hidatsa I.) "This is to indicate the mode of dressing the hair most common with women a braid on each side."

Both hands are brought to a position corresponding with female mamma. The hands are loosely elevated as in type (F) and laid loosely against the chest on side corresponding with hand, although sometimes the arms are crossed and hands held in above positions on opposite sides. My woman is expressed by tapping the left breast by point of right index-finger in addition to above. (Oto I.) "A position indicative of female mamma and conjugal embrace."

Pass the extended and flat right hand, fingers joined, from the side of the crown downward and forward along the cheek to the front of the right side of the neck, the fingers pointing downward at termination of motion. Both hands are sometimes used. (Kaioia I; Coahuila III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

With the fingers and thumb of the right hand separated and partly bent or hooked, pass from the side of the head toward the front of the shoulder, gradually closing the hand in imitation of gathering and smoothing the lock of hair on that side. (Pit-River I.)

Touch the hair on the side of the head with the fingers of the right hand, then place the closed hand before the *jiubis*, with the back forward, index and second fingers extended and separated, pointing downward; place the thumb against the *i)alm* so that the tip protrudes a little from the crotch thus formed b- the fingers. Ute I.) "Fourchette, *glans clitoridis*. and location of."

The left fore and second fingers are extended and separated, the remaining fingers closed; the thumb is then placed against the *alm* in such a manner that the tip is visible in the crotch formed by the extended fingers; the hand is then placed back forward in this position at the crotch. (Apache I.) "Ilesemblance to the 2 "i(nduiii muuebrc."

(1) Two fingers held downward! reversed); (2) sweep hands up near legs and clasp them about the waist; (3) sweep hands from shoulder to waist loosely. (Apache III.) (1) Human being (L) wearing shirts aiul (3) loose jackets."

Deaf-mute natural. signs. Take hold of the garment at the side below the hip and shake it to denote the skirt of a woman's dress. (Ballard.)

Point the hand to the rear side of the head, because of the combs the women wear as ornaments. (Lar. so)i.) Instructed deaf-mutes generally mark the line of the bonnet-string down the cheek.

Italian sign. Draw the hand down the cheek under the chin. (Butler.)

Old.

Make the sign for *oiiiiai*, and then make the sign for Progression with a staff. (Dakota IV.) "Progression of a woman with a staff."

Young, girl.

Make the sign for woman, hands held in the same position, and brought from shoulder downward and outward in proportion to the height of the girl. Cheyenne I.)

Deaf-mute natural sign. Take hold of an imaginary garment below the thigh and shake it, and place the hand to the height of a girl. (Ballard.)

Touch the right ear with the finger, because of the ear-rings girls wear. Larson.)

Wonder. (Compare Admiration and Surprise.)

Same as the sign for *Kiirpri e*. Surprise and wonder seem to go hand in hand, but adoration and wonder do not seem to be necessarily connected. Dakota I.)

Place right hand over mouth, the thumb being on the right and the fingers on the left of the nose; then shrink back. Omaha I.) The gesture of placing the right hand before the mouth is seemingly involuntary with us, and appears also in the Egyptian hieroglyphs.

Deaf-mute natural *si(u*. Part the lips, raise the hand, and arch the eyebrows, each action in a slow manner. (Ballard.)

Ease apart the arms, with the hands open. (Larson.)

Wood.

Point to a piece of wood with right index extended. (Dakota I.)

Work, labor, etc.

The, right hand, with fingers extended and joined, back of the hand outward, edge of fingers downward, is thrown from the level of the breast, forward, upward, and then downward, on a curve, so that the palm is brought upward, and then carried to the right side of the body, level of the face, where the extended fingers point upward, palm outward. Dakota I.)

As work is a general term for manual exertion, the indefiniteness of this sign can be well understood. The arms and hands are extended before the body, the hands in type-position (A.); the hands are then grasi)ugly opened and shut as in seizing the plow-handles; the closed hands then approximate and forcibly strike as in working at mechanical pursuits. (Oto and j fis. iouri I.) "The exertion required in different kinds of labor."

Hold both flat bands edgewise in front of the body, thumbs up, push forward with sudden interruptions, at each movement drawing back the fingers and throwing them forward at every rest. (Kaioica I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Make a sort of mihl grasping motion with both hands in several directions downward. Apache III.) "Suggestive of industrial activity, and supplemented by pautounie of sewing or chopi)ing, if not promptly understood."

AVrap, To.

The left hand is held in front of the body, hand closed, horizontal, back upward, and the right hand, with fingers in position as if grasping something, is rotated around the stationary left. (Dal-ota I.) "From the act of wrapping."

Wriiiiiii.

The act of writing is imitated by the finger in the palm of the opposite hand. Lontj.) (1) Left hand held up as if a piece of paper; (1) motion made with right hand as though writing. Cheyenne I.)

The first part of the sign for ISook. (Dahda I.)

Year.

Give the sign of Rnill or Niiow. Burton.)

Sign for Cold, and then sign for Coiiiiitiliu one. Pnl-ofa I.) "One winter."

Deaf-mute natural. sign. Point to shirt bosom and lower the extended fingers to signify snow, then raise the hand to denote the height or depth of the snow, and then depress the hands to signify gone. Ballard.)

Yes. Affiiiiiatioii. It is so. (Compare Ci ood and Truth.)

The motion is somewhat like Truth, but the finger is held rather more upright, and is passed nearly straight forward from opposite the breast, and when at the end of its course it seems gently to strike something, though with a rather slow and not suddenly accelerated motion. Long.)

"Wave the hands straight forward from the face. Burton.) This may be compared with the forward nod common over most of the world for assent, but that gesture is not universal, as the New Zealanders elevate the head and chin, and the Turks shake the head somewhat like our negative. Bei IT. B. B. Barnum, Harpoot, Turkey, in a contribution of signs received after the foregoing had been printed, denies the latter statement, but gives Truth as " gently bowing, with head inclined to the right."

Another: Wave the hand from the mouth, extending the thumb from the index and closing the other three fingers. (Biirt07i.)

Gesticulate vertically downward and in front of the body with the extended forefinger (right hand usually), the remaining fingers and thumb closed, their nails down. (Arapaho I.)

Right hand elevated to the level and in front of the shoulder, two first fingers somewhat extended, thumb resting against the middle finger; sudden motion in a curve



forward and downward. Cheyenne I.) "The correspondence between this gesture and the one for Sitting, seemingly indicates that the origin of the motion for Affiliintioii is in imitation of resting, or settling a question."

Same as the sign for Truth. Dakota I.) " But one tongue."

Extend the right index, the thumb against it, nearly close the other fingers, and from a position about a foot in front of the right breast, bend the hand from the wrist downward until the end of the index has passed about six inches through an arc. Some at the same time move the hand forward a little. (Dakota IV.) "A nod; the hand representing the head and the index the nose."

The right hand, with the forefinger (only) extended and pointing forward, is held before and near the chest. It is then moved forward one or two feet, usually with a slight curve downward, (Hm and Hi-datsa I.)

Bend the right arm, pointing toward the chest with the index-finger. Unbend, throwing the hand up and forward. Omaha I.)

Another: Close the three fingers, close the thumb over them, extend forefinger, and then shake forward and down. This is more emphatic than the preceding, and signifies, Yes, I know. Omaha I.)

The right arm is raised to head with the index-finger in the position (I I), modified by being more opened. From aside the head the hands sweep in a curve to the right ear as of something entering or hearing something; the finger is then more opened and is carried direct to the ground as something emphatic or direct. Oto and Missouri I.) "I hear, emphatically symbolized."

The hand open, palm downward, at the level of the breast, is moved forward with a quick downward motion from the wrist, imitating a bow of the head. Iroquois I.)

Throw the closed right hand, with the index extended and bent, as high as the face, and let it drop again naturally; but as the hand reaches its greatest elevation the index is fully extended and suddenly drawn in to the palm, the gesture resembling a beckoning from above toward the ground. Kaioial; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita I.)

Quick motion of the right hand forward from the chest; first position about six inches from the mouth and final as far away. In first position the index-finger is extended, the others closed; in final, the index loosely closed, thrown in that position as the hand is moved forward, as though hooking something with it; palm of hand out. Saliap-tin I.)

Another: Move right hand to a position in front of the body, letting arm hang loosely at the side, the thumb standing alone, all fingers hooked except forefinger, which is partially extended (E I, with forefinger partially extended, palm upward). The sign consists in moving the forefinger from its partially extended position to one similar to the others, as though making a sign motion for some one to come to you. This is done once each time the assent is made. More emphatic than the preceding. Sahaptin I.) "We are together, think alike."

Jeaj-mute natural sign. Indicate by nodding the head. (Ballard.)

Yesterday. See Day.

You.

The hand open, held upward obliquely, and pointing forward. (Dunbar.) Is expressed by simply pointing at the persons. Long.)

Point to or otherwise indicate the person designated. (Arapaho I.)

Point toward the person with the extended forefinger of the right hand, back upward, horizontal. Ihtkofa I.) "Designating the person."

With the fingers and thumb extended, lying closely side by side, and pointing upward, palm toward individual addressed, slowly move the hand toward the hearer, the fingertips slightly in advance of the wrist, as if laying something against the person. Kaiowa I; Comanche III; Apaachie II; Wichita II.)

Yours.

The arm and hands are folded on the chest as in the sign for mine; they are then thrown open from the breast toward another, palms outward. Ofoand Jlistiouri I.) "Not mine, your's."

Abmniokn, Crow.

The hands held out each side, and striking the air in the manner of flying. Loii!.) Imitate the flapping of the bird's wings with the two hands, palms downward, brought close to the shoulder. (Burton.)

The sign for these Indians is the same as that for Fly, to. (Dakota I.) "Flight of the crow."

Another: The Crow Indians simply place the index upon the ridge of the nose, but this sign would be understood by the Sioux as meaning Nose. (Dalcotn I.) "From the Sioux idea that the heart is the seat of life; consequently my heart is I, is myself." (Sic.) The placing of the index upon the ridge of the nose is understood to signify personality "I, myself," and not to be a tribal sign.

Both hands extended, with fingers joined (W), held near the shoulders, and flapped to represent the wings of a crow. (Dakota III.)

At the height of the shoulders and a foot outward from them, move the opened hands forward and backward twice or three times from the wrist, palms forward, fingers and thumbs extended and separated a little; then place the back or the palm of the upright opened right hand against the upper part of the forehead; or half close the fingers, placing the end of the thumb against the ends of the fore and middle fingers, and then place the back of the hand against the forehead. (Dakota IV.) "To imitate the flying of a bird, and also indicate the manner in which the Ali-sarok (we wear their hair."

Place the flat hand as high as and in front or to the side of the right shoulder, move it up and down, the motion occurring at the wrist. For more thorough representation, both hands are sometimes employed. (Dakota V, VI, VII; Kaiowa I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) "Bird's wing."

Make with the arms the motion of flapping wings. (Kutine I.)

The right hand, held over and in front of the right shoulder, and quickly waved back and forth a few times as if fanning the side of the face. When made for the imitation of one ignorant of the common sign, both hands are used, and the hands are moved outward from the body, though still near the shoulder. Shoshoni and Banak I.) "Wings, . e., of a crow."

Aiikna. (Corruptly abbreviated Ree.)

With the right hand closed, curve the thumb and index, join their tips so as to form a circle, and place to the lobe of the ear. (Absaroka I; Jilditsa I.) "Big ear-rings."

Collect the fingers and thumb of the right hand nearly to a point, and make a tattooing or dotting motion toward the upper portion of the cheek. This is the old sign; it was used by them previous to the adoption of the more modern one representing "corn-eaters. Arikara I.)

Place the back of the closed right hand transversely before the mouth, and rotate it forward and backward several times. This gesture may be accepted, as it sometimes is, by a motion of the jaws as if eating, to illustrate more fully the meaning of the rotation of the fist. (Kaiowa I; Comanche III; Wichita IV; Arapaho V.) Corn-eater; eating corn from the cob."

Signified by the same motions with the thumbs and forefingers that are used in shelling corn. The Arikara (Arikara) corn is their peculiar possession, which their tradition says was given to them by (Lod, who led them to the Missouri River and instructed them how to plant it. (E. C. L. Hall, in The Missouri Historical Review, April, 1880.) "They are the cornshellers."

Arapaho. See also Warm Springs.

Make either of the signs for Poor, in property. (Kaiowa I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) "It is said that when the first Apache came to the region they now occupy he was asked who or what he was, and not understanding the language he merely made the sign for Poor, which expressed his condition."

Turn the back of the extended forefinger from end to end with the extended index. (Comanche II; Ute I.) Poor, poverty-stricken."

Mescalero.

Same sign as for Lipai. (Kaiowa I; Comanche III; Apache II; Michilicott II.)

Arapaho.

The fingers of one hand touch the breast in different parts, to indicate the tattooing of that part in points. (Lone.)

Seize the nose with the thumb and forefinger. The Prairie Traveler. By Itardolph I. Maicy, captain United States Army, p. 215. New York, 1859.) (line) the right side of the nose with the forefinger: some call this tribe the "Smellers," and make their sign consist of seizing the nose with the thumb and forefinger. Burton.)

Finger to side (of nose. Michilicott.)

Touch the left breast, thus implying what they call themselves, viz: the "Good Hearts." Arapaho I.)

Hold the left hand, palm down, and fingers extended; then with the right hand, fingers extended, palm inward and thumb up, make a sudden stroke from left to right across the back of the fingers of the left hand, as if cutting them off. Sac, Fox, and Kickapoo.)

Join the ends of the fingers (the thumb included) of the right hand, and, pointing toward the heart near the chest, throw the hand forward and to the right once, twice, or many times, through an arc of about six inches. (Tallapoosa IV.) "Some say they use this sign because these Indians tattoo their breasts."

Rub the side of the extended index against the right side of the nose. Kaiowa I; Arapaho V; Apache II; Wichita I.)

Collect the fingers and thumb of the right hand to a point, and tap the tips upon the left breast briskly. Comanche II; Ute I.) "Good-hearted." It was stated by members

of the various tribes at Washington, in 1880, that this sign is used to designate the Northern Arapahos, while that in which the index rubs against, or passes upward alongside of the nose, refers to the Southern Arapahos, the reasons given for which will be referred to in a future paper.

Another: Close the right hand, leaving the index only extended; then rub it up and down, held vertically, against the side of the nose where it joins the cheek. (Comanche II; Ute L)

The fingers and thumb of the right hand are brought to a point, and tapped upon the right side of the breast. Shoshoni and Banak I.)

Axi! inaloin.

Make the sign of Cutting the throat. Kidinel.)

With the right hand flattened, form a curve by passing it from the top of the chest to the pubis, the fingers pointing to the left, and the back forward. Shoshoni and Banak I.) "Big bellies."

Akiiin, fower ro Voilro.

Both hands closed, the tips of the fingers pointing toward the wrist and resting upon the base of the joint, the thumbs lying upon and extending over the middle joint of the forefingers; hold the right before the chest, pointing forward, palm up, placing the right, with palm down. Just back of the left, and move as if picking small objects from the left with the tip of the right thumb. Ahsanika; Shoshoni and Banak I.) "Oorn-shellers."

Bring the extended and separated fingers and thumb loosely to a point, flexed at the metacarpal joints; point them toward the left clavicle, and imitate a dotting motion as if tattooing the skin, (Luijort I; (Dinitche III; Ap(teh Wichita II.) "They used to tattoo themselves, and live in the country south of the Dakotas."

Itaii. ik.

Make a whistling sound "phew" (beginning at a high note and ending about an octave lower); then draw the extended index across the throat from the left to the right and out to nearly at arm's length. They used to cut the throats of their prisoners. Vni-Utev.)

Major Lawford states that the Luuiks make the following sign for themselves: Brush the hair right backward over the forehead as if forcing back the hair. This represents the manner of wearing the tuft of hair backward from the forehead. According to this informant, the Shoshoni use the same sign for IS. Liak as for themselves iak.

Blackfeet. (This title is understood to refer to the Algoid Black-feet, properly called Matwika.) The finger and thumb encircle the ankle. (Lnmj.)

Pass the right hand, bent spoon fashion, from the heel to the little toe of the right foot. (Burton.)

The palmar surfaces of the extended fore and second fingers of the right hand (others closed) are rubbed along the leg just above the knee. This would not seem to be clear, but these Indians do not make any sign indicating Ituwli in connection with the above. The sign does not, however, interfere with any other sign as made by the Sioux. (Dakota I.) "Blackfeet."

Touch the right foot with the right hand. (Kiitine I.)



Close the right hand, thumb resting over the second joint of the forefinger, i)alm toward the face, and rotate over the cheek, though an inch or two from it. (ishoshoni and Baiiak L) "From manner of painting the cheeks."

Caddo. (Compare Hfez Percys.)

Pass the horizontally extended index from right to left under the nose. (Kaiowal; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) "Pierced noses, from former custom of wearing rings in the septum."

Calispel. See Peiid doreille.

Cheyenne.

Draw the hand across the arm, to imitate cutting it with a knife. (Marcy, Prairie Traveller, loc. cit., p. 215.)

Draw the lower edge of the right hand across the left arm as if gashing it with a knife. Burton.)

With the index-finger of the right hand proceed as if cutting the left arm in ditterent i)laces with a sawing motion from the wrist upward, to represent the cuts or burns on the arms of that nation. Long.)

Bridge palm of left hand with index-finger of right. (Macgowan.)

Draw the extended right hand, tingers joined, across the left wrist as if cutting it. Arapaho I.)

Place the extended index at the right side of the nose, where it joins the face, the tip reaching as high as the forehead, and close to the inner corner of the eye. This position i)uikes the thumb of the right hand rest upon the chin, while the index is perpendicular. Sac, Fox, and Kiclia-poo I.) It is considered that this sign, though given to the collaborator as expressed, was an error. It applies to the Southern Arapahos.

As though sawing through the left forearm at its middle, with the edge of the right held back outward, thumb upward. Sign made at the left side of the body. I)uh)ta I.) "Same sign as for a 8avt. The Cheyenne Indians are known to the Sioux by the name of The Saws."

Right-hand fingers and thumb extended and joined (as in S), outer edge downward, and drawn sharply across the other fingers and forearm as if cutting with a knife. Dakota III.)

Draw the extended right index or the ulnar (inner) edge of the opened right hand several times across the base of the extended left index, or across the left forearm at different heights from left to right. Dakota IV.) " Because their arms are marked with scars from cuts which they make as ofleiings to spirits."

Draw the extended index several times across the extended forefinger from the tip toward the palm, the latter pointing forward and slightly toward the right. From the custom of striping arms transversely with colors. Kaioical; (Jomanche II, III; Apache II; T)te I; Wiemta II.)

Another: Make the sijiii for Dog" aiul that for To Eal. This sijrii is generally used, but the other and more coninion one is also employed, especially so with individuals not fully conversant with the sign-lan-fruajre as emi)loyed by the Comanches, Ivrc. luyiowa I; Comanche HI; Apache II; yichita II.) " Doy-eaters."

Draw the extended index across the back of the left hand and arm as if cutting it. The index does not touch the arm as in signs given for the same tribe by other Indians, but is held at least four or five inches from it. (Shonhoni and Banal; I.)

Cliff path. See Ojibwa.

Coninnee.

Imitate, by the waving of the hand or forefinger, the forward crawling motion of a snake. Burton, also Blachmore in introduction to J. K. H. J. 's Plains of the Great West, p. xxv. New York, 1877.) The same sign is used for the Shoshoni, more commonly called "Snake" Indians, who as well as the Comanche belong to the Nuana linguistic family. "The silent stealth of the tribe." (Thirty Years of Army Life on the Texas-By Col. K. B. Marcy, p. 33. New York, 1870.) Imitate Whu! Imitate for distinction between the signs.

Motion of a snake. (Maccjowan.)

Hold the elbow of the right arm near the right side, but not touching it; extend the forearm and hand, palm inward, fingers joined on a level with the elbow, then with a shoulder movement draw that forearm and hand back until the points of the fingers are behind the body; at the same time that the hand is thus being moved back, turn it right and left several times. (S. C. Fox, and Kickapoo I.) "Snake in the grass. A snake drawing itself back in the grass instead of crossing the road in front of you."

Another: The sign by, and for the Comanches themselves is made by holding both hands and arms upward from the elbow, both palms inward, and passing both hands with their backs upward along the lower end of the hair to indicate or hair, as they never cut it. (S. C. Fox, and Kickapoo I.)

Eight hand horizontal, flat, palm downward ( V ), advanced to the front by a motion to represent the crawling of a snake. (Dakota III.)

Extend the closed right hand to the front and left; extend the index, palm down, and rotate from side to side while drawing it back to the right hip. (Kaibwa; Comanche III; Ajyache II; Wichita II.)

Make the reverse gesture for!! Imitate hoiii. . . c, begin away from the body, drawing the hand back to the side of the right hip while rotating it. (Comanche II.) See. Knisley. Knefeneaux.

Sign for Was; oil and then the sign for? Inn. Dakota I.) "This indicates the Red River half-breeds, with their carts, as these people are so known from their habit of traveling with carts."

Dakota. Imitate.

The edge of the hand passed across the throat, as in the act of cutting that part. (Long; Huron, Army Life, loc. cit., p. 33.)

Draw the lower edge of the hand across the throat. Burton.)

Draw the extended right hand across the throat. Arapaho I.) "The cutthroats."

Draw the forefinger of the left hand from right to left across the throat. S. C. Fox, and Eichjwo I.) "A cut throat."

Forefinger and thumb of right hand extended (others closed) is drawn from left to right across the throat as though cutting it. The Dakotas have been named the "cutthroats" by some of the surrounding tribes Dakota I.) "Cut-throats."

Right hand horizontal, flat, palm downward (as in 1 ), and drawn across the throat as if cutting with a knife (Dakota III.)

Draw the opened right hand, or the right index, from left to right horizontally across the throat, back of hand upward, fingers pointing toward the left. Dakota IV.) "It is said that after a battle the Utes took many Sioux prisoners and cut their throats; hence the sign "cutthroats."

Pass the flat hand, with the palm down, from left to right across the throat. (Dakota VI.)

Draw the extended right hand, palm downward, across the throat from left to right. Kaionui I; Comanche II, III; Ishoshoni and Banajc I; Ute; Ajmchell; Wichita II.) "Cut-throats."

Blackfoot (Sihasapa).

Pass the right hand quickly over the right foot from the great toe outward, turn the heel as if brushing something therefrom. Dakota V.)

Pass the widely separated thumb and index of the right hand over the lower leg, from just below the knee nearly down to the heel. Kaioia I; Comanche; Apache W; Wichita W.)

Brule.

With the index and outer part of the ring; the little finger in a small circle with the index and middle finger, fingers pointing downward. (Ihikotet IN.) "These Indians, it is said, were once caught in a prairie fire, many burned to death, and others badly burned about the thighs. Hence the name Sieaugu (burnt thigh) and the sign."

Urush the palm of the right hand over the right thigh, from near the buttock toward the front of the middle third of the thigh. (Kaioia I; r)W(n((III; Apache II; Wichita I.)

Ogalala.

Fingers and thumb separated, straight (as in R), and dotted about over the face to represent the marks made by the smallpox. (Ihikotet III.) "This band suffered from the disease many years ago."

With the thumb) exert the ends of the fingers, hold the right hand upright, its back forward, about six inches in front of the face, or on one side of the nose near the face, and suddenly extend and spread all the fingers (thumb included). (Jali(it IV.) "The word Ojilala means scattering or throwing at, and the name was given them, it is said, after a row in which they threw stones into each other's faces."

Flathead, or! eii li.

One hand placed on the top of the head, and the other on the back of the head. Long.) Place the right hand to the top of the head. Eitine I.) Place the right side of the head above and back of the ear with the flat right hand. Shoshoni and Lutsi I.) From the elongation of the neck out.

Vox, u Oitaitaiiii.

Same sign as for Sao. (ic. Far. (tut Kickujicj I.) (wro! Venire. See Hidai.

Hidaitaiia, tmvos Venire or itlinilari.

Both hands flat and extended, palms toward the body, with the tips of the fingers pointing toward one another; pass from the top of the chest downward, outward, and inward toward the groin. Ahsarohr I; Shoshoni and Banak I.) I Jig belly."

Left and right hands in front of breast, left placed in position first, separated about four or five inches, left hand outside of the right, horizontal, backs outward, fingers extended and jointing left and right; strike the back of the right against the palm of the left several times, and then make the sign for ro, Cioinj;. Dakota I.) "The (Iros

Ventre ludiaus, Minnetarees (the Hidatsa ludiaus of Matthews), are known to the Sioux as the Indians who went to the mountains to kill their enemies; hence the sign."

Express with the hand the sign of a big belly. (Dal-ota III.)

Pass the flat right hand, back forward, from the top of the breast, downward, outward, and inward to the pubis. Dakota VI; Hidatsa I; Arihira I.) " Big belly."

Indian (generically).

Rub the back of the extended left hand with the palmar surfaces of the extended fingers of the right. (Comanche II.) " People of the same kind; dark-skinned."

Rub the back of the left hand with the index of the right. (Pai- Ute I.)

Rub the back of the left hand lightly with the index of the right. Wichita I.)

Kaiona.

Make the signs of the Prairie and of Driikiiiiji: Water.

Biuton; Blackmore in Dodge's Plains of the Great West, xxiv. New York, 1877.)

Right-hand fingers and thumb extended and joined (as in" V), placed in front of right shoulder, and revolving loosely at the wrist. Dakota III.)

Place the flat hand with extended and separated fingers before the face, pointing forward and upward, the wrist near the chin; pass it upward and forward several times. Kaiowa I; Comanche III; Apache II; Yichita II.)

Place the right hand a short distance above the right side of the head, fingers and thumb separated and extended; shake it rapidly from side to side, giving it a slight rotary motion in doing so. Comanche II.) " Rattle-brained."

Same sign as Comanche II), with the exception that both hands are generally used instead of the right one only. ( Ute I.)

Kiciipoo.

With the thumb and finger go through the motion of clipping the hair over the ear; then with the hand make a sign that the borders of the leggins are wide. Sae, Fox, and Kickapoo I.)

Kiifi teno, or Cree.

Place the first and second fingers of the right hand in front of the mouth. Eitine I.)

Kiitiie.

Place the index or second finger of the right hand on each side of the left index-finger to imitate riding a horse. Kutine I.)

Hold the left fist, jialin ni) vard, at arm's length before the body, the right as if grasping the bowstring and drawn back. (Shoshoni and Bamih I.) " From their peculiar manner of holding the long bow horizontally in shooting."

Lipaii.

With the index and second fingers only extended and separated, hold the hand at arm's length to the front of the left side; draw it back in distinct jerks; each time the hand rests draw the fingers back against the inside of the thumb, and when the hand is again started on the next movement backward snap the fingers to full length. This is repeated five or six times during the one movement of the hand. The country



which the Lipaus at one time occupied contained large ponds or lakes, and along the shores of these the reptile was found which gave them this characteristic appellation. (Kaioica I; Comanche III; Apache II; Wichita II.) "Frogs."

The first and second fingers of the right hand extended, separated backs outward (other fingers and thumb closed), are drawn from the left shoulder obliquely downward in front of the body to the right hip, Dakota I.) "The Mandan Indians are known to the Sioux as The People who wear a scarlet sash, with a train, in the manner above described."

ITexioaii. See Vocabulary.

IIiiitari. See Hidatt. n.

IVegro. See Vocabulary.

Since the Vocabulary was printed the following has been received from Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians in Washington, as the sign for IVejvro as well as for I'te. Eub the back of the extended flat left hand with the extended fingers of the right, then touch some black object. Represents black skin. Although the same sign is generally used to signify IVEjslo, an addition is sometimes made as follows: place the index and second fingers to the hair on the right side of the head, and rub them against each other to signify Curly hair. This addition is only made when the connection would cause a confusion between the "black skin" Indian (Ute) and negro.

e Percys. See Saliaptiii.

Place the thumb and forefinger to the uostrils. (Kutine I.)

Ojibwa, or Chippewa.

Rij lit hand horizontal, back outward, fingers separated, arched, tips pointing inward, is moved from right to left breast and generally over the front of the body with a trembling motion and at the same time a slight outward or forward movement of the hand as though drawing something out of the body, and then make the sign for illail. (Dakota I.) "Perhaps the first Chippewa Indian seen by a Sioux had an eruption on his body, and from that his people were given the name of the People with a breaking-out, by which name the Chippewas have ever been known by the Sioux."

Osage, or Iivasaji.

Pull at the eyebrows over the left eye with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. This sign is also used by the Osages themselves. (Sae, Fox, and Kirlapix) I.)

Hold the flat right hand, back forward, with the edge pointing backward, against the side of the head, then make repeated cuts, and the hand is moved backward toward the occiput. (Kaiowa I; Vonnichie III; Apache II; Wichita II.) "Former custom of shaving the hair from the sides of the head, leaving but an occipitofrontal ridge."

Pass the flat and extended right hand backward over the right side of the head, moving the index against the second finger in imitation of cutting with a pair of scissors. (Comanche II.) "Represents the manner of removing the hair from the sides of the head, leaving a ridge only from the forehead to the occiput."

Oiiilajtaiiii. See Fox.

Pai-lles, Head Chief of the.

(Grasp the forelock with the right hand, palm backward; pass the hand upward about six inches, and hold it in that position a moment. Fni-Utel.) "Big chief."

Pai-l te hand, Chief of a.

. Make the gesture as for Pai-l-fe, Head Chief, but instead of holding the hand above the head lay it down over the right temple, resting it there a moment. (i i- l'te I.) " Little chief."

Pa 111 (Pawnee).

Imitate a wolf's ears with the two forefingers of the right hand extended together, upright, on the left side of the head. Burton.)

Place a hand on each side of the forehead, with two fingers pointing to the front to represent the narrow, sharp ears of the wolf. Marcy, Prairie Traveler, loc. cit., p. 215.)

First and second fingers of right hand, straight upward and separated, remaining fingers and thumb closed (as in IV), like the ears of a small wolf Dal; otani.)

Place the closed right to the side of the temple, palm forward, leaving the index and second fingers extended and slightly separated, pointing-upward. This is ordinarily used, though, to be more explicit, both hands may be used. (Niowal; Comanche III; Ute I; Apache II; Wichita II.)

Extend the index and second fingers of the right hand upward from the right side of the head, (initials II.)

Peid doreille, or Calimpel.

Make the motion of paddling a canoe. Ki (titi I.)

Both fists are held as if grasping a paddle vertically downward and working a canoe. Two strokes are made on each side of the body from the side backward. (shohiohii and Banak I.) Ilullo.

Place the clinched hand back of the occiput as if grasping the hair, then place both fists in front of the right shoulder, rotating them slightly to represent a loose mass of an imaginary substance. (The hair is the large mass of hair tied back of the head. This sign has been obtained from Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians while this paper was passing through the press.

Sac, or Sniiki.

Pass the extended palm of the right hand over the right side of the head from front to back, and the palm of the left hand in the same manner over the left side of the head. (Sae, Fo. v, and Kich-apoo I.) " Shaved-headed Indians."

Salia tiii, or e Percys.

Close the right hand, leaving the index straight but flexed at right angles with the palm; pass it horizontally to the left by and under the nose. This sign is made by the Nez Percés for themselves, according to Major Tlaworth. While this paper has been passing through the press information has been received from Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians, now in Washington, that this sign is also used to designate the Caddos, who practiced the same custom of perforating the nasal septum. The same informants also state that the Shawiées are sometimes indicated by the same sign. (Comanche II.) " Pierced nose."

Pass the extended index, pointing toward the left, remaining fingers and thumb closed, in front of and across the upper lip, just below the nose. The second finger is also sometimes extended. (Sho. shoni and Banak I.) " From the custom of piercing the noses for the reception of ornaments." The Sahaptin, however, have not had that custom since being known to themselves.

Satiiiika. See Blackfeet.

Selisli. See Flathead.

306 Sliawino. Sw J vw. Vvvvi s.

fmiomhoiii. or Miinko. (C(iniaic (oiiiaiclio.)

The torcliiiiiicr is extciulod liorizoiitally ami passed along forward iu a sorpiititit liii". (Loiui.) lliglit hand closed, i)aliu down, i)laced in front of the right hii); ex-tond thi index and pnsli it diagonally toward the left front, rotating it (luieklv from side to side in doing so. (. l. s(((A(( l; ishosliuni aitij Banak I.) "Snake."

Right hand, lioriontal. Hat, palm downward ( V), advanced to the front by a motion to represent the crawling of a snake. (Jhikota 111.

With the right index i)ointing forward, the hand is to be moved for) ward about a foot iu a sinuous manner, to imitate the crawling of a snake. Jhikota IW)

Make the motion of a serpent with the right tinger. (Kiitiitie I.)

Place the closed right hand, palm down, in Irout of the right hip: extend the index, and mo e forward and toward the left, rotating the hand and tinger from side to side in doing so. (Kaioira 1; Comiinve 111; Aintche 11; Wichitu 11.)

Place the closed right hand, palm down, in ffront of the right hip; extend the index, nu)ve it forward and toward the left, rotating the hand and index in doing so. Coiikdicic II.)

Clo. se the right liand, leaving the index only extended and oiuting forward, palm to tlu h ft, then move it forwaixl and to the left. The rotary motion of the hand does not occur in this, as iu the same. sign given by other tribes for Wliomiioiii or Mnako. Pai-Ute I.) Sheei)eater. (Tuknarikai.)

Both hands, half closed, pass from the top of the ears backward, downward, and forward, in a curve, to represent a ram's horns; then, with the index only extended and curved, i)lance the haiul above and in front of the mouth, back tow; ird the face, and pass it downward and backward. several times, hosliioni and Banak I.) " Sheep," and 'to oat."

Ite.

"They who live im mountains" ha e a conillicated sign which denotes, "living iu mountains" and is conniosed of the signs Sit and. lloillt-ain. ( liurton.)

Left hand horizontal, tlat, palm downward, and with the tingers of the right hand brush the other toward the wrist. Dakota III.)

Place the ilat and extended left hand at the height of the elbow before the body, pointing to the front and right, i)alm toward the ground; then pass the palmar surface of the fhit aiul extended fingers of the riglit hand over the back of the left from near tlie wrist toward tlie tips of the fingers. Kaiowal; Comanche III; Apacliell; Wildtall.) "Tiiose who use sinew for sewing, and for strengthening the bow."

Indicate the color Black, then sepai-ate tlie thunilis and forefingers of both hands as far as possibu;, leaving the remaining lingers closed, and pass upward over the lower part of the legs. Hhoskonl uml Hanak I.) " Black or dark leggings."

IVarii Kpriii; Apaolie.

Hand curved (Y, more Hexed) and laid on its back on top of the foot moccusins much curved up at toe); then draw hands up legs to near knee, and cut off witli edges of hands hoot tops). (Apache III.) " Those who wear booted moccasins with turn-up toes."

Vasija. See O(a;; e.

Vliitc man; Aiiicricaii. Bee Vocabtlary.

Vichifa.

Indicate a circle over the u(i)er portion of the right cheek, with the index or several fingers of the right hand. The statement of the Indian authorities for the above is that years ago the Wichita women iainted spiral lines on the breasts, starting at the nipple and extending several inches from it; but after an increase in modesty or a change in the u(i)er garment, by which the I)reast ceased to be exposed, the cheek has been adopted as the locality for the sign. Kaioica I; Comanche III; Apache II; Vkhha II.)

Wy. Tiidot.

Pass the Hat right hand from the top of the forehead backward over the head and downward and backward as far as the length of the arm. ( Wyandot I.) " From the manner of wearing the haii-."

President of Ilie Iliited states; Secretary ol" the Interior.

Close the right hand, leaving tlle thumb and index fully extended and separated; place the index over the forehead so that the thumb points to the riyht, palm toward the face; then draw the index across the forehead toward the right; then elevate the extended index, pointing upward before the shoulder or neck; pass it upward as high as the toji of the head; make a short turn toward the front and pass it lointing downward toward the ground, to a point farther to the front and a littlelower than at the beginning. (Abmrol-a I; Dakota VI, VII; IShoshoni and Banak I; Ute I; Apache I.) "White man chief."

Make the same signs for "White man and Chief, and conclude by making that for Parent ly collecting the fingers and thumb of the light hand nearly to a point and tliawing them forward from the left breast. (Kainwa I; Comanche III; A2)ache II; Wichita II.) "White man; chief; father."

a! ihini; ton, City of.

The sign for Go; the sign for Hon e or "Wi wani; the sign for Cars, and the sign for Council. The sign for Father is briefly executed by passing the open hand down and from the loins, then bringing it erect before the body; then the sign for Cars, combined of Cro and W asion, making with the mouth the noise of an engine; the hands then raised before the eyes and approximated at points, as in the sign for House; then diverge to indicate Extensive; this being followed by the sign for Council. (Ofo and 2 issouri I.) " The home of our fathers, where we go on the pufflug wagon to council."

. Yllissoiiri Kiver.

Make the sign for Water and the sign for liarge, and then rapidly rotate the riglit hand from right to left several times, its back upward, fingers spread and pointing forward to show that it is stirred uj) or muddy. Dakota IV.)

Eagle ISIill (a Dakota diief).

Place the clinched lists to (utlier side of the head; then extend the left hand, flat, palm down, before the left side, linj ers pointing; forward; the onter edge of the flat and extended right hand is then laid transversely across the back of the left hand, and slid forward over tlu fingers. (T)al-ota YI; Arilmra I.) "Bull and eagle Haliaetus leucoccephalks, (Linn.). SVu.""

Riiwliing Bear a. Dakota chief).



Place the right fist in front of the right side of the breast, palm down; extend and curve the thumb and little finger so that their tips point toward one another before the knuckles of the remaining closed fingers, then reach forward a short distance and pull toward the body several times rather quickly; suddenly push the fist, in this form, forward to arm's length twice. (Ihilo VI; Arilora.) "Pear and rushing."

Spotted Tail (a Dakota chief).

With the index only of the right hand extended, indicate a line or curve from the sacrum (or from the right buttock) downward, backward, and outward toward the left; then extend the left forefinger, pointing forward from the left side, and with the extended index draw imaginary lines transversely across the left forefinger. (Ahscalo I; Slio. slioni I; J, iknt((yi, yil; Arihvnl.) "Tail; spotted."

Mtibiiblii; Bear (a Kaiowa chief).

Place the right fist in front of the right side of the breast, palm down; extend and curve the thumb and little finger so that their tips point toward one another before the knuckles of the remaining closed fingers; then place the left flat hand edgewise before the breast, pointing to the right; hold the right hand flat pointing down nearer the body; move it forward toward the left, so that the right-hand fingers strike the left palm and fall downward beyond the left. (Lutioira I.) "Bear; stumble or stumbling."

Swift Kliilici (a Dakota Indian).

Place the right hand in front of the right side, palm down; close all the fingers excepting the index, which is slightly curved, pointing forward; then push the hand forward to arm's length twice, very quickly. (Dakota VI; Arlkara I.) "Man running rapidly or swiftly."

Wild Horse (a Comanche chief).

Place the extended and separated index and second fingers of the right hand astraddle the extended forefinger of the left hand. With the right hand loosely extended, held as high as and nearly at arm's length before the shoulder, make several cuts downward and toward the left. (Comanche III.) "Prairie or wild horse."

Where is your mother?

After placing the index into the mouth (mother), point the index at the individual addressed (ioh-); then separate and extend the index and second fingers of the right hand; hold them, pointing forward, about twelve or fifteen inches before the face, and move them from side to side, eyes following the same direction (see); then throw the flat right hand in a short curve outward to the right until the back points toward the ground (not), and look inquiringly at the individual addressed. (Utel.) "Mother your I see not; where is she?"

Are you brave?

Point to the person and make sign for Brnre, at same time looking with an inquiring expression. (Ahsiroht I; tshoshoni ami Bnnak I.)

Bison, I have shot.

Move the left hand (palm to the front) toward the left and away from the body slowly (motion of the bison when chased). Move right hand on wrist as axis, rapidly (man on pony chasing bison); then extend left hand to the left, draw right arm as if drawing a bow, snap the forefinger and middle finger of left hand, and thrust the right forefinger over the left hand. (Omaha I.)

Yon itave ns many oiotlies, hnt ne don't want tlien.

Lean forward, and, holding the hands concavo-convex, draw them up over the limbs severally, then cross on the chest as wrapping a blanket. The arms are then extended before the body, with the hands in type-I)osition (W), to a height indicating a large pile. The right hand then sweeps outward, showing a negative state of mind. The index of right hand finally touches the chest of the second party and approaches the body, in position (I), horizontal. (Oto and MIsnouri I.) "Something to put on that I don't want from you."

Qnestioii.

Hold the extended and flattened right hand, palm forward, at the height of the shoulder or face, and about fifteen inches from it, shaking the hand from side to side (at the wrist) as the arm is slightly raised, resembling the outline of an interrogation mark (?) made from below upward. (Abmrohi; T)al; oia, I, W; Hidatsa I; Kaioira I; Ari-I-ara I; Comanche II, III; Pai-JJte I; Sho. shoni and Baiiak I; Ute I; A2)ache I, II; Wiehita II.)

What? What is it?

First attract the person's notice by the sign for Attention, and then the right-hand, fingers extended, pointing forward or outward, fingers joined, e., horizontal, is carried outward, obliquely in front of the right breast, and there turned partially over and under several times. (Dauta I.)

AVhat are you doing? What do you want?

Throw the right hand about a foot from right to left several times, describing an arc upward, palm inward, fingers slightly bent and separated, and pointing forward. (Dakota IV.)

Wliat are you? . e., What trib(, do you belong to

Shake the upright opened right hand four to eight inches from side to side a few times, from twelve to eighteen inches in front of the chin, the palm forward, fingers relaxed and a little separated. (Dakota IV.)

Place the Hat right hand at some distance in front of and as high as the shoulder, palm forward and downward, then shake the hand from side to side, passing it slightly forward and upward at the same time. (Dakota VII.)

Pass the right hand from left to right across chest; ice. (Kiitiie I.)

Wliat do you want?

The arm is drawn to front of chest and the hand in position (IV 1), modified by palms being downward and hand horizontal. From the chest center the hand is then passed spirally forward toward the one addressed; the hand's palm begins the spiral motion with a downward and ends in an upward aspect. (Oto I.) "To unwind or open."

Who are you? or, what is your name?

The right or left hand approaches close to center of the body; the arm is flexed and hand in position (D), or a little more closed. From inception of sign near center of body the hand slowly describes the arc of a quadrant, and fingers unfold as the hand recedes. We think the proper intention is, for the inception of sign to be located at the heart, but it is seldom truly, anatomically thus located. (Oto I.) "To unfold one's self or make known."

Are you through?

With arms hanging at the side and forearms horizontal, place the lists near each other in front of body; then with a quick motion separate them as though breaking something asunder. isahaptin I.)

Do you know?

Shake the right hand in front of the face, a little to the right, the whole arm elevated so as to throw the hand even with the face, and the forearm standing almost perpendicular. Principal motion with hand, slight motion of forearm, jialin out. (Sahaptin I.)

Sign for Do you know? followed with a precise luvaiueut throw-right hand (palm toward face) to a position as far from body as convenient, signifying "far?"; then with the same quick, precise motion, bring the hand to a position near the face near? Sahaptin I.)

How will you go horseback or in wagon?

First make the sign for Do you know! then throw right hand forward "go or going,"; then throw fore and middle fingers of right astride the forefinger of the left hand, signifying, "will you ride?"; then swing the forefingers of each hand around each other, sign of wheel running, signifying, "or will you go in wagon?" Sahaptin I.)

#### DIALOGUES, ETC.

The following conversation took place at Washington, in April, 1880, between Tendoy, chief of the Shoshoni and Banak Indians of Idaho, and HueKitO, one of the Apache chiefs from New Mexico, in the presence of Dr. W. J. Hoffman. Neither of these Indians spoke any language known to the other, or had ever met or heard of one another before that occasion:

HubRito. M liio are you?

Place the flat and extended right hand, palm forward, about twelve inches in front of and as high as the shoulder, then shake the hand from side to side as it is moved forward and upward question, who are you?

Tendoy. Slio! liioni chief.

Place the closed right hand near the right hip, leaving the index only extended, palm down; then pass the hand toward the front and left, rotating the hand from side to side Shoshoni; then place the closed hand, with the index extended and pointing inward, near the right cheek, pass it upward as high as the head, then turn it forward and downward toward the ground, terminating with the movement a little below the initial point chief.

HueKitO. Hon old Jire j oii?

Clinch both hands and cross the forearms before the breast with a trembling luvaiueut cold fingers, years; then elevate the left hand as high as the neck and about twelve or fifteen inches before it, palm toward the face, with fingers extended and pointing upward; then, with the index, turn down one finger after another slowly, beginning at the little finger, until three or four are folded against the palm, and look inquiringly at the person addressed how many.

Texdoy. Filty-Mix.

Close and extend the fingers of both hands, with the palms forward, five times Jiflij; then extend the fingers and thumb of the left hand, close the right, and place the extended thumb alongside of and near the left thumb. s, r.

HueRitO. Very nell. rv tlur niy liilfalo in your roiiitry I llae the liar right iand, iiiiiling to the jett, with tlie i ilm down; against the breast-bone: ihen nioxc it forwaid and slightly to the right and iu a curve upward; make the gesture rather slowly and nearly to arm's length (otherwise, . . e., if made hastily and hut a short distanei, it would only mean food) rr) i tood; place both (dosed hands to tiieir respective sides of the head, i)aliis toward the hair, leaving the forelin-gers curved hujfalo; then reacii out tiie lisl to arm's length toward the west, and throw it forcibly toward the ground for a distance of about six inches, edge downward roiiitry,nrai) to the irent; then )oint the curved index rather quickly and carelessly toward the person addressed IO II r.

Tendoy. Ye! i; iiniy I l: irk liiiffnio.

Pass the closed right hand, with the index partly flexed, to a )f)si-tion about eight inches before the right collar-bone, and, as the hand reaches that elevation, quickly close the index icx; then make the same sign as in the preceiling (juestion for buffiilo; touch the hair on the right side of the head with the (talis of tlie extended tingers of the right hand black; spread the curved tingers and thumb- df Ixith hands, place them before either thigh, pointing downward; tiuu draw them toward one another and upward a high as the stonuich, so that the fingers will jxiint toward one another, or may be interlaced nidiis.

Tendoy. Did yon hear anylhiiiu IVoiii the Sefrtfary I IIko, n-ll me.

Close the right hand, leaving the index and thumb widely sejarated; pass it by the ear from the back of the ear downward and toward the chin, palm toward the head liair; jxiint to the individual addressed you; close the hand again, leaving the index and thumb se )arated as in the sign for Hear and jilaeiug the palmar surface of the finger horizontally across the forehead, pointing to the left, allow tin- thumb to rest against the right teni )le: tlien draw the index across the forehead from left to right, leaving the thund) touching the head irhite man; then place the closed hand, with elevateil index, before th( right siile of the neck or in front of the top of the shoulder; pass the index, pointing upward, as high as the top of the head; turn it forward and downward as fiir as the breasts cmef; pass the extended index, pointing upward and forward, forward from the mouth twice talk; then open and flatten tlie liaiu, jjalni up, onter cdffe toward the face, place it about fifteen inclies in front of the cliin, and draw it horizontally inward until the hand nearly tonches the neck tell me.

HueRito. He! ol I me tliaf in four lay I would go to my eoiiitry.

Close the right hand, leaaing tlie index curved; place it al)out six inches from the ear and move it in toward the external meatus told me; with the ri; ht hand still closed, form a circle with the index and thumb by allowing their tips to touch; pass the hand from east to west at arm's length (lii; )lace the left hand Ijefore the breast, the fingers extended, and the thumb resting against the )alm, back forward, and, with the index, turn down one finger after another, beginning at the little finger-four; touch the breast with the tii)s of the finger and thund) of the left haiul collected to a point; drop the hand a short distance and move it forward to arm's length and slightly upward until it points above the h(unzon J, go to; . then, as the arm is extended, throw the fist edgewise toward the ground tin cmiiitry.

Tendoy. III two days I go to my country Jii t a yon SO to yoiim. I so to mine where tiere i! a; ireat deal of Niiotv, and we liall! ee eaeli oilier no more.



Place the flat hands, horizontally, about two feet apart, move them quickly in an upwarl curve towaril one another until the right lies across the left nufht; repeat this sign two nyhts (literally, two sleepn hence); point toward the individual addressed with the right haud you; and in a continuous nuiveinent pass the hand to the right, . e., toward the south, nearly to arm's length go; then throw the fist edgewise toward the ground at that distance xjnur conntgr; then touch the Ijjeast with the tips of the fingers of the left hand , - move the hand off slowly toward the left, . e., toward the north, to arm's length go to; and throw the clinched hand toward the ground wi country; then hold both hands toward the left as high as the head, palms down, with fingers and thumbs pendent and separated; move them toward the ground two or three rimes rain; then place the flat hands horizontally to the left of the body about two feet from the ground deep; (literally, deep rain) siow and raise them until about three feet from the ground very deep mitch; place the hands before the body about twelve inches apart, palms down, with forefingers only extended and pointing toward one another; push them toward and from one another several times see each other; then hold the flat right hand in front of the breast, pointing forward, palm to the left, and throw it over on its back toward the light not, no more.

Explanatory Xote. Where the asterisks api)ear in the above dia-loffue the preposi- tion to is included in the gesture. After touching the breast for J, the slow movement forward signities going to, and country is siiiiiiti( (l i)y looiitiiij; it at arm's length toward the west, to the left of tlie gesturer, us the stoppiny-ijlace, also iiosxessiiii liy the clinclied fist heiiii(lir(H-t((l toward tlie fjroiiid. It is tlie same as for nil or iiiiii; tlioigli made Ixfore tlie l)ody in tlie lal ter sij; iis. The direetioii olteii-doy's hands, tiist to the south and afterward to tlie iioitli, was understood not as ikiintinn to the exactt locality of tie two )arts of the country, lmt to the dititerence in their respective eliniates.

#### PATRICK ) S NARRATIVE.

This narrative was obtained in. July, isso, l)y )r. Francis H. Atkins, actiujr assistant surgeon, United Stat( s Army, at South Fork, Xew Mexico, from Ti-1K1! i: s-tlel (Sheepskin-leghin. i s), liahitually called Iatricio, an intelligent young Mescalero Aiache. It f. ives an account of what is locally termed the "Ajuil Round-u )," which was the disarming and iini)risoning by a cavalry coniniand of the United States Army, of the small Apache subtribe to which the narrator belonged. Tln references to signs not described are to the contributions of J)r. Atkins, marked in the VooainilAiiv (Apache HI).

(1) Ijft hand on eilge, curved, )abn forward, extended backward length of arm toward the Vest (far ircntwaril).

(2) Arms same, turned hand, tips down, and nu)ved it from uortii to south rlrer).

(3) Dipped same hand several times above and beyond last line ( e-joikj).

(4) Hand curved (Y, more flexed) and laid on its liack on toji of Ins foot moccasiiiiis much curved up at foe); then drew hands u ) legs to near knee, and cuts off with edges of hands buot tops). ( Wani Sjiiriiuj Apaches, who wear booted moccasins with turu-up toes.) (.) Hands held before him, tips near together, fingers gathered (I-); then alternately opened and gathered fingers of both hands (P to IT, U to P), and thrusting them toward each other a few times (shot or lulled many).

((!) Hehl hands six inches from si(U of head, thnins and forctingers widely sei)arate(l (Mexican, i. e., n ears a broad hat).

(7) Il(sld right hand on edge, i)aliu toward him, threw it on its back, forward and downward shari)ly toward earth (T on edge to X), (dead, so man; dead).

(8) Put thumbs to temples and indices lbrward, meeting in front, other fingers closed (soldiers, i. c, cap-risor.) (9) Repeated No. 5 and No. 7 (were also shot dead).

(10) Ilaced lirst and second fingers of right hand (others closed) astride of left index, held horizontally (horses).

(11) Held hands on edge and forward (T on edge forward), juished them forward, waving vertically (marehiny, which see; ulso, travel or fjt, i. e., ran of with soldiers' horses or others). N. B. Using both hands indicates double ranks of troops marching-also.

(12) Struck right fist across in front of chin from right to left sharply hxd).

(13) Eepeated No. i Warm Spring Apache).

(14) Moved list, thumb to head, from center of forehead to right temple and a little backward (fool).

(15) Repeated Xo. S and No. 11 (soldiers ridiny in double eolumn).

(16) Thrust right hand down over and beyond left, both palms down ("W) (came here).

(17) Repeated No. 8 (soldier).

(18) Touched hair (hair).

(10) Touched tent ((jiite white).

(150) Touched top of shoulder (commissioned officer, i. e., shoulder-straps).

(21) Thrust both hands up high (high ranlc).

(22) Right forefinger to forehead; waved it about in front of face and rolled head about (priauirily fool, but qualified in this case by the inter-lreter as no. abe mnch).

(2.3) Drew hands up his thighs and body and pointed to himself (Mescalero Indian, q. r.).

(24) Approximated hands before him, i)alms down, with thumbs and indices widely separated, as if inclosing a circle (captured, i. e., corralled, surrounded).

(25) Phiced tips of hands together, wrists apart, held them erect (T, both hands inclined), (house; in this case the agency).

(20) Threw both hands, i)alms back, forward and downward, nioviig from knuckles (metacarpo-phalangeal joint) only, several times (issuing rations).

(27) Thrust two fingers (IV) toward mouth and downward (food).

(28) Repeated No. 25 (house); outlinel a hemispherical object (wicl-i-vj)); repeattd these several times, bringing the hands with em )hasis several times down toward the earth (vilhtge permnnently here).

(29) Rei)eated No. 25 several times and pointed to a neighboring-hillside (village over there).

(30) Rei)eated Nos. 17 to 21, inclusive (General X).

(31) Thrust two fingers forward from his eyes (primarily I. see; also I saic, or there icere).

(32) Repeated No. 11 (toward said hillside), (troops went over there with General X).

(33) Repeated No. i, adding swept indices around head and touched red paper on a tobacco wrapper (San Carlos Apaches, scouts especially distinguished by wearing a red fillet about the head ); also added, drew indices across each cheek from nose outward ((fere much painted).

(34) Repeated No. 24 and No. 23 (to capture the Mescalero Indians).

(35) Repeated No. 31 (there were).

(36) Repeated No. 33 San Carlos scouts).

(37) Rtiikiited No. S and sohliers).

(36) Clapsed his hands ertiisi ely before his lueast (. so many. i. c, a (jreat many).

(30) Kei)eated No. 31 (I saw).

(40) Repeated No. 23 my woplv).

(41) Brouj; ht lists tojiether under ( hiii, and hn fied his arms close to bis breast, with a shrinking motion of body (araid).

(42) Struck ott half of left index witli right index (liiilf, or a portion).

(43) Waved off laterally and upward with both hands briskly (fled).

(44) Projected circled right thumb and index to eastern horizon, thence to zenith ne. rt mornliiii. I. e., sunrise to noon).

(45) Repeated No. 23 the Mescaleros).

(4(i) llehl hands in position of aiming a gun left obli(pio (shoot).

(47) Aaved right index briskly before right shoukler (no, did not; naatlon).

(48) Swept his hand from behind forward, )alm up (If) (thr others came).

(49) Repeated No." (and shot).

(50) Repeated No. 23 (the Mescalero. s).

(51) Repeated No. 7 (many de((d).

(52) Repeated No. 8 (soldiers).

(53) Repeated No. 10 (horse, mounted).

(54) Hand forward, ialm (b)wn (W) moved forward and uj) and down (iralkhu, I. c, Infantry).

(55) Beckoned with right hand, two tingers curved ( X horizontal and curved) (came).

(50) Rei)eated No. 11 (marcliiaiy).

(57) Repeated No. 28 (to this camp, ov rlludje).

(58) Repeated No. 23 (with Mescaleros).

(59) Repeated No. 24 (as prisoners, siirrontided).

(60) Repeated No.? (Saii Ckirlos scouts).

(01) Placed hands, sjiread out (R inverted), tips down, about waist (many cartrldyes).

(62) Repeated No. 46 (and (iins).

(03) Repeated No. 5 (shot many).

(04) Rei)eated No. 4 (Warm Sprlni Apaches). (65) Repeated No. 23 (and Mescalero. s).

(06) Moved tist thumbs to head across his forehead from right to left, and cast it toward earth over left shoulder (brave, i. e., the San Carlos scouts are hrare).

CONTINUOUS TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE.

Far westward beyond the Rio Grande are the Warm Spring xvpaches, who killed many Mexicans and soldiers and stole their horses. They (the United States soldiers) are bad and fools.

Some cavalry came here iuder aii asred officer of high rank, but of inferior iitel-liyeiice, to capture the Mescalero Indians.

The. Mescaleros wished to have their village permanently here by the agency, and to receive their rations, i. e., were peacefully inclined.

Our village was over there. I saw the general come with troops and San Carlos scouts to snrround (or captnre) tlie Mescalero Indians. There were a great many San Carlos scouts and soldiers.

I saw that my peojile were afraid, and half ot them fled.

Next morning the. Mescaleros did not shoot (were not hostile). The others came and killed many Mescaleros. Tiie cavalry and infantry brought us (the Mescalero. s) to this canii as i)risoners.

The San Carlos scouts were well supplied with ammunition anil gnns, and shot many Waim Spring Indians and Mescaleros.

The San Carlo-; scouts are brave men.

T80DIAK0S REPORT.

The following statement was made to Dr. W. J. Hoffman by Tsodiako 8liaied head Boy), chief of the Wichitas in Indian Territory, while on a visit to Yasllingt()n, D. C., in June, 18S().

The Indian being asked whether there was any timber in his part of the Territory, replied in signs as follows: (1) Iove the right hand, tingers loosely extended, sei)arated and pointing upward, back to the front, upward from the height of the waist to the front of the face tree; Iepeat this two or thi-ee times treex; (2) then hold the hand, tingers extendiml anil joined, pointing upward, with the back to the front, and jiush it forward toward ditferent points on a level with the face xtaiiiiliin (it rutrioioi places; (3) Ioth hands, with spread and slightly curved fingers, are held about two feet ai)art. before the thighs, palms facing, then draw them toward one another horizontally and gradually upward unml the wrists cross, as if grasping a bunch of grass and pulling it up midiy; (4) point to the southwest with the index, elevating it a little above the horizon country; (.5) then throw the fist edgewise toward the surface, in that direction my, mine; (6) place both hands, extended, flat, edgewise before the body, the left below the right, and both edges pointing toward the ground a short distance to the left of the body, then nmke repeated cuts toward that direction from dittereut points, the termimition of each cut ending at nearly the same )omt cut down; (7) hold the left hand with the fingers and thumb collected to a i oint, directed horizontally forward, and make several cutting motions with the edge of the tiat right hand transversely by the tips of the left, and upon the wrist cut op'the ends; (S) then cut upon the left hand, still held in the same iosi-tion, with the right, the luits being parallel to the longitudinal axis of the palm sjiut; (!)) both hands closed in front of the body, about four inches apart, with forctingers and thumbs ai)proximating half circles, jciliis toward tlie ground, iii() c them loiwaia so tliat tlii back of tlie baiaid coiiit's forward and the Iialf circles imitate tiic inovoiiciit of wheels ira(jon; (Id) hold the left flat hand before tlie lioly, ointing horizontally forward, with the jkilm down, thieu briii- the rijht Hat hand from



the rijih side and slaj) the palm ui)on the back of the left several times load npoit; (11) partly close the right hand as if i; rasp-ing a thick rod, i)alm toward the ground, and i)ush it straight forward nearly to arm's length take; (12) hold both hands with fingers natnally extended and slightly sejiarated nearly at arm's length belbre the body, palms down, the right lying upoti the left, then lass llie up er forwaid and downward from the left (pickly, so that the wrist of the right is raised and the fingers point earthward throw ojf: (1. i) cut the left palm repeatedly with the outer edge of the extended light liand hiiild; (14) hold both hands edgewise before the body, palms facing, s )read the fingers and place those of one hand into the spaces between those of the left, so that the tips of one jnotrude beyond the backs of the fingers of tlie othei- lixj li(t: ine; ( 5) then plac( the flat right hand, palm down and fingers )ointing to the left, against the breast and nu)ve it forwanl, and sliglity upward aul to the riglit ioiki.

ANALYSIS 111 THE l.Ol! E(ioIN(t.

There is much timber in my country of which I cut down

CD ll.-) I.") (41 (I. I some, I trimmed, split, loaded it upon a wagon and took it (7) I. X) (10) (111 (11) away, where I threw it off and Iniilt a good house.

(I-'i (i: i) iir.) (14)

Notes. As will lie seen, the word liibiler is composed of signs Xo. 1 and 2, signifying tree i standiii; Sign No.::, for laiaiiy, in this instance, as in similar oilier examples, becomes iiiiioli. The word in, in connection with i-oilllllv and my, is expressed by the gesture of pointing (passing tlie hand less (jnically thrin in ordinary sign language), before making sign No. 5. That sign, commonly given for po! omioil, would, without the prefix of indication, imply my oouillry, and with that prefix signifies in my roiiiiitiy. Sign No. 7, Iriiimed, is indicated by chopping off the ends, ami facial expression denoting "lintik-lai'tion. In sign Nos. 11 and 12, the gestures were continuous, but at the termination of the latter the narrator straightened himself somewhat, denoting that he had overcome the greater part of the labor. Sign No. 14, denotes Io;-iloiimO from the inaniier of interlacing the liugerends, thus representing the corner of a log-house, and the arrangement of the ends of the same. Iiitliail lo(l; e would be indicated by another sign, although the latter is often used as an abbreviation for the former, when tlie subject of conversation is known to all present.

The collaborators in the jircsent work have not generally responded to the request to coniniunicate material under this head. It is, however, hoped that by now printing some extracts from i)nblished works and the few unpublisliel stateineuts recently i)rocure(l, the attention of observers will be directed to the furtlier prosecution of research in this direction.

Tin'term "signal" is here used in distinction from tliesigns noted in tiie Vocaiiu-LAHY, as being some action or manifestation intended to be seen at a distance, and not allowing ol'the minuteness or detail jmssible in close converse. Signals may l)e cxe(Mited, first, exlusively by bodily action; second, by action of tlie person in connection with ol)je(fts, such as a blanket, or a laice, or in tin direction imparted to a horse; third, by various devices, such as smoke or tire arrows, when the i)ersou of the signalist is not visible. They are almost entirely conventional, and while their study has not the same kind of importance as that of gesture-signs, it possesses some peculiar interest.

SIGNALS exp: guted by bodily action.

Some of these will i)roliaibly be found to lie identical, or nearly so, with the gesture-signs used by the same people.

Alarm. See notes on Cheyenne and Araiiajio signals.

Aiis'ei".

Olose the hand, place it against the forehead, and turn it back and forth while in that position. Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border, by Uol. K. v. Jfarcy, U. S. A., p. 34, Xew York, 18G0.)

Come here.

The right hand is to be advanced about eighteen inches at the heigiit of the navel, liorizantal, relaxed, palm downward, thumb in the ialm; then draw it near the side and at the same time drop the haiul to bring the palm backward. The farther away the person called is, the higher the hand is raised. If very far oft", the hand is raised high up over the head and then swung forward and downward, then backward and downward to the side. l((l t(( IV.) ailger. (There is something dangerous in that place.)

Right-hand index-finger and thumb forming a curve, the other fingers closed; move the rijiiit liaiid IVnumrd. jioiititiii; in the diiection of the daiijierous plae or aiiiiikil. Ohuiiki I.) lfeialire.

iiiglit hand index and middle finders opimi; moll on toward I lie enemy. " I do not fear you." Reverse the motion, Itrinuiiii; the haml inward the sal)jeet. " Do your worst to ine." (Oiiialia I.)

Direction. lass around tiiait ol)ject or jdaee near you slie ihe ti- dha--a. hen a man is at a distance, I say to him "(io around tiiait way." Describe a curve by raisin the liand alio c the head. foretinj;-er ojien, move to right or left accordinu to direction intenched and hand that i. s used, . e., ino e to the left, use right liand; move ti) the right, use left hand. (Oiihiik I-. Ioiikd V.)

Unit I (To iikjuire disiiosition.)

Raise the right hand with the )alm in front and gradually iiusii it forward and back se eral times; if they are not hostile it will at onio be obeyed. The Pniiric Trartlrr, liy bandolph It. larcy, p. L14, New-York, 1859.)

Stand there I He is coming to vou.

Eight hand extended, flat, edgewise, moved downward several times. (Omaha I.)

He is going toward vou.

Hold the open right hand, palm to the left, with the tips of the fingers toward the person signaled to; thrust the hand forward in either an upward or downward curve. Omaha I; Ponka I.)

Lie down flat where you are (she dhu bispe zha"-ga).

Extend the right arm in the direction of the jerson signaled to, having the alni down; move downward by degrees to about the knees. Omaha I; Fonla I.)

Peaci; Frieiid liip.

Hold up jialni of hand. Observed as made by an Indian of the Kansas tribe in 18.53. (Tnivian NAp Acv, liy John T. Irving, vol. ii, p.- ), Philadelphia, ISO.".)

Elevate the outstretched hands wide open and fingers parted above and ou either side of the head at arm's length. Observed by Dr. W. J. Hoffman, as made in Northern

Arizona in 1871 by the Mojave and Seviches. "No arms" corresponding with "hanils U)" of road-agents.

The right hand held aloft, empty. My Life on the Plains, by General G. A. Custer, p. 238, New York, 1874.1 (iie tioii. (I do not know you. Who are you?)

After lialtinj;- a party coming: Kiglit hand raised, palm in front and slowly moved to the right and left. Answered by tribal sign. (Marcy's Prairie Traveler, loc. cit., 2U.)

To in(iuire if coming party is peaceful.

liaise both hands, grasped in the manner of shaking hands, or by locking the two forefingers firmly while the hands are held up. If friendly they will respond with the same signal. (Marcy's Prairie Traveler, loc. cit, 214.)

Whence come you"

First the sign for Yoi, then the hand extended open and lrawu to the breast, and lastly the sign for ISriii; iiii. (Ihiihar.) ! iiiiioiii.

The United States steamer Saranac in 1874, cruising in Alaska waters, drojtjed aucjior in July, 1874, in Freshwater Harbor, back of Sitka, in latitude 59 north. An armed party landed at a Tlinkit village de-sertel by all the inhabitants except one old man and two women, the latter seated at the feet of the former. The man was in great fear, turned his back and held up his hands as a sign of utter helplessness. (Extract from notes kindly furnished by Lieutenant-Comnuinder Wni. Eainbridge Hott, U. S. X., who was senior aid to Keai-Admiral Pennock, on the cruise mentioned.) iirreiidei.

The palm of the hand is held toward the person to whom the surrender is made. Lomj.)

**SIGNALS IN WHICH OBJECTS ARE USED IN CONNECTION WITH PERSONAL ACTION.**

Biifialo ilikitovered. See also notes on Cheyenne and Arapaho signs. When the Ponkas or Omahas discover buffalo the watcher stands erect on the hill, with his face toward the camp, holding his blanket with an end in each hand, his arms being stretched out (right and left) on a line with shoulders. Omaha I; Ponla I.)

Come I To beckon to a peri on.

Hold out the lower edge of the robe or blanket, then wave it in to the legs. Tills is made when there is a desire to avoid general observation. Matthews.) (father or. urusp the Ic ft side of the uihiittoiced coat (or liliuikct) with the right hand, and, either staiiflinji or sittiii; in position so that the signal can be seen, wave it to the hft and ril; lit as oten as may be necessary for the sij;-n to be recognized. When in; uh staiding the pir-son shotdd not move his body. (Dnkotn I.)

Dailgei. See also notes on Cheyenne and Ar. i aho signals.

Horseman at a, distance, galloping, passing and repassing, and crossing each otlier ritcm! comes. But for notice of herd of bidfah, they gallop back and forward abreast do not cross each other. ( Views of Loumitui, by H. M. IJrackenridge, j). LTil), Pittsburgh, 1814.)

Kiding rapidly round in a circle. Danger! (ret togetlu. r as ( uickly as i)ossible." The Plains of the Urcai Hcsf, c., by Richard Irving Dodge, lieutenant-colonel United States Army, p. 308, New York, 1877.)

Dii eovery ot ( ieiitie, or of otliei; aiiie than hiilfalo.

See also notes on Cheyenne and Araiiaho signals.

When enemies are discovered, or other game than buffalo, the sentinel waves his blanket over his head up and down, holding an end in each hand. (Omaha: Tonj. a I.) Drill, Illinois.

It is done by signals, devised after a system of the Indian's own invention, and communicated in various ways.

Wonderful as the statement may appear, the signaling on a bright day, when the sun is in the proper direction, is done with a piece of looking-glass held in the hollow of the hand. The reflection of the sun's rays thrown on the ranks communicates in some mysterious way the wishes of the chief. Once standing on a little knoll, overlooking the valley of the South Platte, I witnessed almost at my feet a drill of about one hundred warriors by a Sioux chief, who sat on his horse on a knoll opposite me, and about two hundred yards from his command in the plain below. For more than half an hour he commanded a drill, which for variety and swiftness of action could not be equaled by any civilized cavalry of the world. All I could see was an occasional movement of the right arm. He himself afterwards told me that he used a looking-glass. The Plains of the Great West, c., by Richard Irving Dodge, lieutenant-colonel United States Army, pp. 307, 308. New York, 1877.)

Halt! Stand there! He is doing that way.

Grasping the end of the blanket or robe; wave it downward several times. Omaha I.) Pence, coupled with irritation.

Notice of a reading; a real or imaginary robe or skin on the ground Noticed by Lewis and Clark on their first meeting with the Shoshoni in 1805. (Leir. s and Chirv Truvcis, isre., London, 1. S17, vol. ii, p. 74.)

Quiexiti.

The ordinary manner of opening communication with parties known or suspected to be hostile is to ride toward them in zigzag manner, or to ride in a circle. (Life on the Plains, c., by Gen. G. A. Gustaf, U. S. A., p. 58. New York, 1874.)

This author mentions (i. 20) a systematic manner of waving a blanket, by which the son of Satana, the Kaiowa chief, conveyed information to him, and a similar performance by Yellow Bear, a chief of the Arapahos (p. 21!), neither of which he explains in detail.

Safety. All quiet. See notes on Cheyenne and Arapaho signals.

SIGNALS MADE WHEN THE PERSON OF THE SIGNALIST IS NOT VISUAL.

Those noted consist of Smoke, Fire, or Dist signals.

SMOKE SIGNALS (GENERALLY).

"Their systems of telegraphs are very peculiar, and though they might seem impracticable at first, yet so thoroughly are they understood by the savages that it is availed of frequently to immense advantage. The most remarkable is by raising smokes, by which many important facts are communicated to a considerable distance and made intelligible by the manner, size, number, or repetition of the smokes, which are commonly raised by firing spots of dry grass. When traveling, they will also pile heaps of stones upon mounds or conspicuous points, so arranged as to be understood by their passing comrades; and sometimes they set up the bleached buffalo heads, which are everywhere scattered over those plains, to indicate the direction of their march, and



many other facts which may be communicated by those simple signs." *Commerce of the Pniirics*. by Josiah (rregg, vol. ii, j). 286. New York, 1844.)

The highest elevations of land are selected as stations from which signals with smoke are made. These can be seen at a distance of from twenty to fifty miles. By varying the number of columns of smoke different meanings are conveyed. The most simple as well as the most varied mode, and resembling the telegraphic alphabet, is arranged by building a small fire, which is not allowed to blaze; then by placing an armful of partially green grass or weeds over the fire, as if to smother it, a dense white smoke is created, which ordinarily will ascend in a continuous vertical column for hundreds of feet. Having established a current of smoke, the operator takes the small pile of weeds or grass which the smoke takes its source, and properly adjusts and corners of the blanket, the operator is enabled to cause a dense volume of smoke to rise, the length or shortness of which, as well as the number and frequency of the columns, he can regulate perfectly, simply by a proper use of the blanket. (Hester's *Life on the Plains*, loc. cit., p. 157.)

They gathered an armful of dried grass and weeds, which were placed and carried upon the highest point of the peak, where, everything being in readiness, the match was applied close to the ground; but the blow was not so soon well lighted and about to envelop the entire amount of grass collected than it was supposed there (with the unlighted portion). A slender column of gray smoke then began to ascend in a perpendicular column. This was not enough, as it might be taken for the smoke rising from a simple camp fire. The smoldering grass was then covered with a blanket, the corners of which were held very closely to the ground as to almost completely confine and cut off the column of smoke. Waiting a few moments, until the smoke was beginning to escape from beneath, the blanket was suddenly thrown aside, when a beautiful balloonsized column pulsed upward like the white cloud of smoke which attends the discharge of a field-piece. Again casting the blanket on the pile of grass, the column was interrupted as before, and again in due time released, so that a succession of elongated, egg-shaped puffs of smoke kept ascending toward the sky in the most regular manner. This bead-like column of smoke, considering the height from which it began to ascend, was visible from points on the level plain fifty miles distant. *Ibid.*, p. 17.)

#### S: I(KK SI: AL S OF THE APACHES.

The following information was obtained by Dr. W. J. Hoffman, from the Apache chiefs named on page 1"), under the title of *Tinney, Ajchij I:*

The materials used in making smoke of sufficient density and color consist of pine or cedar boughs, leaves and grass, which can nearly always be obtained in the regions occupied by the Apaches of Northern New Mexico. These Indians state that they employ but three kinds of signals, each of which consists of columns of smoke, numbering from one to three or more.

#### Alarm.

This signal is made by causing three or more columns of smoke to ascend, and signifies danger or the approach of an enemy, and also requires the concentration of

those who see them. These signals are communicated from one camp to another, and the most distant lands are guided by their location. The greater the haste desired the greater the number of columns of smoke. These are often so hastily made that they may resemble puffs of smoke, and are caused by throwing heaps of grass and leaves upon the embers again and again.

Atticilioli.

This signal is generally made by producing one continuous column, and signifies attention for several purposes, viz, when a band had become tired of one locality, or the grass may have been consumed by the ponies, or some other cause necessitating removal; or should an enemy be reported, which would require further watching before a decision as to future action would be made, the intention or knowledge of anything unusual would be communicated to neighboring bands by causing one column of smoke to ascend.

Ei tnhliwliiiiit of: i caibig); tiiit; Mafcfv.

When a removal of camp has been made, after the signal for Atleil-lioli has been given, and the party have selected a place where they propose to remain until there may be a necessity or desire for their removal, two columns of smoke are made, to inform their friends that they propose to remain at that place. Two columns are also made at other times during a long-continued residence, to inform the neighboring bands that a camp still exists, and that all is favorable and quiet.

J-OUEIGN SitoKE SKinALS.

The following examples of smoke signals in foreign lands are added for comparison.

Miss Laing, speaking of the Gunnsen of the Canary Islands at the time of the Spanish conquest, says: "When an enemy approached, they alarmed the country by raising a thick smoke or by whistling, which was repeated from one to another. This latter method is still in use among the people of Teneriffe, and may be heard at an almost incredible distance." (Trans. Ethn. Soc. Lond, vii, 1809, sec. ser., jip. (9, no.)

"The natives have an easy method of telegraphing news to their distant friends. When Sir Thomas Mitchell was traveling through Eastern Australia he often saw columns of smoke ascending through the trees in the forests, and he soon learned that the natives used the smoke of fires for the purpose of making known his movements to their friends. Near Blount Island he observed a dense column of smoke, and subsequently other smokes arose, extending in a telegraphic line far to the south, along the base of the mountains, and thus communicating to the natives who might be upon his route homeward the tidings of his return.

"When Sir Thomas reached Portland Bay he noticed that when a whale appeared in the bay the natives were accustomed to send up a column of smoke, thus giving timely intimation to all the whalers. If the whale should be pursued by one boat's crew only it might be taken; but if pursued by several, it would probably be run ashore and become food for the blacks." Eschscholtz, *Antarctica*, by Ma. T. L. Mitchell, F. (L. S., vol. ii, p. 141.) . Lardner, writing of the natives of Vanuatu, says that a communication between the islanders and the natives of the interior is frequently made in the rapid manner in which news is carried from tribe to tribe, to great distances, is astonishing. I was informed of the approach of Her Majesty's Steamer Salamander, on her last visit, two days before her arrival here. Intelligence is conveyed

ved by nn-aiisof tires made to tlirow up smoke in different forms, and by messeiiers who hierfoini lonu and rapid journeys." ((uoted by Smilli. Joe. vit., vol. 1, j). 1.";., from Orer-Jauil E. rpeditiin. jt. S.".)

Messengers in all parts of Australia ai)i)ear to have used this mode of signaling. lu Victoria, wiu-n traveling througli the forests, thuy were accustonu d to raise smoke l)y filling the hollow of a tree with green boughs and settiug fire to the trunk at its base; ami in this way, as they always selected an elevated position for the fire wlien they could, their movements were made known.

When engaged in iintuug, when traveling on secret expeditions, when approaching an encampment, when threatened witli danger, oi- when foes menaced their friends, the natives made signals by raising a smoke, and their tires were lighted in such a way as to give forth signals tliat would be understood l)y peo ile of their own tribe and by friendly tribes. They exliihited great alility in managing their system of telegraphy; ami in former times it was not seldom used to the injury of the white settlers, who at first liad no idea tliat tlie thin column of smoke rising through the foliage of the adjacent bush, and i(crlia )S raised by some feeble old woman, was an intimation to the warriors to advance and attack the Europeans. (The Ahorijincs of ictorlii, vol. i, by R. I. rougli Smyth. F. L. S., F. (!. S., Assoc. Inst. C. K., etc., pp. 152, 153.)

#### FIRE ARROWS.

"Travelers on the prairie have often seen the itidians throwing uj) signal lights at night, and have wondered how it was done. They take off the head of the arrow and dip tlie shaft in gunpowder, mixed with glue. xhe gunpowder adheres to the wood, and coats it three or four inches from its (nd to the depth of onefouith of an inch. Chewed liark mixed with dry guniowder is tlien fastened to the stick, and the arrow is ready for use. When it is to be tired, a warrior places it on his bowstring and draws his liow ready to let it fly: the point of the arrow is then lowered, another warrior lights the dry bark, and it is shot high in the air. When it has gone u ) a little distance, it bursts out into a flame, and burns brightly until it falls to the ground. Various ineanin. ij. s are attached to these (irearrow signals. Tims, one arrow meant, aniouj; the Sautees, The enemy are about; two arrows from the same i)oiut, l)an er; three, Great danger; many, They are too strong, or we are falling back; two arrows sent up at the same moment, We will attack; three, Soon; four, Jfow; if shot diagonally, In that direction. Those signals are constantly changed, and are always agreed upon when the party goes out or before it separates. The Indians send their signals very intelligently, and seldom make mistakes in telegraphliiigeach other by thesi- silent monitors. The amount of information they can communicate by fires and burning arrows is i)erfectly wonderful. E ery war party carries with it bundles of signal arrows." Belilcii, The White Chief; or Tirehe Years (imotuj the yil(l liilinus of the ll(ins, )p. 1(((i, l( 7. Cincinnati and Xew York, 1871.) With regard to the above, it is )ossible that white intluence has been felt in the mode of signaling as well as in the use of giinintwder, but it would be interesting to learn if any Indians adoi)ted a similar expedient before gun )(vler was known to them.

#### DUST SKInALS.



When any game or an enemy is discovered, and should the sentinel be without a blanket, he throws a handful of dust up into the air. When the Brules attacked the Ponkas, in 1872, they stood on the bluff and threw up dust, ((hiiiiha I; Poithi I.)

There appears to be among the Bushmen a custom of throwing up sand or earth into the air when at a distance from home and in need of help of some kind from those who were there. (Miss L. C. Lloyd, MS. Letter, dated July 10, 1880, from Charlton House, Mowbray, near Cape Town, Africa.)

#### NOTES ON CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO SIGNALS.

The following information was obtained from Wait" (Bohiail), Mo-HINUK-JMA-HI-IT (uorse). Chyeuues, and O-cau-His-A The Mare, better known as "Little Eaven"), and UATSH Left Hand), Arapahos, chiefs and members of a delegation who visited Washington, D. C, in September, 1880, in the interest of their tribes located in Indian Territory:

A party of Indians going on the war-path leave camp, announcing their project to the remaining individuals and informing neighboring friends by sending runners. A party is only systematically organized when several days away from their headquarters, unless circumstances should require immediate action. The pipe-bearers are appointed, who march the party while on the march, carrying the pipes, and no one is allowed to cross ahead of these individuals, or to join the party by riding before the head of the column, as it would endanger the success of the expedition. All new arrivals fall in from either side or the rear. Upon coming in sight of any elevations of land likely to afford a good view of the surrounding country the party come to a halt and secrete themselves as much as possible. The scouts, who have already selected, advance just before daybreak to within a moderate distance of the elevation to ascertain if any of the enemy have receded thence. This is only discovered by carefully watching; the scout tries to see if any objects are in motion; if not, the flight of birds is observed, and if any should alight upon the hill or butte it would indicate the presence of anything that might ordinarily scare them away. Should a large bird, as a raven, crow, or eagle, fly toward the hill and make a sudden swerve to either side and disappear, it would indicate the presence of something sufficient to require further examination. When it is learned that there is reason to suspect an enemy, the scout, who has all the time been closely watched by the party in the rear, gives a signal for them to lie still, signifying Danger or Caution. It is made by grasping the blanket with the right hand and waving it horizontally from a position in front of and as high as the shoulder. This is nearly the same as we use the hand for a similar purpose in battle or hunting to direct "lie quiet!"

Should the hill, however, be clear of any one the Indian will ascend slowly, and under cover as much as possible, and gain a view of the country. If there is no one to be seen, the blanket is grasped and waved horizontally from right to left and back again repeatedly, showing a clear surface. If the enemy is discovered, the scout will give the Alarm by running down the hill upon a side visible to the watchers, in a zigzag manner which communicates the state of affairs.

Should any expedition or advance be attempted at night, the same signals as are made with the blanket are made with a firebrand, which is constructed of a bunch of grass tied to a short pole.



When a war party encamp for a night or a day or more a piece of wood is stuck into the ground, pointing in the direction pursued, with a number of cuts, notches, or marks corresponding to the number of days which the party spent after leaving the last camp until leaving the present camp, serving to show to the recruits to the main party, the course to be followed, and the distance.

A hunting party take the same precautions in advancing as a war party, so as not to be surprised by an enemy. If a scout ascends a prominent elevation and discovers no game, the blanket is grasped and waved horizontally from side to side at the height of the shoulders or head; and if game is discovered the Indian rides back and forth (from left to right) a short distance so that the distant observers can view the maneuver. If a large herd of buffalo is found, the extent traveled over in going to and fro increases in proportion to the size of the herd. A quicker gait is traveled when the herd is very large or haste on the part of the hunters is desired.

It is stated that these Indians also use mirrors to signal from one elevation to another, but the system could not be learned, as they say they have no longer use for it, having ceased warfare (?). 42 1. 11, H-IV.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BUREAU OF ETHNOLOGY

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AND SIGNALS

NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS

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